## NEW COTTON SPINNER.

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

PATENTED INVENTION
For Spinning the Cotton Crops
of the Planters, 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 and 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 are united from time 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, 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 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 use of the mules, stock, implements, machinery, etc., necessary to help raise it—the heavy annual expenses paid out to hire, gin and pack the crop, and let me contrast all this value and expenses and the 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 I say today, in addition to his present expenses, is for machinery, which will last thirty years, and the wages of a spinner and a half.

The moment this is seen and understood by the planters, that the few half hands and this machinery and trifling outlay will put 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 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 gin 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, the planter has all these items very [illegible] the cotton he spins for a pound of cotton [illegible] yarn and some, if not all of his profit [illegible] be will get for his yarns. The spinner cannot sell [illegible] the planter must make better yarn as his yarns appear in market, the present spinners will withdraw from so unequal a contest. This must soon happen in the ordinary course.

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 very nearly that serves 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 have 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 in which 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 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 production for such yarns as we are now making of the 1st February at Manchester—extra hard water-twist—was 11d. per pound, and in Germany 24c., which would not here be 20 to 21c., and the accounts have 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 value of prices for them than we now do for cotton. The factory, from one end of the world to the other, are a mass of buyers of yarn, 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 run it; employ for him and keep him supplied with a good managing spinner; and for five crops the planter is to give me one fourth of the excess the yarns yield over what it would as cotton—that is to say, the planter retains all 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 party 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 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.

T. O. G. HENRY.

New Orleans, March 23, 1859. m24 1mAW—0mJune4-W

J. J. BUTLER'S FLUID INKS—

These standard Writing Fluids are sold by
D. FELTS & STEVENS,
P. DUSELL & CO.,
R. R. STEVENS & CO.,
BLOOMFIELD & STEEL,
J. C. MORGAN & CO.,
J. L. MAXWELL,
PETER HAWES,
PRIESTLY & BRIN,
E. B. WHEELOCK & CO.,
G. N. MORISON & CO.,
O. O. 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..... $[illegible]
Net earned Profits for the year..... $286,594 01
Assets on the 28th February, 1859..... $897,227 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 scrip payable in cash on and after the SECOND MONDAY OF MAY NEXT, and the certificates of scrip for the year ending February 28, 1858, will be issued on and after the 1st June, 1859.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
H. M. TANNIER, Secretary.

LAT. J. R. DUNCAN. WM. P. DUNCAN. S. S. JAMES.
CIVIL ENGINEERING—J. R. DUNCAN & CO.
Civil Engineers, Surveyors, Architects and Superintendents,
Nos. 134 COMMON STREET, and
248 CARONDELET STREET,

N. F. SEYKS, SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER, has removed his office to CAMP ST., where he will attend to landing 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—$2 a acre per acre. my19 1y

W. S. CHANDLEE,
DENTIST,
OFFICE and RESIDENCE,
176 Carondelet street,
(Corner of Julia.)
ap29 1yAW

R. P. ROBBLEE, GENERAL AGENT AND BROKER, office 97 Camp street, with Messrs. Moseley & Robertson.
REFERENCES—Messrs. C. C. Miller & Co.; Walker & Fibers; Lane, Mayhew & Co.; Farrington & Howes. Memphis. feb 21

WOOL—WOOL—40 bales fine country Wool, in prime shipping order, for sale by
J. S. VALENTINE & CO.,
a30 [illegible] Common street.



# NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XII. THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1859. NUMBER 80.


## New Orleans Daily Crescent.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1859.

### THE COURIER ON THE GERMANS.

The Germans of New Orleans are always in a bad way when they do not yield implicit obedience to the quasi or actual leaders of the dominant party.

A few days ago the Germans of the Third District held a meeting—a peaceable, quiet, law-and-order meeting—and, after fair and open discussion, expressed a preference for the American ticket then before the general people. For this presumption on their part they were pitched into right savagely by the Delta. We defended them to the best of our ability, contending, as we always have, that they possessed just the same rights possessed by other citizens.

