NEW COTTON SPINNER.

TO COTTON PLANTERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Editors of Papers,
—And—
ALL 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 it, in effect, sell him a plantation, negroes, stock, etc., fully as valuable to him in its production as that on which he makes his cotton and other attendant crops; and this prodigious result is achieved by him without strain or difficulty.

To make the powerful inducement to the planter to spin his crop up more clear and striking, I would distinctly call his attention to the number and great value of the hands the 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 his present expenses, is for machinery, which will last thirty years, and the wages of a spinner and sole.

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 factory buildings and those of the operatives, to arrange and buy his motive power and his first bale of cotton, and he has 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 per 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 outlay and 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 better cloth, 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 are now 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 less nine-tenths of the risk of fire on the plantation removed, with half the bagging and rope, and lessened charges—never those of commission, 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 buy the necessary operatives out and out, if the planter chooses. The accumulation of money by this will very soon pay planters out of debt who are now involved, and rapidly afford them means, and those not in debt to carry out their most sanguine wishes.

The yarns are selling here at 19½ to 23½c., and there is not only a demand here for many more than we now make, but we are now fully informed that there is a market for them Great Britain and in Europe far beyond our capacity to spin them, and at prices fully and over 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 25c., which would net here 29 to 31c., and the accounts are that spinners have contracts 90 days ahead. In putting our crops into yarns we have, perhaps, ten thousand customers for them to one for cotton, and hence our ability to get a fairer range of prices for them than we now do for cotton. The people, from one end of the world to the other, are a mass of buyers of yarns, while the whole cotton crop is bought for only a few hundred spinners.

I will have the machinery made in the best manner, and as low as I can, which the planter can have time on for city acceptances. I give 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 management spinner; and for five crops the planter is to give me one-fourth of the excess the yarns yield over what it would as cotton—that is to say, the planter retains all his cotton would have yielded him, and three-fourths of what my invention does, and the remaining fourth is to be paid me, or put to my credit by his merchant as the yarns are sold.

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

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. Maddeville & 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 a suitable 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 1mdW—$xlmwW

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 association is taken to inform the friends of DIRECT TRADE and the correspondents of Baylor & Co. throughout the Cotton Districts, that during the ensuing business season, advances will be made as usual in New Orleans on Cotton for direct shipment to Europe, accommodated in all cases by guarantees for the balances due on such shipment.

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

As soon as the dollar already sold can be identified, duplicate account sales will in every instance be rendered on LONDON by a Public Accountant, and sent to those interested. To naval friends, PLANTERS who have shipped will send forward the marks and numbers of their Cotton and such other information as will facilitate the trades.

All letters, private as well as on business, relating to the affairs of Baylor & Co., and "direct trade," will be addressed to "C. G. BAYLOR, 41 LONG ACRE 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 members of the firm of Baylor & Co., the same will be dissolved and the undivided business placed in liquidation. C. G. BAYLOR,
" " S. G. BAYLOR.
Mobile, March, 1858. s tdW

CIGARS.—A FEW CABANAS TERNADOS, to close an invoice, for sale by BARRILI & CO.,
m19 tf 61 Common street.

KATHBAN'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 any composition roofing.

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 is as good, any slate or wood roof, and even less than the inferior composition roofing heretofore offered to the public, saves the cost of gutters and valleys.

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

6th. CONVENIENCE—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 shape; the laying of it is quick, does not require heavy rollers to support it; while it is not liable to expansion and breaking, nor does it require repairs.

The TROPICAL ROOFING is composed of a combination 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 excellence of the above are in the hands of the patent, and may be verified by any person wishing it.

Orders can be left at the Post-Office, Box K, No. 2, will be promptly attended to; or apply to

J. G. KATHMAN,
m25 2r corner of Elevation and Magazine sts.

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

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

Also, FEATHERS—in lots to suit.

CAMPBELL & CO.,
m26 tf 127 Canal street.

OLD PEACH BRANDY—12 & 15 yrs. Isle of Wight, in store and for sale by S. JO ES & CO., Gravier st. corner Carondelet.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XII. SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1859. NUMBER 76.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1859.

VERY HARD RUN.

