NEW COTTON SPINNER.

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

PATENTED INVENTION
For Spinning the Cotton Crops
on 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 citizens 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 he ever saw 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 cotton, it only from my Hermaphrodite to the other machines, by which is included from 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 operation; I must make my yarn of a longer and less broken staple, and therefore it must be a stronger and better yarn." But THE UNPARALLELED FEATURE OF THE INVENTION IS—that it DOUBLES THE NET INCOME of the planter adopting it, and I, in effect, sell him a plantation, negroes, stock, etc., fully as valuable to him in its production as it 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 attention to the number and great value of the hands the year are employed in raising the crop to the value of hands upon which it and the attendant crops are made—the use of the mules, stock, implements, machinery, etc., necessary to help raise it—the heavy annual expenses paid out to gin, 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 hands and the investment which raises the cotton, and upon which I outlay, in addition to his present expenses, is for machinery, which will last thirty years, and the wages of a spinner and a

The moment this is seen and understood by the planters, that he sees half hands and this machinery and trifling outlay will them as much or more than their large investment, with the very expenses on it to raise the crop does, they will not pause their decision to avail themselves of my invention as soon as possible.

But this immensely increased income is not to be transient, but that the price will not decline by one spinning the entire crop of the country into yarns, let me impress these facts on your minds. The cotton spinner is at a heavy outlay to buy his location and to pay for his farm buildings and 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 6 to 10c. a pound; then, besides, the cost of cotton and the cost to spin; he must get several cents more for each pound to pay him his profit on his capital and for the trouble he has at. 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 when it costs the spinner for a pound of cotton and to spin a pound of yarns and some, if not all of his profit, the planter may be positive he will get for his yarns. The spinner cannot sell below cost, and as the planter must make a better yarn, as his yarns appear in market, the present spinners will withdraw from so unequal a contest. This must be apparent to all.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

My invention consists in the discovery that the same capital that now produces a crop of cotton, the same steam or water power that now gins and bales it, the same expense every nearly that now accrues to raise the crop and the labor of a few little negroes and women, inoffensive as field hands, could attend the machinery, which would put the crop into yarns, instead of ginning and baling it as cotton, whereby the planter's income would be doubled, a better yarn be spun, at least nine-tenths of the risk of fire on the plantation removed, with half the begging and rope, and lessened chances of consolidation, which will be doubled to the consolidated merchant, as they will be on a double amount, and which intends 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 22½c., and there is not only a demand here for many more than we now make, but we are now fully informed that there is a market for them in Great Britain and in Europe far beyond our capacity to spin them, and at prices fully and over netting what we are getting here. The quotation for such yarns as we are now making on the 1st February at Manchester—water hard water-twist—was 11d. per pound, sed in Germany 24c., which would net here 22 to 24c., and the accounts are that spinners have contracts 9 days ahead. In putting our cross 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 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 the cotton would have yielded him, and three-fourths of what my invention does, and the remaining fourth is to be paid me, or put to my credit by his 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 party buying. After the expiration of the five years to the extent he has purchased it, it becomes paramount his.

Contracts with planters making two hundred bales of cotton or upwards, will for the present be entered into, and further information as to cost of machinery, and number and sort of operatives to spin a specified quantity, will be furnished on application to Messrs. Mandeville & McIlhenny, my fully authorized agents here.

AGENTS WANTED.

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

GEO. G. HENRY.

New Orleans, March 23, 1859. m24 1mAW—3mlawAW

J. J. BUTLER'S FLUID INKS—

Those standard Writing Fluids are sold by
D. FELT & STETSON,
F. DUREL & Co.,
E. R. STEVENS & CO.,
BLOOMFIELD & STEEL,
J. C. MORRISON & CO.,
T. L. MAXWELL,
PETER HAWES,
PRIESTLY & BEIN,
E. B. WHEELOCK & CO.,
G. N. MORISON & CO.,
O. G. WOODMAN,
And Dealers generally.

my5 4m

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE—South corner of Camp and Natchez streets.