It appears that quite a large number of Germans voted the American ticket on Monday last. At all events we should judge so from the following, which we take from the Courier of yesterday morning—the italicising being done by us:

The Crescent, which, we believe, of all the papers in this city, can speak knowingly on the subject, for it always speaks by the card, says that the number of votes polled was smaller than usual. What votes were smaller than usual? Not the majority of votes, assuredly; for, during the last two or three years, it is notorious that the members of the Democratic party proper have wholly abstained from exercising the right of suffrage. The minority, therefore, is on the Know-Nothing side. Cannot the minority be lessened? We will see. A week or two prior to the election, the Sachems of the tribe, in grand conclave assembled, held a *quasi* meeting in the Third District. At that meeting the foreign naturalized citizens—the German population chiefly—were largely represented. The purposes of the meeting were evident. It was not to marshal the members of the tribe into service, this had already been done at the respective wigwams, whose deserted chambers revealed a whole history; but there was something more important in view. The German population, if properly disciplined, would prove a potent auxiliary, the "*basest Hessians of them all!*" The diplomacy by which their sympathies were to be secured was of the shrewdest. Last year, we all remember, the Vigilance Committee—which unfortunately undertook but half-way measure—had within its ranks a large number of Germans killed, through some misfortune, by some of its members. This, presented to that *overgullible population* in all the deceptive persuasiveness of political astuteness, blinded the *poor Germans*, who at once took up the cause of Know-Nothingism as opposing what they called a new Vigilance Committee movement.

The "basest Hessians of them all!!" "Overgullible population!!" "Poor Germans!" We have seen some more amiable epithets than these, in our somewhat protracted editorial experience. What the Germans have done, to earn them the application of all these choice phrases at the hands of this old and influential Democratic organ is, we presume, correctly intimated above. They held a mass meeting, expressed a preference for the American over the Independent ticket, and many of them, we suppose, voted for the American ticket. That is all—anyhow, all we know about the matter.

We have had a pleasant acquaintance with very many German gentlemen and have a tolerably fair knowledge of the German population. We never found them to be "Hessians" or "overgullibls," or "poor" in any ignominious respect. We have usually found them patriotic and honest, sharp and industrious, full of thrift and steady enterprise, which generally eventuates in placing men in the possession of a comfortable share of this world's goods. We count them among our best and most reliable citizens; and if the Courier's acquaintance has led it to different conclusions we cannot help it.

But, while the Germans are being assailed, why should the Irish escape? Might as well charge on them, too; for, if we are not very wide of the mark, a goodly number of Irishmen took the liberty of expressing their preference for the successful ticket on Monday last! Shall such treason as this be permitted to go unpunished? Will the monarch of all the Louisianas allow it? Why has not the "organ" already sounded forth its loudest and fiercest notes of denunciation? Why, the occasion calls for the employment of the "harp of a thousan' strings, spirits of just men made perfeck." Let it be brought forth; and with it let the "bewgag," the "tonjon" and the "fuzzywuzzy" be produced! The times require the instant application of all the instruments of patriotism! If something isn't done there will not be a pin feather left in the tail of the American eagle in three weeks. The aforesaid bird *must* be protected!—"Let the Union slide." Save the bird!

Now, for the Courier's reference to the Crescent. We predicted that a small vote would be polled, and a small vote was polled. We didn't "speak by the card," or by anything else, except by the rule prescribed by common sense. There was nothing to call out a full vote—nothing to produce the vim requisite on such occasions. We showed that the city government could not be radically changed under a year—proved that the independent movement was ill timed and uncalled for—and, besides, we know that many of the staunchest independents of former years were with us heart and soul this time. Hence, the complete reasonableness and legitimacy of our conclusions. We trust this explanation will be fully satisfactory to our cotemporary.