The "Independent" Delta—what a misnomer when applied to that journal!—is evidently hard run. Its stock of declamation and assertion is running short, and will soon run out entirely, unless some philanthropic individual furnishes it with a small assortment of fact. However diminutive the supply, no doubt it will be gratefully received, if not publicly acknowledged.

The Delta thus commences an article in its yesterday's morning issue, in reply to the Crescent:

The Crescent claims for the present City Council the credit of an economical and just administration, of reduced taxes and a general sympathy for and kindly interest in the tax-payers.

To array all the facts, in refutation of this pretension, would leave us no time or space for anything else.

And the Delta has not refuted a single material proposition of the Crescent. It has met plain statements of facts, by innuendo, implication, insinuation, references to the dead of a dead past, and brought up matters having no more bearing upon the present contest, than the waters of the Dead Sea have upon the overflows of the Mississippi Valley. It has met no issue—controverted no point—and in not a single particular has it shown that the present is not as good, if not the best, Common Council we ever have had, or that the American ticket is not able, irreproachable, and altogether worthy popular confidence and support, in every conceivable respect.

Being completely hemmed in by iron facts, it is no wonder that the astute conductors of that journal seek to break the force of their fall by assumptions having nothing to rest upon. They try to "put a good face on the matter," and delude the unreflecting by saying: "To array all the facts in refutation of this pretension, would leave us no time or space for anything else."

Altogether an error. All the "facts" you could "array" against the statements of the Crescent, would require little "time" and less "space." *They* wouldn't encroach upon your valuable room, or occupy your equally valuable time. It costs precious little room or time to "array" that which has no existence, except in an exuberant and stimulated imagination.

But, if "facts" were attainable, calculated to advance the Delta's side of the question, does any one imagine for an instant that "time" or "space" would be permitted to interfere with their production?

After having thus abandoned the main question, the Delta shifts its position and strives to fix the charge of extravagance upon the Council by citing the salary paid the Chairmen of the Finance Committee, and inveighing against the fees received by the Assistant City Attorney. Here, as usual, it blunders wofully. The State—the sovereign power over the Council—fixed the salary of the Chairmen of the Finance Committees; and the State is, therefore, responsible for any wrong that may have been done, if any has been done, which we do not believe. As for the fees of the Assistant City Attorney, they are about the same that have been paid for time immemorial, in accordance with law, as enacted by the Legislature.

The Delta had better "subside" at once, if it can't not make out a better case. Even if its isolated instances were well founded, and we have shown that they are not, not a single fact brought forward by the Crescent in favor of the Common Council, and the American ticket, would be invalidated. They would still stand erect, plain and impregnable.

WATER-SUPPLY QUESTION.—The following letter from W. Henderson, Esq., Independent candidate for the Board of Aldermen from the First District, which appeared in the Delta of yesterday morning, affords ample evidence that the present Common Council have done all they safely could do towards securing an adequate supply of water at the earliest practicable period. Here follow's Mr. H's letter:

Mr. Editor: In your paper of to day, yest speak in terms of commendation of my services in establishing the City Water-Works, for which I am under obligations.

Permit me, however, to say, that too much praise cannot be awarded the gentlemen who now compose both branches of the City Council, for the prompt manner they seconded the establishing these works so soon as the utility and practicability of the measure were brought fully before them; the vote being almost unanimous—only one dissenting voice in both Boards.

In justice to the gentlemen composing the present Council, I make this statement.

W. HENDERSON.

New Orleans, June 2, 1859.

LATER FROM ARIZONA.—Advices from Arizona via St. Louis, are to the 12th ult. On the 8th ult. the people of Tubac held a meeting, at which, in view of the refusal of the Federal Government to give them the protection of territorial laws, organization and police, they resolved, with the consent and co-operation of their fellow-citizens in Arizona, to establish and maintain a government for themselves. They request the co-operation of the rest of the people in Arizona; recommend that a general election be held on the 30th May for delegates to a territorial convention at Tucson, on the 27th June; that this convention have full power to adopt an organic law for the future government of said Territory, to apportion the representation, and, if deemed necessary, to elect temporarily the various territorial officers.

