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 Plantations, directly from the Seed, fully demonstrated,
by which the Planter's net income is
DOUBLED OR MORE THAN DOUBLED!

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

The machinery was exhibited at the Crystal Palace in New York, and the Judges of the American Institute awarded it a medal and a full and well-deserved report, in which they stated that, "as the cotton passed directly on from the seed continuously from any Hemisphere to the other machines, by which I excluded from use the ginning and baling machinery of the plantation, and several machines used in the factories to open and disentangle it, and which are very violent in their operations; I must make my yarn of a longer and less broken staple, and therefore it must be a stronger and better yarn."

But THE UNPARALLELED FEATURE OF THE INVENTION IS—that it DOUBLES THE NET INCOME of the Planter adopting it, and I, in effect, sell him a plantation, negroes, stock, etc., fully as valuable to him in its production as that on which he makes his cotton and other attendant crops; and this prodigious result is achieved by him without strain or difficulty.

To make the powerful inducement to the planter to spin his crop up more clear and striking, I would distinctly call his attention to the number and great value of the hands the ginning of his cotton 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 land and the investment which raises the cotton, and upon which the outlay, in addition to his present expenses, is for machinery, which will last thirty years, and the wages of a spinner and oils.

The moment this is seen and understood by the planters, that those few half hands and this machinery and trifling outlay will net them at 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 the lands of the planters, to hire 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 annual cost to the spinner, besides the cost of cotton to spin, is from 8 to 10c. a pound; the cost of cotton is 10c. 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 these items very nearly, and must have them, he evidently is not at this outlay and expense, and so what it costs the spinner for a pound of cotton and to spin a pound of yarns and 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 expenses 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 least also double the risk of fire on the plantation removed, with half the bagging and rope, and lessened charges save those of commission, which will be doubled to the commission merchant, as they will be on a double amount, and which is made practically effective by machinery which unites the separate processes of the gin and packing house of the plantation and that of the spinning factory into one, with a great saving in machinery, motive power, labor and capital.

We can make any number or size of yarn desired, and this invention, from its nature, is complete, and cannot be improved upon.

The cost of the machinery to the planter will not be as much as half the enhanced value of the first crop spun up, and the operatives in a great many cases required to attend the machinery, will not diminish the amount 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 orders for such yarns as we are now making on the 1st February at Manchester—extra hard water twist—was 11d. per pound, and in Germany 20c., while cotton sold here for 9c., 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 range of prices for them than we now do for cotton. The people, from one end of the world to the other, are in sases of buyers of yarns, while the whole cotton crop is bought for only a fe w consumers 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 a good mechanic supplied with a machine 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. Macdeliu & 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.

JOHN H. HENRY.

New Orleans, March 23, 1859. m24 1m&W—5m1m&W

BORGES EXPRESS—

TO LAKE SHORE TRAVELERS,

The subscriber is prepared to do a general City Express in connection with the Mobile and Lake Shore packets on the Pontchartrain Railroad, having the exclusive privilege of the road. Families going across the Lake, by leaving their orders for the transportation of baggage at the office of James Innes, Pontchartrain Railroad depot, and Mr. Whittemore, Lake End, will be promptly attended to. m24 4m

THOS. MURRAY. JOHN C. PODLEY.

FLORIDA YELLOW PINE LUMBER YARD.

Having sold our stock on hand at the yard at the Old Basin, we respectfully request our friends to take notice that our business is confined legitimately at the FLORIDA YELLOW PINE LUMBER YARD, corner of Julia and Cedar streets, NEW BASIN.

Orders left at Rice 85, Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange, 19 St. Charles street, will be promptly attended to.

f26 1f THOS. MURRAY & CO.

NOTICE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEMISE OF M. Louis Dumargarde, the commercial firm of GRATIAA, COYMASERE & CO., is this day dissolved.

The surviving partners of the late firm, Pierre Longis, of Bordeaux, and S. D. Gratiaa, of New Orleans, will continue the same line of business, under the firm of S. D. GRATIAA & CO., in New Orleans, and of P. LONGIS & CO., in Bordeaux. Mr. JNO. JACOB HERR has the general power of the former.

New Orleans, Jan. 1, 1859.

PIERRE LONGIS.
S. D. GRATIAA.

BONED TURKEY AND DOHES—

The undersigned having made all the necessary arrangements, informs the public that he is prepared to fill orders of all kinds for refreshments for BALLS, SOIREES or PIC-NICS; and families can at all times be served with BONED TURKEYS, FRENCH PATES, BOILED HAMS, DOHES, GALLAYINES, etc., etc., at all hours and put up in the best styles.