Amount of Premiums for year ending February 28, 1859 ..... $701,502 81
Net earned Profits for the year 596,524 01
Assets on the 28th February, 1859 ..... 997,227 02

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.

m28 1y

GAYL. J. K. DUNCAN. WM. F. DUNCAN. S. L. JAMES.

CIVIL ENGINEERING—J. K. DUNCAN & CO., Civil Engineers, Surveyors, Architects and Superintendents, Nos. 131 COMMON STREET, and 24½ CARONDELET STREET.

fe24 1y

N. F. HYER, SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER has removed his office to AMITE CITY, where he will attend to location 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. m12 1y

W. S. CHANDLER,
DENTIST,
OFFICE and RESIDENCE,
176 Carondelet street,
corner of Lafayette.

d29 1y&W

R. A. PICKERLES, GENERAL AGENT AND COLLECTOR, office 97 Camp street, with Messrs. Woolsey & Etheridge.

REFERENCES—Messrs. C. C. Miller & Co.; Woolsey & Etheridge; Lane, Rayfield & Co.; Farrington & Howard, of Memphis.

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

a30

STARCH—200 boxes Pearl, McDougall & Bro. gloss, for sale by
S. H. KENNEDY & CO.,
d9 1y 20 Poydras street.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XII. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1859. NUMBER 79.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1859.

THE DELTA IN "CONNIPTION" FITS.

Somebody had better hold our wretchedly afflicted neighbor of the Delta, or else the wild thing will assuredly commit violence upon itself. It has the "conniption" fits terribly; and consequently fires around at random, wholly careless, as it would seem, whether it shoots itself, or friends or enemies. So far, according to our judgment, it has only crippled itself and wounded its friends. Not a solitary opponent has been damaged.

As suicides generally tell the truth before relieving themselves of a world which has become disagreable to them, it pains us much to be obliged to infer that our friends of the Delta not only intend to omit this most important portion of the interesting ceremony of leave-taking, but to make their supporters remember them as long as possible by reflecting upon them in the most disagreeable manner. This, we assert, bluntly but kindly, is positively cruel.

Our cotemporary's editions of yesterday morning and evening are delicious specimens of what a disordered imagination can do when it "spreads" itself. Its capacity for the marvellous, the awful and the utterly improbable, is truly great, and would be refreshing but for the painful idea which forces itself upon the mind, that insanity, to be succeeded by sudden dissolution, is near at hand. If our cotemporary is not in a sad condition, why should it pervert the record for the purpose of bringing reproach and stinging contumely upon the first leaders of the very party it assumes to represent? We ask this question in sorrowful sincerity, with the view of arousing the friends of the patient to early and prompt action. If strong applications are not applied speedily, "burnt brandy" will prove ineffacious in the premises.

The Delta, with all the premonitory symptoms of craziness upon it, proceeds to assert and intimate, in aggregate and detail, that Monday's election was characterized by deeds of violence and bloodshed altogether detestable and horrible. Nothing could well be farther from the truth than this. Its statements and inferences, in this regard, so far as they have a general bearing, are as unfounded as the wildest flights of a fevered dream. Monday's election, instead of being violent, or disorderly, or disgraceful, was the very reverse. It was one of the most quiet, peaceable, and unqualifiedly apathetic elections ever held in this city. In the Second, Third and Fourth Districts, there were no disturbances worth speaking about. Hardly a common, ordinary fist-fight, enlivened those three great quarters of the city. Indeed, so outrageously well-disposed were the people of those respective localities, that about 2 o'clock our principal reporter came back to the office in despair, and avowed his determination to throw up his situation, as there was evidently a popular conspiracy on foot against newspaper reporters! We tried our best to soothe him, and succeeded to some extent. He then went out in the First District in search of items. How he succeeded, our readers who peruse this and yesterday morning's Crescent will know.