The Pinal Apaches have broken their late treaty with Col. Hoffman, robbing and murdering the settlers, apparently with impunity.

The recent attempt of a band of lawless men to drive the Mexican population from Arizona, is severely reprobated by the majority of the American residents.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We learn that Mr. Jesse Gilbert, of Catahoula parish, came to a violent death on Saturday, the 28th ult. He went out on his plantation near Choctaw bayou, a few miles east of Tensas river, early on that day, with his gun, intending to take a day's hunt. Not returning when expected, he was searched for, and his body was found, (we believe, the next day,) his gun being discharged, and a load of shot having passed immediately through his breast. His death must have been instantaneous.

The presumption is that his gun was accidentally discharged.

MILLIONS OF LOCUSTS.—The western slope of the Blue Ridge, in Virginia, is now covered with millions of locusts. They appeared first near the top of the mountain, about two weeks ago, and seem to be moving in a westerly direction. Dr. Smith, of Baltimore, predicted the appearance of these insects in that quarter during this month.

TWO MEN SHOT.—We learn from the Nashville Patriot, of Tuesday last, that on the previous day a difficulty occurred in the machine shop of the Chattanooga and Nashville Railroad, in which a man named Burke, foreman of the establishment, shot two of the employees, and was about to fire at a third, when a Mr. Swazey threatened him with an ax, and compelled him to drop his pistol. One of the men was wounded slightly and the other dangerously. The difficulty originated in bad feeling, caused by the discharge of some of the old employees, and the putting in their places Burke and other men, who were from Illinois, and were believed, for sundry reasons, to be Abolitionists. The excitement among the operatives was very great, and Burke came near being lynched before he could be got safely into jail.

THE CASE OF CONROY.—It appears from information received at the Navy Department that the seaman, Michael Conroy, who leaped out of the gun-deck port while undergoing punishment on board the steamer Atlanta, of the Paraguay expedition, and was drowned in the river Parana, did so whilst intoxicated. His head had not been shaved, as some newspaper reports assert, and the confinement to which he was subjected was in punishment of disobedience to orders and disrespect to the First Lieutenant.

A physician walking in Mr. Hamilton's garden at Cobham, expressed his surprise at the prodigious growth of the trees. "My dear sir," replied Hamilton, "remember they have nothing else to do."

ALABAMA vs. LOUISIANA DEMOCRACY.

There seems to be a radical difference between the Democracy proclaimed by the Baton Rouge Convention for Louisiana, and the Democracy enunciated for Alabama by that staunch old Democratic journal—the Mobile Register. What is orthodox fish here, is neither orthodox fish, flesh, or fowl, there. The dissimilarity is as great as that between oil and vinegar. By no obvious process of distillation can the antagonistic elements be made to mingle. If we take the one side it is all right. If we take the other it is all wrong. What is christian in Louisiana is unchristian in Alabama? Well, it is all correct, we suppose; and if it isn't the Charleston Convention will try to patch up the many-hued garment, until it looks as good as new, next summer, and the intelligent "peeps" will be called upon to swear by it with unusual vim and enthusiasm throughout the Presidential canvass. But, it will take all the transmutative powers of the Charleston alchemysts to reconcile opposing hosts, clashing dogmas, conflicting elements, antithetical principles, and hostile interests, and spread the whole before the people of this grand and unspeakably magnificent country—a mass of unadulterated patriotism, over which the American Eagle should scream with fierce delight, and the Goddess of Liberty smile her most rapturously enchanting smiles.

The Mobile Register, of the 2d instant, under the head of "Louisiana Politics," has the following:

We published yesterday, for "the special attention of the Democracy of Alabama," the platform adopted by the late Democratic State Convention of Louisiana. We placed this platform before our readers on the principle of the Spartans who exhibited their Helots made drunk to their youth, as a warning example of the beastliness of inebriety. Everybody knows that this is the platform of Senator Slidell and his faction of the Louisiana Democracy, and every one will see in the end, we think, that the Democratic people of Louisiana will repudiate that platform at the polls, and refuse to indorse the barefaced flatteries and fallacies which it contains.