### $100,000.

$100,000 at the present valuation of money is a pretty sum; even the figures that represent it are pretty to look at. In fact, $100,000 may be considered "a pile;" it is a guarantee which assures a man of rest from earthly toil and financial anxiety. $100,000!—the numerals prefixed by the nominative character which indicates the currency do not alone represent ten times ten thousand "federal discs." They represent what men are laboring, sweating, struggling, plotting, scheming, praying, stealing, murdering to obtain—they represent money, bread, life, station, respectability, happiness. $100,000!—scores of men and women workers of the world work their lives out for pittances less in the aggregate; they dig and delve, toil, stitch and starve, and, altogether, never collect, of the debt of a living the world owes all its children, the sum of $100,000—1,000,000 dimes, or pounds of meat for hungry men—10,000,000 pennyones, or so many loaves of bread—all this is the valuation of the maiden affections of Miss Effie Canzlang, of the city of St. Louis, whom the law aids to carry out her disappointed designs upon the properties of the superannuated Mr. Henry Shaw, of the same burgh.

Her affection was a treasure worth having, for we must receive the estimate of the twelve unprejudiced, intelligent and highminded gentlemen who constituted the jury—experts who assessed each smile at the cost of a horse, each pressure of the hand at a house and lot, and the whole aggregate of love-making at $100,000. They prized Miss Effie because she was manfilted after months of industrious devotion to the object of captivating the soft-hearted old millionaire, and sustained her when she appealed to the supremacy of the law. Miss Effie loved the venerable Shaw much or she would not have counted his loss at $100,000. The gentlemen of the jury recognized the sovereignty of the law, and its high design, the conservation of justice—human rights—or they never would have been persuaded by the counsel working on speculation to rob a man of $100,000 as a magic salve for the wounded affections of a love-lorn lady. They appreciated her maidenly modesty and chaste excellencies or they never would have shown her such favor.

Boz's inimitable fiction of Bardell vs. Pickwick is thrown entirely into the shade by this cis-Atlantic reality. We presume that the law will ever be made the instrument of plundering and swindling, and has seldom been more notably so than in this memorable instance of its prostitution. $100,000! What an object of *idolatry* old Shaw must have been to be valued so highly by the fair and injured Effie!

A STERN CHASE.—There is a vast amount of grit in the "wimmen folk!" when they undertake anything. An amusing incident was witnessed at the depot of the Great Western Railway, a day or two since. An old lady was running after, and making vigorous efforts to catch the express train, which was fully a quarter of a mile ahead of her.

## Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

### FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARGO.

GARIBALDI'S INVASION OF LOMBARDY CONFIRMED

PORTUGAL DECLARES HER NEUTRALITY.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE COTTON MARKET.

Further Advance in Consols.

[BY THE SOUTHERN AND NATIONAL LINES.]

ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 8.—The new steamship Argo, of the Galway line, arrived at this port this evening.

She left Galway on Monday, the 30th ult., and brings four days later intelligence from Europe than was received by the City of Washington at New York.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, May 30.—The Cotton market generally closed steady at the quotations by the America. The tone of the market has considerably improved, and up to Saturday evening there was a more active demand.

The sales of Cotton on Saturday were 10,000 bales.

LONDON, May 30.—The funds continue to improve, and an advance of ¼ to ½ is reported.

Consols for money closed at 92¼ to 92½.

LIVERPOOL, May 30.—The Liverpool Breadstuff market generally closed quiet and steady at the quotations by the City of Washington.

The Provision market generally closed firm, with little variation in prices.

The market was inactive, and closed on Saturday evening very dull.

LONDON, May 30.—The amount of bullion in the Bank of England has increased £232,000 during the week.

General Intelligence.

LONDON, May 30.—Telegraph dispatches from the seat of war via Paris, confirm the important intelligence of the evacuation of Como by the Austrians, and state that Garibaldi had proceeded from Varesa, where our report by the last steamer left him, to Como, where large numbers of volunteers were joining him from all the surrounding country. Besides the volunteers from Lombardy, a numerous reinforcement had reached Garibaldi's camp from the Canton of Tiabino, in Switzerland.

His entrance into Como was hailed by the inhabitants with great enthusiasm.

A revolutionary proclamation was issued by Garibaldi, and citizens of all ranks flocked to his standard.

According to later advices, Garibaldi's vanguard was advancing in the direction of Monza.

The intelligence of the occupation of Como by Garibaldi had reached Milan, where it had created much excitement, and an outbreak was daily anticipated.

