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 planters of Mississippi, and he invites Planters and all interested to go and see it. The machinery works beautifully. Little negroes leased to attend it in a few days, and the yarn from them 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 pickers and laling 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, 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 lint of the year are employed in raising the crop to the value of the lands upon which it and the attendant crops are made—the value of the mules, stock, implements, machinery, etc., necessary to help raise it—the heavy annual expenses paid out to raise, gin and pack the crop, and let me contrast all this value and expense and its net yield with the more than doubled net yield by my invention, effected by a few half hands and machinery that costs nothing compared to the value of the lands and the investments which raised the cotton, and upon which the cotton, in addition to its present expenses, is for machinery, which will last thirty years, and the wages of a spinner and oils.

The moment this is seen and understood by the planters, that these few half hands and this machinery and trifling outlay will net them as much or more than their 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 prices 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 fuel for it, to buy his machines, to pay his daily expenses for the hire of his clerks, managers, overseers and operatives; to buy his daily supply of cotton, pay his insurance, freight and other expenses, and which, altogether, demands a large share of capital. The actual cost to the spinner, besides the cost of cotton to spin, is from 8 to 10c. a pound; then, besides, the cost of cotton and the cost to spin; he must get several cents more for each pound to pay him his profit on his capital and for the trouble he is at. Now, as the planter has within himself all those 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 yarn 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 oxen see very nearly that accrue to raise the crop and the labor of a few little negroes and women, ineffective as field hands, could attend the machinery, which would, put the crop into yarns, instead of ginning and baling it as cotton, whereby the planter's income would be doubled, a better yarn be spun, at less size-tenths of the risk of fire on the plantation removed, with half the bagging and rope, and lessened charges above 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 county case 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 places, 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 12½ to 23½c, and there is not only a demand here for ten times 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 12½d. per pound, and in Germany 24c., which would net here 20c. a lb., and the accounts are that spinners have continued to ships ahead. In putting our crops into yarns we have, perhaps, ten thousand customers for them to one for cotton, and hence our ability to get a fairer range of prices for them than we now do for cotton. The people, from one end of the world to the other, are a mass of buyers of yarns, while the whole cotton crop is bought for only a few thousand spinners.

I will have the machinery made in the best manner, and as low as I can, which the planter can have time on for city acceptances. I give him plans and directions for the preparation of his house in which it is to be placed; employ for him a proper person, who, with a couple of the plantation hands, will put it up; employ for him and keep him supplied with a manager, or spinner; and for five crops the planter is to give me one-fifth of the excess the yarns yield over what it would net otherwise—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 yearly buying. After the expiration of the five years to the extent he has purchased it, it becomes permanently his.

Contracts with planters making two hundred bales of cotton or upwards, will for the present be entered into, and further information as to cost of machinery, and number and sort of operatives to operate a specified quantity, will be furnished on application to the inventor, Macdeville McIlhenny, my fully authorized agent, 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 some energetic agent, to whom 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.

(Old) G. HENRY,
New Orleans, March 29, 1859. m24 1m&W—5m&wkW

J. J. BUTLER'S FLUID INKS—

These standard Writing Fluids are sold by
JT. SELT & STETSON,
P. DUREL & CO.,
E. R. STEVENS & CO.,
BLOOMFIELD & STEEL,
J. C. MORG N & CO.,
T. B. MAX WELL,
PETER HAWES,
PRITSLY & BEIN,
E. B. WHEELOCK & CO.,
G. N. MORISON & CO.,
O. O. WOODMAN,
And Dealers generally.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE—South corner of Camp and Natchez streets.

Amount of Premiums for year ending February 28, 1859 ..... $701,602 21
Net earned Profits for the year 306,094 41
Assets on the 28th February, 1859 ..... 997,227 62

The Trustees have declared a Scrip Dividend of SIXTY PER CENT, after paying Six per cent. interest on outstanding scrip, and redeem the Certificates of Scrip of the years 1856 and 1857 Interest and redeemable scrips payable in cash on and after the SECOND MONDAY OF MAY NEXT, and the certificates of scrip for the year ending February 28, 1859, will be issued on and after the 1st June, 1859.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
H. P. JANVIER, Secretary.

CAPT. J. E. DUNCAN WM. P. DUNCAN. S. L. JAMES.
CIVIL ENGINEERING—J. E. DUNCAN & CO.,
Civil Engineers, Surveyors, Architects and Superintendents,
Nos. 131 COMMON STREET, and
245 CARONDELET STREET.