It is a dangerous card Mr. Slidell has played in putting Democratic ascendancy in Louisiana upon the hazard of indorsing the Administration. He may, like Samson, pull down the pillars of the temple over his head, but he, too, will be buried in the ruins.

What an insult to the popular intelligence to talk to it of the "vigorous and patriotic foreign policy" of Mr. Buchanan!

The indictment of the Lecompton juggle, which put every Southern man in Congress to the blush of shame, before that body was done with it, and the thirty-million Cuba humbug, are of a piece with the rest of this wholesale administrative whitewashing. But what shall be said of the last resolution?

Resolved, That in James Buchanan the Democracy of Louisiana recognize the wise statesman and honored chief magistrate; that his Democratic measures conceived and suggested with patriotism and carried North our most cordial approval, and in regard to his territorial policy the people of the Southern states, particularly, have just reason to extend to him their highest confidence and appreciation.

Is there a Democrat in America, outside of Pennsylvania, who approves of the *tariff policy* of Mr. Buchanan, in violation of the cardinal and well-settled principles of the party that made him, and of the Cincinnati platform, on which he was placed? Certainly, not one prominent Democratic statesman or journal at the South has sustained a position which is now ascribed by this convention to the Democracy of Louisiana.

The above is scathing language, but we, while neither indorsing nor denying the personal portion, not being Democrats ourselves, are bound to say that there is a melancholy amount of truth in it. We regret this for the credit of our State more than anything else. The Baton Rouge Convention, in unqualifiedly indorsing the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, not only stultified itself, and declared war upon the Cincinnati platform, but asserted and set forth as facts, matters at direct variance with well-known history. Outside this State we have not met with a single journalistic indorsement of the platform; and as the news spreads, we are of opinion it will encounter wide spread, well nigh universal disapprobation—we mean on several points of moment. There is much in it, the general correctness of which no one will question or dispute. All platforms are usually salved over with a preliminary statement of admitted propositions. In this respect, the Baton Rouge platform is not lacking. Of course, it could not be when the master-machinist was on hand himself.

Well: "Sich is life;" and if the country isn't safe, it, the aforesaid country, ought to be ashamed of itself for causing so many disinterested patriots such an amazing amount of trouble!

Later from Pikes Peak.

FROM CHERRY CREEK TO ST. JOSEPH BY WATER.

The St. Joseph Gazette gives the following account of an extraordinary voyage by water:

Messrs. William and Charles Fry, two engineers well known on the Missouri river, passed down, late yesterday evening, on the steamer Sioux City, just from Cherry Creek, having come the entire distance by water.

They went out to the mines early last spring, prospected all through the richest diggings with old California miners, and were not able to make ten cents per day.

They worked diligently for a period of forty days, and one had forty-five cents worth of gold in a quill and the other three cents worth as the fruits of their labor. They say there is some gold there, but in such fine particles that it is absolutely impossible to make wages gathering it, with machinery or otherwise.

After having tested the mines fairly, they pronounced them a humbug, built a flatboat, eleven feet long by three and a half wide, drawing four inches, and launched it in Cherry Creek, came down that stream to Denver City, where they left on the 4th inst., thence down the South Platte into the main Platte river, to the Missouri river, making the entire distance of eight hundred and fifty miles by water in twenty days. They arrived at the mouth of the Big Platte just as the steamer Sioux City was pushing out Tuesday morning, sold their boat for fifty cents, and took passage on that steamer.

The Gazette of the 29th gives the following intelligence from the so-called gold mines, which it says is "late and reliable:"

We have just received a letter from Mr. Wm. G. Picots—brother of one of the proprietors of this paper—from which we make the following extract: Mr. P. went out last fall, has been in the mines all the time, and is going to remain and see the thing out. He wrote a letter to his friends here last winter, extracts of which we then published, in which he gave rather a discouraging account of the diggings, though he then spoke of good yields to the pan. He now, as will be observed, holds about the same tone and says even his last winter's report was more favorable than a further experience will justify. But read the extract:

"I don't think there is a place known here where a man can make or average over $2 50 per day with a sluice, and by this you can judge how rich the mines are, as I am aware you have some experience in gold countries. Unless better diggings are found, I think any man who is doing well in the States will regret the hour he left and came to this country to do better. I would advise all persons to stay where they are. These mines will never pay a man to work them when provisions are as high as they are here. Until farmers come here in the fall and find ready sale for their produce—provisions come down to their proper value, bacon 8 to 9 cents per pound, flour $6 per sack, etc.—then, and not until then, will it pay any man to work.