All the more wealthy citizens of Como and Milan are leaving the country to avoid the horrors of war.

LONDON, May 30.—Active negotiations have been in progress between the Cabinet of St. James and that of Lisbon, since the fact that Spain had concluded a treaty of alliance with France had become known.

According to this treaty, Spain engages to increase her army to 250,000 men to cooperate with the allies in case the war should become European.

It is reported a secret clause of the treaty alludes to the eventual partition of Portugal, and pledges the aid of France to secure the possession of the Island of Cuba to Spain.

Under the influence of the danger threatening Portugal by this alliance the Cabinet have adopted the policy of England, and declared her neutrality in the present war.

Latest from the Seat of War

LONDON, May 30.—The Austrians continue their retrograde movement, and appear to avoid a general engagement.

No important engagement has taken place since the date of our last report by the City of Washington.

Sailing of the Asia.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The Cunard steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, sailed from this port to-day for Liverpool, taking $1,500,000 in specie on freight and a full list of passengers.

[The National Line was interrupted at this point of our report, at about half-past 12 o'clock last night, by atmospheric electricity, a severe storm having been in progress along the line during the whole of last evening, and we are thus unable to give full details of the Argo's news.]

## LATER FROM NORTHERN MEXICO.

FURTHER BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—The overland mail brings some interesting intelligence respecting the civil war in Northern Mexico.

Advices from Mazatlan announce that the Reactionist troops had laid siege to Mazatlan, with a view of driving out the Liberals who now hold the place, and securing a port by which they can the more easily communicate with their freinds, the English and French vessels of war.

The steamer Surprise, (English) took out from Mazatlan $570,000 in specie.

Gen. Thomas Zuloga, a brother of the ex-President, has started from Covalittas on an expedition against Chihuahua, with one thousand men, the immediate object of which is to capture the city of Chihuahua.

A party of Liberals had started from El Paso to reinforce the Liberal garrison of the city of Chihuahua, and aid in driving back the Reactionist forces.

The opening of a wagon road from the Columbia river to Salt Lake City, which has been authorized by the Government, is to be commenced at once.

General Horney is to have the general direction of the expedition, which is to be under the immediate command of Capt. Hallen, of the United States Army.

## Domestic Intelligence.

Destructive Fire in Columbus, Ga.

COLUMBUS, GA., June 8.—A disastrous fire occurred in this city on Tuesday night. It broke out in the Alabama cotton warehouse, which was entirely consumed, and the flames communicated with Fontaine cotton warehouse, which was also consumed.

Two warehouses were well filled with cotton.

Eight thousand bales of cotton were destroyed, and a large amount of other goods which had been stored in one of the warehouses.

The Columbus Sun estimates the loss at $500,000.

The amount of insurance on the cotton and goods has not been ascertained.

The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Later from Key West.

CHARLESTON, June 8.—The coast survey steamer Walker has arrived at this port from Key West, which port she left on the 4th inst.

She reports that the J. J. Cobb was picked up at sea by a New York schooner and towed into Havana, having been abandoned and scuttled off Matanzas.

It has been ascertained that she had previously landed a cargo of negroes at some point on the coast and was doubtless abandoned by the officers and crew to escape detection and punishment.

Railroad Accident.

NASHVILLE, June 8.—The mail train of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad met with an accident to-day at Bristol, by running over a cow.

Samuel Tate, President of the road, had one of his arms crushed, supposed to be broken.

Several of the passengers were wounded, but not seriously.

New York Races.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The four mile race to-day, over the Eclipse Course, for a $2000 purse, was won by Far River.

The quickest heat was made in 7:42.

Steamship in Distress.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 8.—The steamship Edinburgh, which sailed from New York for Glasgow, has put into this port in a sinking condition, having struck an iceberg, on Monday, the 6th inst.

The crew and passengers are all safe.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The Cotton market closed quiet. The sales of the day were 500 bales.

The Flour market closed dull, with sales of the day of 4500 barrels. The Corn market closed dull. Lard closed dull at 11¼ to 11½c. Lard Oil closed at 90 to 95c. The Sugar market closed dull.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—The sales of Flour to-day amount to 5000 barrels at $6 75 to $6 90, being an advance of 10c. Provisions closed quiet.