In the First District the only disturbances of any moment occurred. None of these were serious. The most serious, so far as we are able to understand, happened among quarrelsome members of the successful party. No Irish or Germans were touched, molested or maltreated. The Superintendent of Elections, and one of his Chief Deputies, and perhaps one or two others, were slightly injured physically. Three or four ticket tables were broken; and here is the substantial extent of the damage our cotemporary makes such a terrible ado about! What an insane attempt to create a mountain out of a mole hill.

Not satisfied with this misrepresentation of facts, all of which we excuse on account of the desperately idiosyncratic condition of our neighbor, it proceeds to attack its own friends, and to accuse the Superintendent of Elections—the worthy Gen. Lewis—all of his Chief Deputies, and all of his Ordinary and Extraordinary Deputies, of downright poltroonery and cowardice! Could anything be more unjust or unfair? Could a more lamentable proof of aberration of mind be brought forward? We regretfully say that we fear not.

Does not the Delta of yesterday evening say, in plain terms, that two men routed the Superintendent of Elections, all his Deputies, Ordinary and Extraordinary, and played hob with things generally? Certainly it does. No other idea or inference can be drawn from the language it uses. Well, what a set of unmitigated cowards these men must have been, clothed as they were with supreme authority, to have permitted such things, if the Delta's account be correct! None of these gentlemen, in our deliberate opinion, are amenable to the charges indirectly alleged against them by the Delta. So far as we know them, we consider them brave, high-toned, honorable men, and although it is not likely we coincide with many of them politically, we feel bound to defend their reputations against the unfounded, indirect aspersions of the Delta.

For these reasons, as above set forth, we hope some sure, speedy and efficacious means, will be devised to prevent our neighbor from perpetrating the sin of self-destruction. He has merits and qualities of value, and if, unlike the cornered rattlesnake, he can be prevented from injecting his own poison into himself, having nothing else within striking distance upon which to employ his fangs, something useful and good may yet be made out of him.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.—We learn by private advices from New Orleans that the Yellow Fever has made its appearance there. The first cases were developed two weeks ago, and now there are about four or five cases per day. [St. Louis paper.

We have great curiosity to see one of the Munchausens who get up such "private advices" as the above; but they wisely keep themselves more private than deceived prints abroad do their advices, which, as every one hereabout knows, are without a shadow of foundation.

All the wit and wisdom of Boston did honor to Paul Morphy at a dinner on Tuesday, 31st ult. The Chief Justice of Massachusetts made one speech, the President of Harvard University another. Several Professors spoke or read poems.

LADY ROBBED.—Mrs. Davis, wife of Dr. Davis, of Liberty, Mo., arrived at Louisville, Ky., by the train from Frankfort last Monday week, and, while standing at the depot, had her pocket cut out from her dress, the thief carrying it off, together with $400 which it contained.

AN arrival at Charleston, June 2d, furnishes dates from Nassau, N. P., to the 25th ult. The ship Pleiades, from New Orleans for Queenstown, was discovered on fire on the 16th of May, and being run ashore, was scuttled. The vessel proved a total loss, but the cargo was mostly saved in a damaged condition. About 1,800 bales of cotton had reached Nassau in wreckers.

PERFECTION OF COUNTERFEITING.—The spurious bills of the Brighton (Mass.) Bank, which were put in circulation in Boston last week, the engraver himself believed to be genuine. It was only when a microscope was used that the bills were discovered to be counterfeit. They were so perfectly executed, that it is said it would be impossible for any practiced eye to discover the difference without the aid of the microscope.

Mr. John Savage has recovered a verdict of $238 against John P. Heiss, of the Washington States, in a suit for arrears of salary. Mr. Heiss deducted fifty days' salary from Mr. Savage's account, for absence from duty at the office; but the Court sustained the plaintiff's claim. A letter from Mr. Savage, addressed to Mr. Heiss, was received in evidence, in which Mr. S. argues that "a journalist is engaged for the general effect he can produce, and not by the day, like a paver on the highway."