"For a criterion, I will just relate how the poor devils that came in this spring are making their fortunes. Only yesterday, three men came up to me where I was at work, and applied for work. They were out of provisions, hadn't any money or friends, as they came through on Walker's line, and were anxious to do something. Not finding any one that could afford to pay them to work, they went in with a miner to work for their board. A person can get an unlimited number to work for twelve and fifteen dollars per month. I have not heard of a man paying over that for the last six weeks.

"Persons that write such flattering news back to the States, are men that have an interest in some little one-horse town, and think it very likely that they can grab greenies as they come in. It is the opinion of a great many that the large or heavy gold will be found in the mountains this summer."

SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS WORTH OF GOLD DUST.—Some little excitement was created in Market Square yesterday by an individual who had just arrived from Cherry Creek, and who gave out that he had six hundred dollars worth of the genuine yellow dust right in his pockets, which he had brought direct from the Cherry Creek diggings. As there is a smart sprinkling of skepticism upon this subject, the crowd gathered round in great numbers, eager to see the glittering stuff. They called on the gold individual with one accord to come out and show the dust, to which he readily assented, drawing forth a large quill partially filled, saying: "Here it is." "But," said the multitude, "there is no six hundred dollars worth of gold." With great *nonchalance*, he of Cherry Creek replied: "That is what it cost me, and by the time some of you get as much, you will think it is worth double that sum." The crowd of gold hunters left the scene in high disgust.

REPORTORIAL SKETCHES OF THE GREAT FLOOD OF 1859.

The Bonnet Carre Crevasse.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

NEW ORLEANS, June 3, 1859.

Messrs. Eds: Forty miles below Donaldsonville, at which point my last was dated, and thirty-five miles above this city, is the Bonnet Carre crevasse. Although not so wide as the break in the levee at the same point in 1850, it overflows an equally extended area of country, and will prove equally destructive to the crops. From an original width of about twelve feet, it has gradually widened and deepened until it has gained a width of twenty arpents, or five-sevenths of a mile, and an average depth of about eleven feet, the deepest point, or main channel of the current, being about nineteen feet. The water, as it rushes through this immense breach, presents a fearfully grand spectacle. The upheaving of the waves, the dashing rapids, and the almost deafening roar of the waters, reminding one of the seashore during the prevalence of a storm, or of the rapids just above the cataract of Niagara.

Of the damage already sustained by means of this crevasse, it is impossible to arrive at anything beyond an approximate estimate.

Of the loss to the sugar crop, the damage already sustained may be put down as in the immediate vicinity of fourteen thousand hogsheads, or upwards of a million of dollars. But of the damage to hundreds of small and poor planters along the coast, for a distance of forty miles, and to an equal number in the thickly populated neighborhoods in the vicinity of Lake Pontchartrain and its little bayou tributaries, it is impossible to estimate it.

In the matter of fences swept away, and damaged buildings, and buildings demolished, and cattle drowned, and poor laborers thrown out of employment, I can only give you a general and a sweeping idea of the loss sustained and the misery caused by the inundation.

The crevasse occurred on the plantation of Messrs. Boligny and Eganicho, in the parish of St. John Baptiste, but has spread until the center of the break is about on the boundary line between this parish and St. Charles. These gentlemen generally make from six to seven hundred hogsheads of sugar. It is needless to say that they loose everything in the shape of crops, fences, etc., this year. The buildings on this plantation were carried away by the flood of 1850, and only temporary structures have since been erected.

The next plantation below, is owned by Judge Ross, who had about 600 acres in sugar when the flood came. It is safe to estimate the loss on this plantation at 1000 hogsheads. The whole place is flooded.

Madam Oxley's place adjoins the last. This place ordinarily produces about 800 hogsheads. A small corner of the field is as yet out of water, say about 75 acres. The remainder of the plantation is inundated.