CHARLESTON, June 7.—The sales of cotton to-day, were very light. The market closed with a firmer feeling, but quotations are generally unchanged.

River Intelligence.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—The Mississippi river at this point has fallen one inch during the last twenty-four hours.

The Upper Mississippi is swelling above Dubuque, and receding slowly at Keokuk.

The Illinois and Missouri rivers are falling.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—The Falls City has arrived at this port, and the J. C. Swon has left for New Orleans.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

HUMBOLDT.

The grim guns on the battle's marge;
The raptured squadron's close array;
The cheers and clangor of the charge;
The blood-bought triumph of the day;
The tortures of the ambulance,
Hurried before the surging war;
Turn from this looming devils dance,
To mark yon setting star.

Yes! pale for us the martial glare,
Flung o'er the fair Italian land,
From soaring Rosa, on to where
Genoa's waters have the strand:
For not the Brandenburgian skies,
Boroaved alone to men appear;
The light which gladdened German eyes,
Glowed for a hemisphere.

Lost light of science! azure deep,
Unlimited, surrounds thee now;
As when with Silence thou did'st keep
Vigil on Chimborazo's brow:
And mystery, we may not prove
Until the inevitable shade
Parts, as we glide along the groove,
Where king and cotter find one grade.

Yet will the speculative soul
O'erleap the titleness of time,
Our doubt that virtue's final goal,
Is knowledge made sublime,
Large as immensity—refined;
More tenuous than the flooding air,
The immortals blend with kindred mind,
And Humboldt knows new Humboldts there!

Pillared upon two centuries,
Thy niche of fame is broad and sure;
Earth's butcher-worship will decrease,
But wisdom shall endure;
For, as the lapsing cycles spend
The grossness of our shifting state,
The risen man will not descend
To carnage, that he may be great.

The Grecian precept writ in gold,
The gods at Delphos did bestow,
Was in the daily practice hold,
Of knowledge, first 'tis self to know,
The impulsive spirit stagnant grows,
Unequal to the unfaltering strife,
But strong serenity shall close
The tempered courage of a life.

Ah! ill attuned the dirges fall,
In melting cadence o'er thy dust;
The year that weeps by Humboldt's pall,
Crowns Schiller's classic bust.
Had he but lived to sing of thee!
To sing of thee? whom every clime,
Tones of the many-moded sea,
Shall syllable through time?

Philosopher! perpetual spring
Shall keep thy chaplet emerald green,
Till right with wrong cease battling,
And slavery quits the scene;
Moloch, for which an impious crew
Machaled by base and abject priests,
Viler than Ammon's idol knew,
Swell sacrificial feasts.

Thy spirit filled with human love,
Nor race nor creed did dare to ban;
In knowledge great, yet far above,
Thou wert the Paimon or Man.
And as the empyreal portals flew,
And Heaven resounds with jubilee,
While joyous greetings all bestow,
Behold! Las Casas welcomes thee!

A Great Storm in Michigan.

A letter of the 27th ult. from Berrien county, Michigan, to the Chicago Tribune, gives the following account of a fearful and destructive storm in that vicinity:

Yesterday witnessed one of the most terrible storms in this section, of which we have and record. About 11 o'clock, P. M., Mr. Alvin Robinson's family, of this place, were awakened by the roaring of the tempest. Mrs. R. arose and went to the door, followed by her husband, when both were suddenly caught by the wind and thrown under a bed occupied by Mr. Worth and his wife. Almost instantly, a large log of the house was flung across the top of the bed, only prevented from crushing the inmates by lodging diagonally against another log. Mr. Worth with difficulty extricated himself and his wife, and then proceeded to look for his two children—a boy of ten years old, and a girl twelve. They were both thrown out of doors and lodged at the end of the house. The girl had an arm badly broken above the elbow, and a shoulder put out of joint. Her head and side were also badly bruised. The boy was only slightly injured.