OVER six hundred young ladies were confirmed at the Sixteenth Street Catholic Church, in New York, on Thursday—among them a young bride, who was a Protestant when she married a Catholic, a week ago.

MONDAY'S ELECTION.

The following tables exhibit the correct vote of the recent election, being carefully compiled from authentic returns:

First District.

		COMPTROLLER.		ALDERMAN.	
Precincts.	Polls.	Duplessis.	Guyol.	Cox.	Henderson.
1st	No. 1	47	46	42	46
1st	2	47	26	48	31
2d	1	69	30	67	35
2d	2	65	27	68	23
3d	1	65	17	69	20
3d	2	42	19	47	19
4th	1	94	47	91	54
4th	2	86	26	78	35
5th	1	50	21	46	27
5th	2	39	20	38	22
6th	1	101	47	94	54
6th	2	73	39	71	34
7th	1	88	21	83	25
7th	2	18	23	23	27
7th	3	65	24	60	29
		1020	434	920	497
		434		497	
Majorities		586		423	

Second District.

		COMPTROLLER.		ALDERMAN.	
Precincts.	Polls.	Duplessis.	Guyol.	Whitney.	Gordon.
8th	No. 1	61	45	68	46
8th	2	46	29	65	31
9th	1	75	18	74	20
9th	2	45	16	45	20
10th	1	23	13	19	17
10th	2	13	21	10	21
11th	1	49	25	45	27
11th	2	57	18	96	18
12th	1	104	33	105	34
12th	2	86	24	79	30
13th	1	106	25	98	31
13th	2	79	23	67	28
14th	1	75	20	68	27
14th	2	56	15	56	16
		977	337	981	381
		337		381	
Majorities		590		600	

Third District.

		COMPTROLLER.		ALDERMAN.	
Precincts.	Polls.	Duplessis.	Guyol.	DeLahaye.	Phillips.
15th	No. 1	94	38	85	42
15th	2	98	50	96	50
16th	1	38	25	27	24
16th	2	29	18	22	20
17th	1	4	5	7	
17th	2	10		11	
18th	1	157	11	158	15
18th	2	118	11	106	13
19th	1	13	10	23	11
19th	2	28	13	25	17
20th	1	82	44	83	43
20th	2	98	28	97	30
21st	1	56	5	57	4
21st	2	35	6	33	6
		835	258	854	276
		258		276	
Majorities		576		578	

Fourth District.

		COMPTROLLER.		ALDERMAN.	
Prec's.	Polls.	Duplessis.	Guyol.	Harrison.	Whittaker. James.
22d. No. 1		106	52	106	49 18
22d.	2	91	45	93	21 24
23d.	1	77	48	59	43 29
23d.	2	71	33	61	29 27
		344	178	314	152 93
		178		152	
Majorities		166		162	

ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Wards.	Precincts.	Polls.		Pottinger.	Wright.
First	1st	No. 1		44	44
		No. 2		43	33
	2d	No. 1		69	31
		No. 2		67	27
				223	135
				135	
Pettingill's majority				213	
				Hall.	Lee.
Second	3d	No. 1		62	17
		No. 2		60	29
	4th	No. 1		26	31
		No. 2		35	26
				283	123
				123	
Hall's majority				160	
				Bakewell.	Helm.
Third	5th	No. 1		45	35
		No. 2		40	19
	6th	No. 1		94	34
		No. 2		74	30
	7th	No. 1		80	23
		No. 2		80	24
		No. 3		69	21
				487	201
				201	
Bakewell's majority				286	
				DeL'Isle.	Pilsbery.
Fourth	8th	No. 1		62	47
		No. 2		53	35
	9th	No. 1		74	21
		No. 2		43	23
				232	126
				126	
DeL'Isle's majority				106	
				Dupre.	Peychaud.
Sixth	13th	No. 1		103	29
		No. 2		69	26
	14th	No. 1		77	29
		No. 2		54	14
				303	97
				97	
Dupre's majority				206	
				Maginel.	Montegut.
Ninth	23d	No. 1		81	48
		No. 2		97	29
	24th	No. 1		57	3
		No. 2		85	5
				288	82
				82	
Maginel's majority				206	
				Patterson.	Shumway. Moreau.
Tenth	22d	No. 1		69	51 44
		No. 2		50	60 43
				119	111 87
				111	
Patterson's majority				8	