N. F. HYER, SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER, has removed his office to AMITE CITY, where he will attend to locating and surveying land, and will act as GENERAL LAND AGENT in the parishes of St. Helena, St. Tammany, Washington and Livingston.

Price of Government lands, under the graduation law—25 cents per acre. m31 1y

W. S. CHANDLER,
DENTIST,
OFFICE and RESIDENCE,
176 Carondelet street,
corner of Lafayette.
ap9 1y&W

B. A. PEEBLES, GENERAL AGENT AND COLLECTOR, office 97 Camp street, with Messrs. Wesley & Schoolcraft.
REFERENCES—Messrs. C. C. Miller & Co.; Wesley & Schoolcraft; Lane, Mayfield & Co.; Partington & Howard; Peters & Kennedy. feb2 6t

WOOL—WOOL—40 bales fine country Wool, in prime shipping order, for sale by
J. B. VALENTINE & CO.,
a30 51 Common street.

TOBACCO—200 boxes Pearl, McDonald & Bro.'s make, for sale by
S. H. KENNEDY & CO.,
m29 3d 20 Poydras street.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XII. TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1859. NUMBER 78.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1859.

THE ELECTION.

The election passed off yesterday very quietly, and resulted triumphantly for the American ticket; the entire ticket being elected by a large majority of the votes cast, though the vote was smaller than usual.

As the votes will not be officially counted till today, we cannot give tables of the figures; but, from the tally lists made out by the Commissioners, we are enabled to give general results, and in some cases the complete majorities.

Valery Duplessis, the American candidate for Comptroller, was elected over P. A. Guyol by a majority of more than 2000.

For Aldermen the result was as follows: In the First District, E. Cox, American, was elected over Wm. Henderson by a majority of over 600, and one poll yet to hear from. In the Second District, Norman Whitney was elected over W. A. Gordon by a majority of 495, and three polls to hear from. In the Third District, with two polls to hear from, S. P. De Labarre had a majority of 452 over James Phillips, Sr. In the Fourth District, for which neither the American or Independent party had any regular nominations, Benjamin S. Harrison was elected over Messrs. Whittaker and James, the vote being as follows: Harrison 311, Whittaker 101, and James 98.

All the American candidates for Assistant Aldermen were elected, as follows:

First Ward—W. S. Pettingill over Charles G. Wright by 166 majority, and one poll to hear from.

Second Ward—John M. Hall over Thomas B. Lee by 180 majority.

Third Ward—Lea F. Bakewell over G. W. Helm by 289 majority.

Fourth Ward—L. G. DeLisle over Edward Pilsbury by 107 majority, and one poll to hear from.

Sixth Ward—Adolphe Dupre over Henry Peychand by 208 majority.

Ninth Ward—J. Magioni over Edgar Montegut by 181 majority.

Tenth Ward—E. A. Patterson over Messrs. Shumway and Moreau by 8 majority; the vote being for Patterson 119, for Shumway 111, and Moreau 87.

The only poll in the city that gave a majority for the Independent ticket was the second poll of the Tenth Precinct in the Second District; and that majority was but 12 for Guyol.

TAKE ON CHANGE.

The gatherings on the streets yesterday exhibited a great falling off—in fact, we are tending to the summer standard. The arrivals of steamers are few and far between, when compared with last month. The boats from St. Louis are bringing full cargoes, and it is hoped they will have good cargoes up stream. The European news received by the City of Washington, via Cape Race, was talked of and commented on. We laid options details before our readers yesterday. The first battle, or first fight, formed a topic for talk, though it cannot be called anything more than a skirmish, considering that the armies of the belligerents number 400,000 men now ready for battle. However, such intelligence as it is, which by-the-bye, appears to be from only one side, assures the world that there is to be something more than children's play in the strife. Commercially, the advices were by many deemed favorable, but we cannot find out how nor where. Cotton had not declined. We are gratified in that for the interest of shippers. Financially, the advices show no variation, with money obtainable as usual; though the Bank of England was screwing, it did not amount to much, as the bank does not own all the money in the kingdom of Great Britain. Considerable stress is laid on the value and rate of consols. This is all delusion, referring to a rise or a decline of ¼ to ½ on these securities. What effect has the value of British consols on Camp street? Neither did we learn that cotton advanced because consols were steady, and it is positive that the tobacco market was not more active yesterday, though consols were reported steady. The talk is, that the price of consols, the value of French rentes, nor the fluctuations of Austrian metalliques will aid our tobacco, breadstuffs, nor reduce the cotton market; therefore, the quotations of foreign stocks serve as a very poor thermometer for our community to be guided by.