Another house, about fifty rods fro this, built of plank, was lifted bodily from its foundation, carried over several stumps from three to five feet high, and thrown down upon three other stumps. Of course, it was all torn to pieces. The inmates were Mr. P. Dewhit and family, consisting of his wife, father and three children. Mr. Dewitt is very badly injured on his head and side, and one leg is nearly stripped of its flesh. It is feared, also, that some of his ribs are broken. His recovery is doubtful. Mrs. Dewitt was also badly bruised on her head and limbs, but not seriously. One of the children, a boy nine years of age, is so badly bruised on his head that he cannot recover. The youngest boy, six years of age, is badly cut on the head, and his brain is very much injured. The others are only slightly hurt.

The storm lasted only a few minutes, but was so severe that hens in the trees were entirely stripped of their feathers, and buried to the ground so violently that when found they were entirely dead.

A large hollow log, eight feet long, in which were an ox yoke, a shovel and a hoe, was carried off so effectually that nothing can be found but the yoke, which lies fifty rods from the starting place, split to pieces. The tornado seemed to spend itself upon a tract about forty rods in width, and from five to seven miles long. Its course was from south west to north-east. The largest trees in its path were torn up by the roots, or broken and twisted off like pipestems. The roaring was terrific, and could be heard for miles. The damage to the timber in this country must be immense.

AN AMERICAN ENGINEER IN THE AUSTRIAN SERVICE.—It is well known that Austria has of late years been strengthening her fortifications in her Italian possessions. One of the most important has been constructed under the superintendence of an American, L. Hamilton E. Towle, who graduated at the Lawrence Scientific School, connected with Harvard University. Some three years ago he went to Austria, for the purpose of erecting extensive fortifications at Pola, on the Adriatic, about ninety miles south of Trieste. The works were nearly completed at the last accounts, and he hoped soon to be able to return to his country, though he expressed some fears that the French would blockade Pola, and thus his return be prevented.

The Society for the Conversion of the Jews held its annual meeting recently. The report stated that the income of the society for the past year had been £31,205 18s. 6d. It further stated that the number of Jews who have been christened during that period was nineteen large ones and one little one; but we'll say twenty. This, according to long division, indicates, as the price of converting each Jew, the sum of £1,565 5s. 9¾d. The process seems a little dear, but that's the society's business. Mr. Punch would only hint to his friends the Hebrews, that if they wish to balance the account, there are heaps of Christians who are ready to become Jews at a very considerably lower figure than £1,565 5s. 9¾d. per soul. [Punch.

THE man who never says nothing to nobody was married last week to the lady who never speaks ill of no one.

## Local Intelligence.

THE BLESSED RAIN kept ahead yesterday, with electric accompaniments; but was not quite so welcome as before, for it excluded all the sunshine save a few glimpses. The new moon was visible at night; but it had a cheesy look, whilst a thin cream of vapor obscured the milky way and the rest of the stars.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE between a scared frog and a beaten Independent editor? Give it up? Of course you do. Well, one goes into the water with a "chug!" and the other comes out in his paper with "chug!"

ANOTHER TERRIBLE VISITATION OF LIGHTNING is reported to have occurred during the rain-storm of last evening. Mr. Andrew J. Quirk, attorney at-law, and Mr. Campbell, matress maker, (formerly a member of the Common Council,) were out in a skiff on the lake, fishing, with a professional fisherman named Bob. When the storm set in, they pulled in for the wharf; just as they reached the wharf, a thunder-bolt descended upon them, instantly killing Mr. Quirk, and killing one of the others—whether Mr. Campbell or the fisherman Bob, we cannot tell, for one report named one and another report the other. Both reports agree that Mr. Quirk was killed; and the announcement will sadden a large part of the community.

THE FIRE at 3 o'clock this morning commenced in the boarding house of Mrs. Rollins, on North street, fronting Lafayette Square, and raged violently for some time, threatening the destruction of the square bounded by Poydras, St. Charles, North and St. Mary streets.

The large brick building in which the fire originated was utterly destroyed, and the residence of Dr. Parmely, adjoining, on the corner of St. Mary, together with the building next on the St. Charles street side, considerably damaged. The flames communicated with the rear portions of the buildings fronting on Poydras street, but, as we go to press, the probabilities are that no great damage will result, as the firemen are on hand in great numbers and battling bravely. The police were busy in saving furniture.