FOR COMPTROLLER—RECAPITULATION.

Majority in First District	586
" Second District	590
" Third District	576
" Fourth District	166
Total majority for Duplessis	1919

STREET RAILROADS.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial writes:

Having spent some days in New York and Brooklyn very recently, I was led to remark a great change of public opinion in those places upon the subject of street railroads. Scarcely a person is found to oppose them—indeed not one that I conversed with. An eminent physician in Brooklyn, Dr. J. Vanness, told me that the rail tracks in the streets were a saving of thousands to the city annually, in the reduced cost of repairing the streets, and of thousands more to the citizens in the reduced wear of carriages, carts, milk wagons, and other vehicles. This last was a new feature to me, but was explained in the fact of all such conveyances being made with the wheels to fit the rail tracks; and a large share of the driving in the streets is done upon the tracks of the street railroads. This is not only a saving in the *wear and tear* of carriages, but adds much to the comfort of those who ride in them. "Turning out" of the shallow grooves in the rails is done without difficulty or danger.

AFFECTIONATE CONSORTS.—The Dayton Empire says:

A gentleman just returned from St. Mary's, Auglaize county, informs us that the five Germans who were drowned in the reservoir, last week, were very much intoxicated at the time. Where they fell into the water, there were logs lying around in abundance, and had they been sober, they could certainly have saved themselves. He learned from bystanders, that after the catastrophe their wives, who were sitting on the bank watching their operations, lighted their pipes, and quarreled as to whose fault it was that their husbands were drowned!

NAVAL.—The U. S. sloop of war Savannah arrived in this harbor on Monday last from Vera Cruz. We regret to learn that about forty of her crew are down with the Chagres fever and other complaints. [Pensacola Gazette.

THE CROPS.—From all parts of the country we hear favorable accounts of the crops. Just at this time rain is much desired by the planters, but no serious harm has resulted from drought. The locusts, it was apprehended, would commit some depredations, but they are taking their leave without having molested any one. [Yazoo Democrat.

TAUGHT BY A CHILD.—On Friday night we sat near a group of little girls in the theater, while the Marsh juveniles were playing the Bottle Imp. The wings of the devil who appeared occasionally in the corner of the bottle, attracted the attention of one the smallest of the group, and after witnessing the final catastrophe, when the imp carries his victim with him down into the pit that burns with fire and brimstone, she inquired to know how they made the wings? We ventured to tax her credulity, that those sort of wings grew upon all devils and their imps naturally, as wings grow upon leather winged bats.

"O, no,"—she replied, with a sparkle in her eye, as if she had caught a new idea,—"they are made of whalebone and calico." We could not help confessing to the child ourselves instructed—that devils do put on whalebone and calico. [Mobile Mercury.

Southey, in his Omniana, relates the following:

—"When I was last in Lisbon, a nun made her escape from the nunnery. The first thing for which she inquired when she reached the house in which she was to be secreted was a looking glass. She had entered the convent when only five years old, and from that time had never seen her own face. There was some excuse for her."

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON AT NEW YORK.

The French and Sardinians Advancing.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO.

THE AUSTRIANS ATTACKED GARIBALDI.

Garibaldi in Varely, Lombardy, with 50,000 Men.

THE BEY OF TUNIS JOINED THE ALLIES.

KOSSUTH GOING TO HUNGARY

The Austrians Retreating to the Adda.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMIES.