The further talk was that the trains on the Opelousas Railroad to Berwick's Bay will be running, that is, in full operation by Thursday or Friday next. The track of the road has been raised, so that the water from the crevasse now, or any crevasse hereafter on the banks of the bayou, will not interrupt regular intercourse. All hopes, as well as the work on the break at the Raceland estate, were abandoned ten days ago.

The further talk was of the spell of dry weather, which extends throughout the adjoining parishes. The spell is rather too long for the good of the growing crops. It is hardly necessary to allude to the dryness and dust under which our city denizens suffer.

The mails came through yesterday with dates from Northern cities as late as due. The Africa of the 28th ult. from Liverpool will be due to-day off Cape Race, and the Galway steamer of the same date was due yesterday at St. John's.

Our transient citizens, as well as many of our permanent residents, are leaving by every conveyance up the river and via the Jackson Railroad. We learn that the Memphis route is highly commended, and that the Jackson Railroad route is equally regarded.

There was a meeting called yesterday of those interested in the Tehuantepec Company. It was called informal. The talk is, that many who are deeply interested, particularly bill brokers, will be glad to have some formal action. The steamer Quaker City, belonging to the Company, was cleared at New York on the 30th ult. for Havana. Of course, if she stops there, she will not come within the jurisdiction of Louisiana. *Quien sabe?*

"EARLY CLOSING."—On a recent Sunday, in London, two hundred and twenty-six sermons were preached, in two hundred and twenty-six different churches and chapels, in behalf of the "Early Closing Association." The objects of the association are: an abridgement of the hours of labor in all departments of industry, wherever practicable; the adoption of a half holiday on Saturday; and the relief of shopkeepers and their employees from the necessity of Sunday trading. The list of preachers for the occasion was headed by the name of the Bishop of London. A letter from England speaks of it as a "magnificent moral display;" and the cause was well worthy of it.

The McMinnville (Tenn.) New Era, of the 24th, says: We understand that the heavy rain which fell during last week, laid waste many fields belonging to our farmers. The branches and creeks were all so swollen as to wash away fences and everything on their margin. Much of the present crop was washed up, and one gentleman's farm was so damaged by washes that he remarked to us that it would take him three years to make it as good as it was only a few days ago.

The New York yacht race for the 27th June is to be dignified as the "Ocean Sweepstakes," and will include a sail either around Block Island, or to Cape May and around the lightship on "Five-fathom Bank," returning to a station-boat off Owl's-head, L. I. The race will be free to all the yachts of the New York Club.

Eugenie, as regent, is said to have given great cause of uneasiness by her behavior at the Council a few days ago. She broke forth into an opinion of her own, which astonished them all. She declared the war to be unjust and wicked, expressed her conviction that it never could come to a prosperous end.

An affray occurred at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, on the 30th, between Col. Anderson, formerly connected with Walker's army in Nicaragua, and Col. Titus, of Kansas and Nicaraguan memory, growing out of some former misunderstanding between the parties. But for the interference of the police, the affray would doubtless have terminated in bloodshed.

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

LATER FROM SALT LAKE CITY.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL

DEPREDATIONS OF INDIANS.

EIGHT AMERICANS KILLED.

THE MORMONS PREPARING FOR WAR.

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR CUMMING.

[BY THE NATIONAL LINE].

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—The Utah mail has arrived here, bringing advices from Salt Lake City to the 20th ult.

The bad feeling existing between the Mormons and the United States troops was increasing, and had assumed a serious character.

The Mormons were organizing military companies, and making preparations to resist the execution of the laws and the interference of the United States troops.

The Mormons in different parts of Utah have organized and sent to the vicinity of Salt Lake City, and numerous bands of armed Mormons were encamped in the mountains surrounding the city.

Governor Cummings has issued a proclamation ordering the dispersion of the Mormons, who have been associated together and organized in a military capacity in the mountains encircling Salt Lake City, and it was anticipated that force would have to be employed in the execution of the order.