THE CIGAR SHOP to which we yesterday alluded as being on fire at one o'clock yesterday morning, was that of Mr. Ronsalgneur, No. 274 Rampart street. The house, though much damaged, was not destroyed.

A FIRE broke out at about eleven o'clock yesterday, in the large rope factory of the Louisiana Manufacturing Company, at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Harmony streets, Fourth District. The factory was not destroyed, but was much damaged in its interior, principally in the second and third stories. The engine of the factory was of much service in supplying water from the river to the engines of the firemen. The steam fire engine "John Adams" was on the ground, and wetted the fire down, as usual, after the others left. The cause of the fire and the extent of the damage in dollars we were not able to ascertain.

P. MCKAY, who was accidentally shot by policeman Carragey on Sunday night, at the foot of Mandeville street, and who was taken to the hospital, is officially certified to be out of danger.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Hunt.*—A. Dulwich yesterday pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was discharged on his bond to await sentence.

V. Fick was tried for assault and battery and found guilty.

D. Crawford was tried for assault and battery and found guilty.

RECORDER SUMMERS' COURT.—Isaac Stadeker, residing at the corner of Rampart and Girod streets, was yesterday arraigned on a charge of having obtained, on Tuesday, under false pretenses, $2200 worth of dry goods from Edward Loody, at the corner of St. Mary and Rousseau streets; the false pretense being that he would pay the cash for the goods upon their delivery at his house. It was charged that upon getting possession of the goods, Stadeker not only refused to pay for them but refused to deliver them back. With a search warrant, officer Lipman found and seized all the goods, in a back room of Stadeker's house, and carted them to the police office. Stadeker gave bail of $1000 to appear for examination on the 17th.

Horace, slave of Brown & Co., was held for an overhauling on a charge of having beaten John Lowe, a white man, with a wooden slat, on Monday, at the corner of Constance and Calliope streets.

Nicholas, slave of Kellett, received a prescription for twenty-five drachms of hickory oil, for being found hidden suspiciously in an alley-way on Magazine street.

The Recorder on Tuesday gave his decision in the case of B. Nash vs. A. White Cotton, the examination of which had progressed at intervals during the previous week. They had a fight on Gravier street some time ago, in which Nash struck Cotton with his fist, and the latter stabbed him and might have killed him but for the interference of others; Nash also receiving a break in one of his arms, by falling across the curbstone. Cotton was sent before the First District Court under bail of $500, for stabbing with intent to kill.

RECORDER WILTZ'S COURT.—John Molloy was yesterday examined on the charge of breach of trust and embezzlement preferred against him by Mr. Evans, and dismissed for want of evidence.

A poor demented fellow named Solomon was sent to the Insane Asylum.

Eliza Bannon, for tongue-lashing and clapper-clawing Ann Murphy, at No. 118 Dauphine street, was fined $5 and made a member of the Peace Society. Nothing else worth mention.

RECORDER LONG'S COURT.—George Ashton and wife were yesterday dismissed from the charge of disturbing the peace of Antoine Mailhes and wife, at the corner of Craps and Bagatelle streets; Ann Connell, charged with talking wickedly to her husband, Thomas, at the corner of Victory and English streets; and Bernard Gonzales, charged with popping his brother-in-law, William H. Mayes, in the eye, were also discharged; the latter two having made up their row as brothers-in-law should.

The following ladies and gentlemen were made members of the Peace Society: Mr. and Mrs. Evans, for being too drunk and noisy for Mrs. O'Brien's comfort, on Victory street; Ed. Prothero, for abusing and threatening John Henderson, at No. 77 Spain street; Mr. and Mrs. Pres. Thenested, for abusing and threatening Elizabeth Thieman, on Love street; and E. P. Haskins, for disturbing the peace of E. M. Livingston, away down Craps street.