RUSSIAN AGENTS IN HUNGARY.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE COTTON MARKET.

Advance in Consols.

[BY THE NATIONAL AND SOUTHERN LINES.]

NEW YORK, June 7.—The steamship City of Washington, Capt. Petrie, arrived at this port this morning.

She sailed from Queenstown on the evening of Thursday, the 26th ult., having left Liverpool on the 25th, as previously reported from Cape Race, and touched at Queenstown on the following day.

She therefore brings five days later advices than were received by the America, and one day later than were received from Cape Race.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, May 26.—The sales of Cotton to-day (Thursday) foot up 7000 bales. The market closed steady at the quotations of Tuesday, and a slight improvement is manifest in the tone of the market. There is also an improved demand.

LONDON, May 26.—The funds continue to improve under the effect of favorable advices from the continent, and increased confidence in operators. Consols for money closed at 92¼ to 92¼c.

LIVERPOOL, May 26.—The Liverpool breadstuffs market generally closed steady, at the quotations of Tuesday. There was less speculative inquiry, and prices were more regular. The provision market generally closed firm at previous quotations.

Battle of Montebello.

LONDON, May 26.—The London Times publishes further interesting details of the battle of Montebello, received from Paris and Vienna, from which it appears that Marshal Baragnay D'Hilliers debarked his division from the Mediterranean squadron at Genoa, and formed the extreme right wing of the allied army near Voghera.

The details of the battle show that the loss on both sides was very severe.

Brigadier General Buret, the French Commandant at Duchet, is among the killed.

A Venice correspondent of the London Times says that the Austrian strength engaged at the battle of Montebello was three brigades, and that their loss was about the same as that of the French.

The Times' correspondents says the Austrians fought well, for they were obliged to carry the town of Casteggio before they could reach Montebello, and a severe struggle must have occurred at that point.

The Austrians at first seemed to be successful, and were only driven back when the French supports arrived. General Forey estimates the Austrian forces at from 13,000 to 18,000 men, though the captured prisoners estimate it much larger.

Great praise is awarded the Sardinians for their gallantry during the battle, the combat being a hand to hand fight in the streets of the village.

The Austrians occupied the houses, and defended themselves with the greatest tenacity, firing from the roofs and the windows; and the Sardinians showed the greatest bravery in their desperate charges, carrying house after house, and driving the Austrians before them with great slaughter.

Attack on the Austrians at Vercelli.

LONDON, May 26.—A dispatch from Vienna states that at noon, on the 21st, 15,000 Allies attacked 3000 Austrian troops at Vercelli. The Austrians retreated, fighting, to Orfengo, about ten miles distant, where they were reinforced by two Austrian brigades, which caused the Allies to retreat across the river Sesia.

The bulletin of the Austrian Government states that a reconnoitering party of Austrians at Vercelli put to flight a squadron of Piedmontese dragoons.

The fight in which Gen. Caldinis commanded took place at Villeta, and though there was for a time a fierce conflict, the loss was insignificant.

An Austrian dispatch says that precautions have been taken by the Austrian Government against Garibaldi, whose apparent object is to rouse Como to revolt and attempt to revolutionize Lombardy.

Austria has issued instructions to prepare for the defense of Tyrol.

Garibaldi's Movements.

BERNE, May 25.—It is reported that Garibaldi, at the head of 50,000 men, had succeeded in entering Lombardy, by way of Lake Maggiore, and occupying Varesa, where he had fortified himself by barricading the streets and approaches to the city by aid of artillery.

The Austrian force in the neighborhood had commenced an attack upon Varede, and would attempt to dislodge him before assistance could arrive.

Latest from the Seat of War.

BERNE, May 26.—An official bulletin announces that all the Austrian detachments have been withdrawn from the shores of Lake Maggiore.