The overland California mail arrived on Saturday night, bringing advices from San Francisco to the 13th ult., which are four days later than our previous advices.

The news from California is unimportant. Business at San Francisco was good, and the markets were generally unchanged.

Accounts from the mining districts are favorable.

The Indians along the route continue their depredations, and small parties of emigrants are attacked, robbed and murdered.

A party of eight Americans, who were out on a prospecting excursion near Honey lake, were attacked by the Indians and killed. The house of Col. Stevenson, at Red Bluff, was set on fire by the Indians and entirely destroyed on the 11th of May. The wife of Col. Stevenson, and another woman with five children, who were in the house at the time, perished in the flames, being prevented from escaping by the Indians who surrounded the house.

LATER FROM ARIZONA.

TROOPS ORDERED FROM FORT BUCHANAN.

AN ORGANIZED BAND OF REGULATORS.

MEXICANS DRIVEN FROM SENORITA VALLEY

Seven Women and Children Burned!!

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—The Utah mail brings advices from Arizona to the 19th ult.

The Arizonian newspaper is filled with accounts of the proceedings and movements of an organized band styling themselves "Regulators," who have been committing depredations upon the Mexican residents on the frontier and elsewhere.

The Regulators have driven all the Mexican residents out of Senorita Valley, and have committed robberies and murders in various places.

The United States troops stationed at Fort Buchanan have been ordered to the Valley, to suppress any further depredations.

Domestic Intelligence.

INCREASE OF OUR HOME SQUADRON.

A MORE VIGOROUS MEXICAN POLICY.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Home Squadron is to be further increased by the frigate Sabine of fifty guns, which is being fitted out, and will soon proceed to the Gulf.

The Administration has adopted vigorous measures in regard to Mexican affairs, and the same policy of intervention which has been adopted towards Tampico in the instructions to the sloop-of-war Brooklyn, will, it is said, be pursued elsewhere, wherever the interests of American citizens require it.

Injury to Crops by Frost.

NEW YORK, June 6th.—A severe frost occurred on Saturday night, which has seriously injured the growing crops in all the Northern States.

Accounts from various sections of this State, as well as from Indiana, Ohio, Virginia and Pennsylvania, represent that wheat, corn, potatoes and fruit of all kinds, have been badly injured by the frost, and in some places entirely destroyed.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The Cotton market closed buoyant. The sales to-day were 700 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 11¼. Flour closed quiet; sales to day 6000 bbls. Western Yellow Corn is quoted at 83@3. Pork closed buoyant, and has advanced 12½c; Eastern Mess closed at $16 80 to $17. Lard closed dull at 11¼ to 11½c. Whisky has slightly advanced, and closed at 27½ to 28c.

CINCINNATI, June 6.—The Flour market closed firm; quotations are generally unchanged; Superfine is quoted at $5 50 to $5 75. Whisky has further advanced, and closed at 26½c. Mess Pork closed quiet, and quotations are generally unchanged. Lard closed steady at the quotations of Saturday.

New York Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The New York weekly bank statement shows a decrease in loans of $2,131,000 as compared with the previous week.

The decrease in specie is $591,500.

The net deposits during the week amount to $2,983,000.

The increase in circulation is $195,000.

River Intelligence.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—The Mississippi at this point has fallen six inches during the last twenty-four hours, and is still rapidly receding.

VICKSBURG, June 6.—The steamer T. C. Twitchell passed down at 9 o'clock this morning and the Vicksburg at 5 o'clock this evening.

DISCOVERY OF A BALLOON AT SEA.—On Saturday evening the pilot boat Washington, after a five mile chase, overhauled a large balloon, which was first seen off Squan Beach. In it were broken branches and leaves, indicating that it had been through a forest. On the valve was painted: "Built and owned by Joshua Passy, Philadelphia, 1857."

[New York paper.

The balloon was afterwards found to be that in which the owner had that afternoon made an ascension from Westchester, on the Delaware, near a hundred miles off. The aeronaut got near enough to the ground to jump out, sustaining slight injury, but as a gale of wind was blowing he could not reduce his airsteed to subjection, and so it dashed away uncurbed, to be secured as above. The balloon is one of the largest in the country.

A NEW SLOOP-OF-WAR IN COMMISSION.—The new sloop-of-war Hartford, which was put in commission last week, at Boston, has her crew on board, and is bound for the East Indies. Capt. C. K. Stribling is her flag-officer, and Charles Lowndes, the commander.