The plantation of Madam Trepagnier is the next below, and produces an average crop of 1000 hogsheads. It is entirely inundated, with the exception of the buildings, which are on elevated land and protected by a circular levee in their rear.

The next place below is the old plantation of Messrs. Oxward and Labranche. Produced last year about 1200 hogsheads. This plantation was sold recently for the sum of $205,000. It is entirely inundated.

The plantation of Edgar Labranche, adjoining, contains about 800 acres in cane, all overflowed. This plantation usually yields from 1200 to 1500 hogheads sugar.

The McCutcheon plantation adjoins the last, and, standing higher in front than those just described, will loose less. This plantation has about 1200 acres in cane, and usually produces about 1600 hogsheads sugar. The back part of the main field on this place is inundated. The loss sustained is estimated at 700 hogsheads.

Pierre Soneat has 800 acres in cane, adjoining the last, lying about the same. Will make about half a crop.

From this point—which is about ten miles below the break—down to within four miles above Carrollton, the plantations are less affected, as the flood water retreats from the river and takes a southeasterly course through the swamps to the lake. Five or six planters below the Soneat place have an aggregate of about 1800 acres of cane covered, the loss being estimated at 2800 hogsheads sugar.

On the other or upper side of the crevasse, the first plantation inundated is the one belonging to Mrs. George Perilloux. This place has about 200 acres in cane, all of which are inundated.

Between this place and the next plantation of any importance is a small French settlement containing eight or ten little plantations working from a half-dozen to forty acres of land. These people feel the effects of the overflow most seriously, having lost all their fruit trees, consisting chiefly in oranges and peaches and their gardens, which, taken together, was their chief reliance for income and livelihood. Their cattle, too, have been nearly all drowned, or, as in some instances, sold at one-fourth their value to some heartless speculators, who, taking advantage of the distress of these poor wretches, drove their own bargains and took their cattle at what would have been a fair price for their hides. In one sugar house in this neighborhood, three of these unfortunate families are huddled together, comparatively destitute, with their homes rendered uninhabitable, and the limited sources of their subsistance swept away by the merciless flood, and with several cases of sickness among them.

This crude picture of misery is, however, only one of many which might be drawn in the numerous settlements of the same description for thirty miles above the crevasse, and is, perhaps, to be taken as the one least deserving of sympathy.

About one mile above the break comes the plantation of Mr. N. Louke. Mr. L. has from three to four hundred acres in cane, all of which are inundated—his buildings and surrounding grounds being protected by a private levee.

Mr. Lucien Montague cultivates about 150 acres of cane, next adjoining the Louke plantation, all of which are covered by the water.

The next plantation is that owned by Mr. Samuel Hollingsworth. Mr. H. has 300 out of 400 acres of cane under water, the remaining 100 acres being protected by a back levee.

The plantation of Moutz & Bro. adjoins. This place usually produces about 550 hogsheads. This year the proprietors will be satisfied if they save their plants for next season.

The Widow Charles Russell makes about 400 hogsheads. This year she will loose the entire crop.

The Pecan place adjoins the last, and has his cane field protected by a back levee, which has thus far held out against the tremendous pressure of the water. This sugar field, with its alternate rows of corn and cane, presents a curious appearance, looming up like an oasis in the midst of the desert of waters around.

Immediately above, and adjoining this plantation, is the place of Madame Veckenies, which has 200 acres in cane, all under water.

Adjoining this is the plantation of M. Zavier Lover. This place usually makes about 500 hogsheads of sugar—is badly overflowed on the rear portion, but saves about half the crop, the front portion being high and dry. This place is about three and a half miles above the crevasse.

M. Semelian Labranche owns the next plantation adjoining the last. This place generally makes about 1,000 hogsheads. It is badly overflowed, and will not produce over 200 hogsheads this season.

The next place is that of Mr. Andre Deslondes. This is a large plantation, generally yielding about 1200 hogsheads. The front portion is dry, but the rear is overflowed. Will produce about half a crop this season. The plantation is six miles above the crevasse.