A. P. Smith was sent to prison, to await examination on two affidavits made by Mrs. Mina Sweir, charging him with shooting her husband with intent to kill, on Monday evening, at the corner of Love and Elmira streets, and punching her head with his fists at the same time and place.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—Dates from Buenos Ayres are to the 16th of April. Much apprehension was felt at the prospect of a new invasion from the Argentine quarter, General Urquiza being unusually active in his financial preparations for a conflict. The destruction by fire of the bark Austin, of Kennebunk, is confirmed. Nothing was saved of her valuable cargo.

A KENTUCKIAN ALMOST LYNCHED BY FRENCHMEN. The Chicago Tribune states that on the 31st ult., at Kanakee (in Michigan, we suppose) an affray occurred between a Frenchman named Flagink and a man from Kentucky named Barton, in which the latter killed the former with a jack knife. Burton was arrested, but the infuriated Frenchmen of the town turned out in great numbers and attempted to take him from the authorities. He was, however, safely lodged in jail.

FLYING OVER THE RAILS.—It is said that at the recent fire in Oshkosh, Wis., a locomotive ran up from Fond du Lac, with two fire companies and their engines, a distance of twenty miles, in thirteen minutes.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—The Navy Department has received voluminous dispatches from the coast of Africa, dated Porto Praya, April 15. The commander of the frigate Cumberland gives a graphic account of the *modus operandi* of stealing and running off slaves, as carried on by yachts, schooners and regular trading vessels. The traffic during the last year, he says, has been greatly on the increase, notwithstanding the increasing vigilance of not only the American squadron, but also of the English and Spanish men of war in those waters. He thinks that if the Department would employ a smaller class of vessels, capable of running into the small rivers and bays, so as to intercept the slavers, they would be more successful in these voyages, and the traffic would be greatly abated.

### Louisiana Intelligence.

The North Louisiana Baptist of the 2d instant says:

The weather (May 31) is hot and *dry*, but favorable to planters. Crops are not suffering yet, and if rain comes plentifully in a few weeks, the present dry spell will have done no harm.

The Shreveport Southwestern of the 1st inst. furnishes the following murder item:

On the 27th ult., near Bethany, in Caddo parish, Mr. L. F. Holt, a respectable planter of this parish, was shot by Shed Bowen. After Mr. Holt was shot, Mr. J. F. Camp struck him two or three times. Mr. Holt expired in a few minutes. The perpetrators of this outrageous deed immediately made their escape. Should they be taken, a legal investigation will take place, as the Coroner's inquest found a true bill.

The Morehouse Advocate of the 28th ult. says:

The crops in this parish are looking very flattering at the present time, and are well advanced for the season. Planters are anticipating their usual full yield, and not a particle of overflow to interrupt their quiet day dreams or pleasant slumbers. Morehouse is acknowledged to be the garden spot of the South. We have rich lands, good health, and no overflow, with "iron enough to build our railroad from Vicksburg to Monroe."

The Catahoula Independent, of the 1st inst., gives the following account of a bloody tragedy in Franklin parish:

We learn that on Thursday last, the 26th ult., Richard Boler and James A. Coxe, were killed at the plantation of N. L. Hower, Esq., on Deer Creek, by a man named Glasscock, the overseer of Hower. It seems that a flock of goats belonging to Colo. Boler had been troublesome at the plantation of Hower, by getting into the fields and causing damage. Glasscock shot several of the goats, and Boler becoming enraged with him on account of it, went over to Mr. Hower's place in the forenoon of Thursday, made an attack on Glasscock and beat him with a stick, threatening that he would return that day and kill him. Glasscock prepared himself for the attack, and in the afternoon Boler returned, bringing Coxe (who was his son-in-law) with him, both armed. Boler opened a gate and rode into the field, Coxe remaining on the outside. When Boler had got within less than an hundred yards of Glasscock he fired at the latter. Glasscock then shot Boler dead, who fell from his horse about forty steps from the spot where he was shot. After firing at Boler, Glasscock perceived Coxe in the act of leveling upon him from the opposite side of the fence, and turning to defend himself shot Coxe dead also. Glasscock surrendered himself into the custody of the law, and undergoing an examination before Justices Cloud and King, was discharged.

### Weather and Crops in Mississippi.

The Vicksbur