A bill is before the Connecticut House of Representatives to prevent all theatrical exhibitions, Ethiopian concerts, menageries, and other matters of kindred character, in the State, unless the same shall be of a strictly moral character, under penalty of $100.

SUICIDE.—Dr. E. Magionis, a citizen of the northern part of this county, died last Monday evening from the effects of opium. The deceased was a native of Ireland, and his profession learned and skillful. He had the fault too often linked with high intellect and noble nature. It is not certain that he contemplated the awful and summary act of throwing his own soul in the face of his Maker.

[Brandon (Rankin co.) Herald of the South.

[For the New Orleans Crescent.

THE SOUTH WIND.

BY ELIZA AMMONETTE.

Softer than down on the cygnet's breast
Is the breeze that has swept o'er the billow's crest,
And sought out the groves of this land so blest,
To dally a while.

Capricious and light, it is breathing along;
First sighing a sadness the old trees among,
Then whispering the roses love's faithless song
Caressingly low.

Soft rattling the lattice, admittance to seek,
Half sportive, half tender, it fans the hot cheek,
Imparting an ecstacy words cannot speak,
So balmy and fresh!

It brings the mind dreams of a deep sea cave,
Which sparkling, pellucid, the blue waters lave,
And the white-drifted sands resplendently pave,
Gem-starred and pure.

[From the Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph.]

PHILIP.

BY JOSIE S. HUNT.

Silver-breasted,
Snowy-crested,
Flash the proud waves in the light;
And the sunshine streams and shimmers,
And the water slides and glimmers,
Where we parted yesternight.

Then the queenly
Moon, serenely,
Dropped her portrait in the sea;
And the stars, her little daughters,
Rippled round it in the waters,—
Rippled, mocking you and me.

Throbbing, throbbing,
Like the sobbing
Of the ocean at our feet,
With its passion, fiercely, madly—
With its sorrow, slowly, sadly,
I could hear your strong heart beat.

Listening tearful,
And half-fearful,
This I heard you say—no more;
While the moon and stars and ocean
With a slow, vibrating motion
Rocked and swung against the shore:—

"Whene'er duty
Strikes all beauty
From our lives, must we, the while,
Meekly lay the wrecks she leaves us,
In her pathway who heretofore
Clasp her cruel hands and smile?

"Or defiant,
Self-reliant,
Single-handed and alone,
Wrestle with her, finger by her,
Curse, revile, insult, defy her,
Till she gives us back our own?"

Closer creeping,
Trembling, weeping,
Lay I clasped upon your breast;
While I tried to tell you strongly,
If we never acted wrongly
God would care for all the rest.

Silver-breasted,
Snowy-crested,
Flash the proud waves in the light;
But two spirits were benighted,
Two hearts broken, two lives blighted,—
When we parted yesternight.

"ATTENTION, SONS OF MALTA—LAUNCH."—We copy from the Baltimore Sun of Saturday, May 28th, the annexed advertisement, which was headed with the caption given in quotations at the commencement of this paragraph. The order there, it will be seen, have embarked in the shipping business. We congratulate them upon the auspicious time selected for their new enterprise. Our last European accounts lead to the conclusion that the freighting business is looking up in consequence of the war. But to the extract:

There will be launched from the yard of Mr. George Creigh, foot of Lancaster street, on this day, Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M., "tide permitting," a schooner of 130 tuns, built by Mr. Creigh for and under the direction of the I. O. S. M. She is considered to be of good *dimensions* and *condition*, by those competent to judge. The Grand Commander and the other officers of the Order have examined her, and the members being satisfied, have named her the G. R. I. A. We are informed this vessel is the first "built" in Baltimore by the Sons of Malta, of a fleet intended to be built by them, and that as soon as she is masted and rigged her armament and stores will be put on board, and the Grand Commander will immediately put her in condition. Her officers are all appointed.

We understand that sealed proposals are being received by the Grand Commander of the Order in this city for the *erection* of "ten" of the same class of schooners.