From this plantation the water takes its main course through the woods and swamps, without injuring the plantations above, until it reaches the rear of the cane field of the Widow Alexander, about eighteen miles above, or twenty-two miles from the crevasse, where it goes on a spree over the plantation of this lady, inundating about one-half of her sugar field. Mrs. Alexander made about 300 hogsheads of sugar last year, but will not produce over one-half that amount this season.

Of the loss in stock in the two parishes, of St. John and St. Charles, it is estimated at one-third of the whole, while as to fences it would be difficult to find a sufficient number of rails in the two parishes to make a respectable bonfire.

The great body of water which pass through the chasm, finds its outlet via Lake Pontchartrain to the Gulf, and does not again enter the Mississippi, to which circumstance is doubtless attributable the fact that the river has fallen some two feet below the crevasse, while the decline above that point up to Vitksburg, has scarcely exceeded five inches.

The appearance of the eastern coast for miles above and below Bonnet Carre is remarkable. An uninterrupted range of finely-cultivated lands is transformed into a vast "inland sea," only divided from the main river by a long and narrow strip of land, which seems to divide the old "Father of Waters" in its very centre, while the continuity of the buildings, just back of the levees, give to the scene an appearance bordering on the grotesque. The crevasse is widening daily, while the river just above has been stationary for several days past, prohibiting the hope of any speedy relief.

This is the third time the levee has given way at this point, the first crevasse having occurred in 1844, and the second in 1850.

UNIQUITOUS.

Texas Intelligence.

The Galveston News, of Thursday last, has the following:

We learn that the Houston Central Railroad is now completed ten miles beyond Hempstead, and the cars will run to that point; that is, within six or seven miles of Washington—by the last of this week.

We learn that the farmers in Fayette and neighboring counties are now cutting their wheat, and that the harvest will be most bountiful. Corn and cotton in the same counties, that was planted after the frost, are doing well, though now in need of rain.

The Matagorda Gazette, of the 28th ult., says:

Mr. John L. Croom, a planter on Live Oak creek, in this county, sent to town, last Saturday (a week ago to-day) some samples of his growing crop, which surpasses an thing that we have ever seen before at this season. One stalk of cotton was about three feet high, with branches from six to ten inches long, and literally covered with squares, blooms and bolls. Mr. C's corn crop equally as forward, as was testified by two full-grown roasting ears. This corn was not garden corn; but of Mr. C.'s regular planting.

The Eastern Texian, of the 28th ult., says:

Since the first days of the present month, the weather has been remarkably favorable for the growing crops, and we are informed that cotton is extremely prosperous. We are now almost secure of a very heavy corn crop, as one more good rain will be sufficient to insure it—we have seen tassels already. The weather is warm, and though crops are not suffering, a rain would be acceptable. Fruit bids fair for an abundant yield, plums and berries being already in market, and gardens, where properly tended, are at least as good as common. Altogether, the agricultural prospects of this section are above the average.

From the Austin Gazette, of the 28th ult., we extract the following:

While our farmers are getting sixty cents per bushel in Austin for corn, we have it on authority of the Inquirer, that a contract was made at Gonzales, at twenty-five cents per bushel, and still later another contract for a thousand bushels has been made at *twenty cents per bushel!*

A most melancholy case of suicide took place on Sunday last. A stranger named Nagel and his wife had been stopping at a private house a few days, when the latter took a large dose of morphine on Sunday last, and in the course of the day died from its effects.

LATER FROM SALT LAKE.—From the St. Joseph Gazette, of the 27th ult., we extract the following:

By the Salt Lake mail in last night, we have dates from the Sacred City to the 3d instant. The powers had relapsed into a "masterly inactivity." No more assassinations had occurred, no more murders had been committed, no individuals had been tried and acquitted; in short, "nobody had done nothing."

The Valley Tan, of the 3d, says: Dr. Forney, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, has arrived in this city from his late visit to the southern portion of the Territory. The doctor looks well, and is in good health, and reports the Indians in that vicinity peaceable. He brought with him three of the children, the survivors of the Mountain Meadow massacre. The others, as will be seen by reference to another paragraph, are at the Indian farm at the Spanish Fork. The children that he brought up are apparently very intelligent, and have a lively recollection of the bloody deeds that consigned their parents and friends to death.