A dispatch arrived this morning to the Bund, which states that the Austrians have evacuated Como and Milan, and are concentrating on the river Adda, about fifteen miles east of Milan, and that the French and Sardinians had crossed the Ticino, and were advancing on Milan.

GENOA, May 26.—The Bey of Tunis has offered two auxiliary regiments to be placed at the service of the Sardinian Government.

TRIESTE, May 25.—The commander of the port of Venice has received official notice from the Admiral of the French fleet that the port is being blockaded by the fleet under his command.

Kossuth in London.

LONDON, May 26.—Kossuth had delivered an address before a large audience at Guild Hall, London, in which he says he will soon be in Hungary.

It is reported that he has been appointed President of the Hungarian Committee which has been organized at Genoa for the purpose of encouraging desertion from the Austrian army.

Russian Intrigue in Germany.

LONDON, June 26.—The accounts from Hungary are of a seriously alarming character and indicate that another revolution is about to break out.

The country is full of agents of the Russian Government who are encouraging rebellion and are very bold in their efforts to excite the Hungarians to rise.

Prussian Army of the Rhine.

It is reported at Vienna that Prussia has resolved to place six corps d'armee on the lower Rhine, two corps d'armee on the eastern frontier of Russia.

Insurrection in Turkey and Montenegro.

Advices from Constantinople state positively that a general insurrectionary movement is on foot among the entire Scalve population of Turkey and southern Austria.

The movement is supposed to be favored and encouraged by foreign influence.

In Montenegro the insurrectionary spirit has reached a high pitch. The people have destroyed the Austrian telegraph line running through Lotorina, thus cutting off communication between Cattaro and Ragusa.

Important from Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 18.—The Government of the Sultan, no doubt influenced by the action of Russia, has promised to recognize the newly-elected Prince Couza, of the Danubian Principalities.

The Sclave population on the coast of the Adriatic are exhibiting great insurrectionary spirit against the Austrians.

Foreign Relations with France.

LONDON, May 26.—Letters from Paris express great want of confidence—so says the London Times, and hint at increased disturbances in their foreign relations.

Sale of Cunard Steamers to Spain.

The Spanish Government has recently purchased four of the Cunard screw steamers, which are to be replaced by others of greater power and size.

Movements of Napoleon.

ALESSANDRIA, May 25.—The Emperor Napoleon had made reconnoissance, and passed several hours at Voghera, but nothing decisive has yet transpired respecting the general movements of troops.

The Times on Napoleon.

LONDON, May 26.—The London Times calls the French victory at Montebello a fifth-rate victory, and accuses Louis Napoleon of having sold himself to the demon of military conquest.

The Times says the Viceroy of Egypt appears to be designing to take advantage of the present condition of affairs to secure the independence of Egypt on a larger measure of authority than he now possesses. The Times adds that the slightest disposition of the Viceroy of Egypt to evade the treaty of 1840, will bring upon him the whole weight of the power of England.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Later from California.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—The overland California mail has arrived, bringing dates from San Francisco to the 16th ult.

The weather had been favorable for the crops, which looked promising.

The advices from the Fraser river mines were rather discouraging, and many miners were returning disappointed in the expectations held out to them.

A large fleet of clipper ships was on the way to San Francisco, and were daily expected to arrive with heavy cargoes, which would depress the markets, already well stocked with nearly every article of necessity.

Trade was quite brisk, but there was no prospect of an advance in prices.

Accounts from the mining districts of California continue favorable.

Frazer and Trenholm Protected.

CHARLESTON, (via Baltimore and Louisville,) June 7.—The Banks of this city have agreed to carry $700,000 of the bills of Messrs. Frazer & Trenholm and protect the cotton now on their hands in Liverpool until the 1st of November. This will enable Frazer & Trenholm to resume business.

Failure in New York.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The failure of a cotton house in this city is reported, but their liabilities are not large.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Cotton closed with an advancing tendency. The market was active, and the sales to day amounted to 1100 bales at an advance generally of ⅛. Middling Uplands are quoted at 10⅝. Flour closed with a declining tendency. There was an active demand, however, and the sales to-day amount to 65,000 barrels.