THE TRADE OF THE LAKES.—In the Pittsburgh Gazette we find the following description of the commerce of the lakes, which, exaggerated as it evidently is, has yet a shadow of truth in it, and indicates the revolution which the railway is making in the commerce of the country:

When the great avenues, the N. Y. Central and N. Y. and Erie Railroads were built, the course of trade was upon the bosoms of the great lakes. The great lakes is a very roundabout but is a most capacious way, made vast areas of the southwest available or tributary, and the trade struggled as best it might to their surfaces, finding vent to the seaboard by the Erie Canal, and finally by the N. Y. Central and N. Y. and Erie. But meantime, the great Southwest busied itself with railways, *railways built to carry her products to the lake shores.* Man proposes and God disposes. Instead of carrying the trade to those shores, these roads have mysteriously *sucked it away from them*, and taken it to more natural outlets than the excessively devious pathway which the New York railways and canals afford.

To-day, then, these great reservoirs, these Mediterranean seas have no commerce—or scarcely enough to pay the lighthouse men. Chicago is mortgaged to probably 100 per cent. above its value; Cleveland has 50,000 idlers in it; Sandusky has 12,000 and a railroad depot that cost $500,000 in charge of a watchman; and at Buffalo there exists a perpetual Sabbath. Take a fishing smack from any of these ports for a day's sail, when you have got out of sight of land you will find yourself

"Alone, alone—all, all alone;
Alone, on a wide, wide sea."

For hours you see no shred of canvass—no dusky volume of smoke belching from the funnel of a steamer. The horizon is clear, a well defined uninterrupted line of water and sky, occasionally serrated by the waves in a storm.

NEWS.—The National Democracy throughout the Union never presented a stronger or bolder front than at this moment. [Washington Constitution.

Specie declined in the Philadelphia banks during the last week of May, $405,088.

FAST LIVING.—"Lord Byron," says Leigh Hunt "used to go about humming all the morning, and reserved his serious work for the night." He said himself, in a conversation with Lieut. Medwyn, that he largely used "the inspiration of gin" to keep up tired and dagging nature. Schiller resembled him in both habits. What was the consequence? Byron died at thirty-six. Schiller lived on to sixty, but with a broken constitution and shattered energies. The fire of genius blazed with intense and wasteful brilliancy in both, but soon burned itself out. Night labor and the inspiration of gin will make short work with the most robust constitution.

GOOD ADVICE.—Never allow misfortune to make you selfish, but imitate the example of Fenelon, who, when his library was on fire, exclaimed, "God be praised that it is not the dwelling of a poor man."

MR. REDWOOD—*The Alleghany.*—Wm. H. Redwood, Esq., of Mobile, is now stopping at the Exchange Hotel. He informs us that Dr. L. H. Anderson has secured nearly $400,000 of subscriptions to the Alleghany Copper Company, most of which has been taken by New Orleans capitalists. We hope that Mr. Redwood, himself, will obtain some subscriptions in this place. [Montgomery Daily Mail.

Count Teleki, the former ambassador of Kossuth in Paris, has just left New York for Italy, as a volunteer of the army.

If there is more man about Kossuth, himself than we accredit him with, he, too, will seize the occasion to strike a blow of vengeance, even as a private man, against the enslavers of the wronged Magyars, whose cause he made so profitable.

The Territory of Arizona.

The correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writes as follows concerning the Territory of Arizona, about which so much has been said within a year or two past:

This territory is a collection of rugged mountains, rough hills, and sandy golleys, with a hard rocky soil, upon which the rains of heaven rarely descend. The Gila is the most reliable stream in Arizona, but in the summer time comes very near drying up. At ordinary stages the river is from six inches to one foot in depth, and from fifteen to twenty-five yards wide. The water is clear, but strongly impregnated with alkali—in some places to such an extent as to render the water unfit for use. Between Fort Yuma and a point one hundred miles up the river, the only arable land is occupied by the Pimo villages.

As you ascend the river, the bottoms are narrow, the soil light, sandy, and covered with an almost impalpable dust, which nearly chokes the traveler as he journeys along. During the summer the weather is intensely hot, sweltering, nearly insupportable, and the river water so warm that it is absolutely nauseating. For reptiles of all sorts—tarantulas, snakes, centipedes, ravenous bugs, and ferocious flies—it is the finest country in the world; and they, combined with the heat, dust, and bad water, are enough to sicken a person of the Gila in a very short time, and so far had that effect.