That paper says the last eastern mail came in four days inside of schedule time. The regulations have been changed in regard to arrival and departure.

The Big Mountain has been finally overcome, and as the trail is now almost complete, the utmost regularity may be expected.

Our California inland came in as usual, "a killing," inside of time.

It is reported that several white men openly boast, in the vicinity of Santa Clara, that they were present and assisted at the Mountain Meadows massacre. The thing has got to come to a head, and it rests with the government officials who, are presumed to exercise some power in this Territory. "Lo, the poor Indian!"

The negro boy Sheip, who belonged to Captain Hooper, and who was shot several days since by another negro boy belonging to Col. Johnston, has since died from the effect of his wounds.

THE PROPOSED BALLOON TRIP FROM ST. LOUIS TO THE ATLANTIC.—The St. Louis Republican furnishes the following information in regard to the proposed aerial voyage of Messrs. Wise, LaMountain and Gager, from St. Louis to the Atlantic seaboard:

Although one of the gentlemen named will come to this city some time before the voyage will be made, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements to secure a place to start from, and where the balloon can be inflated, we are informed that it will be made no question of inquiry as regards the probable encouragement the experiment is likely to receive in its beginning, the main object being to demonstrate that long voyages can be made from west to east. Should this adventure prove successful, it is anticipated that it will bring sufficient aid to the project of crossing the ocean and aeronavigating the globe, to that end and purpose. That we understand to be Mr. Wise's aim and hope, and if it is in the art of aerostation, as he verily believes it is, he has resolved to put it to the severest test that the experience and knowledge of twenty five years labor in it may guarantee.

It may be taken for granted that the first essay in this great scheme will be made from St. Louis, even though the entire expense of the undertaking should fall entirely upon Messrs. Wise, Gager, and LaMountain, provided they can but get the necessary facilities here for putting their vessel into the atmosphere. Some arrangements will also have to be made to have signal lights placed at Louisville, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Chillicothe, Columbus, Lynchburgh, Winchester, Harrisburg, and other cities, as beacons to tell through the night what courses they are going and what points they are making. Or if they can prevail upon these cities to keep their street lamps burning all night, that will serve all the purposes of their observations.

It is contemplated to start on this extraordinary air ship excursion in the evening, of course to remain up all night, and, if necessary, part of the next day, though Mr. Wise feels satisfied that if an altitude of three miles can be obtained and maintained through the whole night, very little of the next day will be wanted to effect a landing on the Atlantic seaboard somewhere between Norfolk and New York.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.—The overland mail, which left San Francisco on the 6th ultimo, reached St. Louis on the night of the 28th. The Republican has the following:

A rise in the clear fork of the Brazos river detained the coach fifteen hours, or the mail would have been delivered in St. Louis inside of 21 days. During the delay at that point, and the confusion necessarily attending it, the express bag of Wells Fargo & Co. was left behind at that place, but will be in by the next arrival, expected on Tuesday next.

From Texas, a correspondent informs us that the Comanche war has been re-opened with fury. Major Van Dorn, who, on a former occasion distinguished himself by a disastrous defeat of that tribe, has been compelled to repeat his summary treatment. We annex the letter:

FORT BELKNAP, TEXAS, May 22, 12 M.

An extra express has just arrived from Camp Radzieminski, (which left there on Friday, the 20th) with the report that four days previous Major Van Dorn had a fight with the Northern Comanches on a prong of Arkansas river, killed forty and took thirty-six prisoners. Lieut. Lee and Capt. Smith wounded. Several soldiers wounded and two killed. The express leaves for Camp Cupee.

WM. BURKETT, Post-Master.

A CONCEITED MAN.—For my part, I think he is vesty like a cock, as thinks the sun rose o' purpose to hear him crow.

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent

NAVY YARD BUILDINGS BURNED.

[BY THE NATIONAL LINE].

MEMPHIS, June 3.—A fire broke out in one of the buildings of the Navy Yard in this city yesterday, which destroyed the buildings on the premises.

The buildings were owned by Messrs. Walt & Co., and were leased from them by the United States Government.

The loss is estimated at $27,000. The property was fully ins