Corn closed firm; the sales to-day were 19,000 bushels. Mess Pork closed steady at previous quotations. Lard closed quiet at yesterday's quotations.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—The Flour market closed dull but prices have advanced 5 to 10c.; Superfine is quoted at $4 60 to $6 80. Whisky closed steady at 26½. Western Mess Pork closed dull and neglected; quotations are nominal at $16 50.

River Intelligence.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—The Mississippi at this point is falling slowly.

All the upper streams, including the Missouri, are also receding.

VICKSBURG, June 7.—The steamer F. S. Lass passed down at 9 o'clock this morning.

The Lucy Holcombe passed down at 3 and the Woodford at 9 o'clock.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—The Hiawatha has arrived here, and the Henry Chouteau has left for New Orleans.

VICKSBURG, June 7.—The Champion passed down at 5 A. M., and the Edward Walsh at 8 o'clock this morning.

A RUNAWAY WIFE PROPOSES TO TRADE HER CHILD FOR A NEGRO.—Several weeks ago a Mrs. Poulin, the wife of an esteemed citizen of St. Joseph, Mo., ran off with her husband's clerk, taking with her her little daughter, four years of age. Nothing was heard of her until her wronged husband a few days ago received this letter from her, dated Cincinnati, O.:

Mr. *Isadore Poulin*—Dear Sir: I wish to write to you a few lines to give you some news of us, and tell you that Eugenie speaks of you every day, and that she wants to go and see her papa in the store, and she cries for her good Honorine and for black Lucy every day. I hope you are not mad at me cause I went away with Mr. Auguste ——. I am very happy with him; he treats me like a wife. I do not regret what I have done, for I am happy with him.

I will tell you one thing, if you will give me Lucy, I will give you my Eugenie; if not, you cannot get her. If you are willing to do so, you can come yourself and get her. We will be glad to see you. I want you to write right away, as soon as you get this letter; cause we might be gone from here if you wait too long. Direct your letter to Eugenie Poulin, Cincinnati, Ohio. Write right off. I cannot wait no longer than ten days. Mr. Auguste will write to you when we receive an answer from you. We are all well, and wish you the same. Kiss the children for me. MARY.

May 23, 1859.

THE LAST INTERVIEW.—Ex-Minister Forsyth, of the Mobile Register, furnishes the following authentic report of the final interview between His Excellency of Washington and the small-large man of Illinois:

Walker was dropped by the Administration, and the Lecompton Constitution was taken up and pressed as an Administration measure. Here began the row between the Administration and Douglas. The latter was invited to drop Walker too. He declined. He was implored to do so for the *sake of the party*, of peace and of the Administration. He replied that his honor and plighted faith and his whole Congressional record forbade him to yield to the appeal. At last, argument and entreaty failing, the following characteristic scene is reported to have taken place:

The President, arising from his seat with all the characteristic dignity he could muster, said to Douglas:

"Permit me to remind you, sir, of the fate of Talmadge and of Rives."

To this the Judge as briefly replied:

"Permit me to remind *you*, sir, that Gen. Jackson is dead."

This was their *last* personal interview.

BENNETT INVITES THE PRESS TO STAY ALL NIGHT WITH HIM.—Some of the New York and Philadelphia papers having recently made sport of James Gordon Bennett's villa on Washington Heights, near New York, the editor of the Herald thus replies:

In order to return good for evil, and to soothe their ruffled tempers, Mr. Bennett intends, some fine day, to invite the whole editorial contraternity, in a batch together, to dine and spend the night at his house; but on certain conditions—they must all leave their bad manners behind them, and try to act the part of gentlemen—"assume a virtue if they have it not." Greeley, for instance, must come with a clean shirt on, his boots blacked, and his face washed. The "little villian" must purify his skirts from the smell of dead