Even if good land and water were abundant, the region is isolated, almost inaccessible, traversed by Indians, and, in fact, never can be of any value except for its minerals, if any should be found sufficiently valuable to pay men for risking their lives in one of the most desolate regions of the world. In the winter season, the climate of the Gila valley is extremely cold, with severe frost and biting winds. Of game there is very little; fish are found in the upper waters and tributaries, but they are coarse, flabby, and, in the warm season, as soft as mud. Still they are the only fish in Arizona; that is, in the streams proper of Arizona. Around Mount Graham there is a little patch of land that might be farmed, but it will probably be needed for an Indian reservation. So much for the Gila river valley, which has been mentioned as a paradise and a garden spot of the world. It is a consummate humbug.

SAD ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Mr. Jesse Gilbert, of Tiger Bayou, Catahoula parish, left his residence on Saturday morning last, taking with him a rifle. On leaving home he cautioned his wife not to be alarmed if he did not return that evening, as he might spend the night in "fire-hunting." In consequence of this no anxiety was felt for his safety, until Sunday evening, when a search was instituted for him. He was found on Monday morning, lying upon his back, dead, the rifle having been discharged. When found, he was within sight of, and not more than one-quarter of a mile from his house. The morning that he left home he crossed Tiger Bay in a skiff, and is supposed, on leaving the skiff, he climbed over a lot of trees that had fallen upon the bank, and while in the act of hauling the rifle after him, over the logs and brush, must have accidentally discharged it, receiving the load in the breast and head, lodging in or near the brain. It is probable that he lived but a short time. The relative position of the man, the rifle, and a log bearing stains of blood (on which it is likely he reclined) show that he moved about some considerable distance before exhausted.

Our information was gathered from a relative of the deceased, and is substantially correct.

[Concordia Intelligencer, 3d inst.

A number of the seamen attached to the United States frigate St. Lawrence, lately arrived at Philadelphia from Brazil, have gone to Washington to lay certain alleged grievances before the Secretary of the Navy. They complain of cruel punishment on shipboard and unjust fines, by which their hard earnings have been seriously diminished.

We hope they will get a full and just hearing, the accusers and accused standing in the eye of justice on fair and equal footing as men, and not as superiors and subordinates, with rank interfering to bar impartiality.

H. K. BROWN, Esq.—We are pleased to learn from Dr. Gibbes, that Mr. Brown's condition is quite favorable and improving. His wounds are healing most kindly, and since the adjustment of the fractured shoulder blade, he is greatly relieved—in fact, he is progressing to recovery beyond the most sanguine anticipations. We are gratified, also, to state, that Dr. Gibbes, though severely bruised, was able yesterday to visit his patients and resume his usual duties. [Carolinian.

The Grand Duke Constantine is making a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. The Greek patriarch has left Constantinople to meet him at Jerusalem.

The Emperor of Austria has frequent interviews with Prince Metternich, who reached his 86th year on May 13th.

Lord Napier reached England in eighteen days after leaving Annapolis. He was visiting Lady Napier's mother in Devonshire, at last accounts.

Madame Hoche, widow of the celebrated Republican General, the "pacificator" of La Vadee, and who attempted a descent in Bantry Bay, in 1796, died on May 12th, at Versailles, at an advanced age.

A special session of the Court of General Sessions of New York, commenced on the 30th, but owing to the absence of witnesses, nothing of importance took place. Felix Sanchez, the Spanish negro who murdered his wife's father in Sullivan street, in January last, and who arrived in this city from New Orleans, in custody of officer Lent, on Saturday, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. His trial was set down for Thursday.

"NO GO."—Capt. Ingomar's machine for closing crevasses has failed to accomplish the work at Point Pleasant. He succeeded in closing it for about four hours, as we are reliably informed, when it gave way and had to be abandoned. We understand that the Captain does not despair of the ultimate success of his machine. He attributes the failure at Point Pleasant to the absence of a foundation.

[Vicksburg Southron, 3d.

THE BOUNTY CLAIM FORGERS.—The United States Pension Office has been informed of further action in the cases of George A. Munroe and Eliab M. Joslyn, whose arrest in Milwaukie for forging bounty land claims we announced some weeks since. Munroe has been committed to jail in default of bail, and Joslyn found bail in the sum of $7,400 for his appearance at Court.

"A SINGULAR PROPHESY.—The following curious paragraph is from the Cologne correspondent of the Continental Review:

"We may now afford to smile at the singular prophesy of the Westphalian shepherd who lived some hundred and fifty years ago, and who predicted a terrible European war, in the course of which the Turks should cool the feet of their horses in the Rhine." These things—thus runs the tradition—were to come to pass when carriages ran without horses, and the Prussian soldiers were dressed like the soldiers who crucified Christ. Carriages do run without horses, and the *silhouette* of a Prussian soldier in his tunic and helmet is in all respects that of a Roman legionary. But the superstitious who speculated on the singular prophesy could never reconcile with it the decline of the Turkish power and the manifest improbability of the Sultan's troops carrying the standard of the Prophet to the banks of the Rhine. They forget that France has Algerine regiments of Spahis and Zouaves, and that many of them are as good Mussulmans as ever walked the streets of Stamboul.

THE COST OF FOREIGN TRAVEL.—We extract from a volume just published, entitled "From Wall Street to Cashmere," by Mr. John B. Ireland, the following information as to the expense of foreign travel. It will settle a dispute in many a mind in regard to a question so nice yet so important:

Traveling in England, with moderate speed, in first-class rail-carriages, coaching, or occasionally posting, when in out-of-the-way places, always putting up at the best hotels in London, with rooms at Long's and with meals there, or at the clubs, costs about nine or ten dollars per day. This is an average expense for a gentleman to travel on and live comfortably, with a reasonable quantity of good wine for dinner.

On the continent the same can be done, including the living in Paris or any other capital, for $6 per day, at the hotel or good lodgings, and dining at the best restaurants. In Syria or on the Nile, if traveling alone, the expense would be about $8 per day, or if with one friend, about $6 50, and two or three, from $4 to $5. Usually every one travels there with one or two friends. I always did, except the last time, when I went to Palmyra. Then beyond Suez, the steamer charges are on an average $5 or $25 per day, including wines, beers, &c., and the expense of the route known by the distance, as these vessels never average over 150 miles a day. In fair weather, under the most advantageous circumstances, they run nine to nine and a half miles an hour, and I have had an experience of eleven different steamers, and mostly their best.

Local Intelligence.

THE INTERMENTS in the city cemeteries last week numbered 138. Not a case of yellow fever was reported, though we see by papers from abroad that the fever has been prevailing extensively here for some time.

THE ELECTION of yesterday, though unusually peaceable and quiet, as a general thing, was still characterized at several of the precincts by some incidents of a decidedly rough and bloody character. As far as we could ascertain, the incidents were as follows:

General Lewis, the Superintendent of Elections, was disfiguired at Poll No. 2, Seventh Precinct, by some men who it is said were engaged in upsetting and breaking the tables on which the Independent election tickets were placed. The stories of the affair conflict very much, and we are unable to go into any particulars with certainty. The General was soon afterward arrested by a policeman, who charged him with fighting and disturbing the peace. Being taken to the police office, he was immediately released.

Mr. C. De Choiseul was beaten at the poll on Common street, near Charity Hospital. Robt. Johnson was afterward arrested, charged with having made the assault, and released on bail by Recorder Summers.

At about the time the polls closed, the last-mentioned poll was visited by several carriage loads of members of the Independent party, who sprang out with revolvers to take Johnson, who had returned to the poll, and another man named McMickle. Johnson escaped through the back part of the engine-house; McMickle, however, having no friends to back him, quietly surrendered, and was taken down to the Parish Prison and there locked up. On what authority he was arrested, or by what means his captors put him in prison, we have not discovered. The Independents, they reported, were after Johnson and McMickle as the men who had upset their tables and attacked Gen. Lewis and Mr. De Choiseul. In the evening, Recorder Summers went down to the prison and released McMickle.

Two ugly affairs happened at the poll at the corner of Carondelet and Perdido streets. In the afternoon, before the poll closed, Wm. Evington, (a policeman, but not on duty, the Superintendent of Elections having dispensed with police service around the polls,) had a difficulty with Sam Wire, who drew a pistol and shot him in the face, the ballet grazing his cheek and ranging past his eye, up to his temple; not wounding him seriously. Wire immediately surrendered himself at the police office; but after a while Evington sent a request for his release, and the request was complied with, the entry on the book being marked "null."

The other affray at the above poll was between L. McCall and Charles Reeves, and occurred at the close of the poll. McCall drew a knife and cut Reeves several times across the arm. Reeves drew a pistol and shot McCall in the thigh. Reeves and his friends rushing at him, McCall fled down Perdido street and along St. Charles, wheeling and firing at his p