R. A. HOWARD,
(Successor to Geo. Beard.)
No. 187 Camp street,
f012 6m opposite St. Patrick's Church.

BOUNTY LAND AND PENSIONS—OFFICE No. 12 Exchange Alley, up stairs, nearly opposite the Post-Office. Soldiers, Sailors and Marines who have been in the service of the United States Government for fourteen days or more, in any war or disturbance since 1790, are entitled to 160 acres of land. Widows and other children of deceased Soldiers, Seamen and Marines, are entitled to bounty land and pensions. Claims made cheap and prosecuted with dispatch by JOHN CROKER,
m15 6m 12 Exchange Alley, up stairs.

JULIAN NEVILLE & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Appraisers, and General Agents for the sale of Real Estate, Slaves, Family Furniture, Book Stocks, Forty Wanden and Succession Sales, Dwellings, Steeds of Merchandise, etc.

Particular attention paid to the purchasing and selling of Plantations.

Offices No. 11 Commercial Place. f27 1f

JOS. G. LOGAN, 57 ST. CHARLES STREET, COMMission Merchant and Agent for J. J. O'Fallon & Co's "St. Louis Metallic Nail and Bolt Factory." All kinds of Nuts, Bolts and Washers by R. H. Cole's Patent Machinery. One thousand choice Molasses Barrels for sale.

f20 1f JOS. G. LOGAN

LARD OIL—50 bbls. choice Chestnut Winter Strained, for sale by S. H. KENNEY & CO.
a21 90 Poydras street.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XII. TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1859. NUMBER 84.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1859.

Arrival of the Empire City.

The Empire City, Capt. S. P. Griffin, left New York at 2 P. M. on the 2d, and arrived off the Moro Castle at 5 P. M. on the 8th. Transferred her Havana freight and passengers to steamer Maria Isabel, outside the harbor, and left at 9 A. M. next morning for Key West, with one bag mail for New Orleans, but no freight or passengers. Arrived at Key West at 6 P. M. same day, and having embarked forty-one Californians (from Aspinwall per Star of the West the day previous) and 205,000 dollars, Mexican silver, left at 5 o'clock the next morning, 10th, for this port. Remained ashore at Passe a l'Outre five hours, and crossed at half-past one P. M., 12th.

She brings the above mentioned specie, consigned as follows: $17,711 09 to Wm. Prehn & Co., and $187,703 61 to Edwin J. Forstall, and passengers, viz:

From New York—H. Hyslop, G. Hyslop, W. G. Fox, Jos. Bernheiser, E. Morel, J. Danneres, C. Phillips, Z. Graessl, and nine steerage.

From San Francisco—H. B. Livingston, D. Brien, T. H. Selby and lady, Mrs. H. Shields, W. Schannan, Mr. Eastland, Mr. Paterson, O. McLaughlin and lady, Mr. Britton, and thirty steerage.

THE WAR LOAN OF FRANCE.

Napoleon asked his subjects for a loan of $100,000,000 to commence the war with; depots of subscription were opened, they were besieged by over 520,000 people anxious to subscribe, and in six days returns were made not of $100,000,000, but of nearly $500,000,000—an amount exceeding the Government revenues of the United States for over seven years! the value of two cotton crops and half of a third! An idea of the magnitude of this voluntary subscription of French citizens, and of the wealth of the country which can, not only without hesitation but with eagerness, raise such an amount, may be realized by calculating how the South could stand a drain equal to the value of the cotton product for two and a half years.

This great subscription, one of the most tremendous facts in history, is entitled to be received as a complete silencer of the statements that the French people lack confidence in their monarch; that he is unpopular, and his dynasty deemed insecure. Never was there a more decided expression of confidence in a Government and of a state of firmly united nationality. The report of the Chief Commissioner for receiving the loan, states that thousands flocked to the depots after they were closed by decree, on the seventh day after opening, anxious to take stock in the Empire, though the amount already exceeded five times what was asked for. The railroads and other means of conveyance could not accommodate the crowds thronging to the places of subscription. This argues that, however much the nation, as a whole, may be exhausted, Napoleon will scarcely lack for cash in hand, though the war may be much prolonged, even if all confidence in the investment be lost, for the people will then continue to subscribe to save what they have already so generously put in. They will have a direct money interest in the stability of the Government which owes them. It was a smart measure of Napoleon, every way, this scattering the loan about among all classes of the people, and thus binding the masses, everybody, to his interest.

Louisiana Intelligence.

From the Rapides Democrat of Wednesday last we extract the following:

As we have had no rain at all for twenty-four days and but little during the three preceding weeks, cane and corn in this vicinity, especially the latter, are suffering greatly. Except as affected by the drouth, crops of all other descriptions are doing measurably well.

The weather is settled fine—altogether too fine. The sky presents no more the appearance of rain than a new brass kettle.

While there is a scarcity of water in some of our cisterns there is a decreasing plenty in Red river for all the purposes of navigation. The Falls are covered with a sheet of water deep enough to float the largest boats in the trade with a few satisfactory inches to spare between the rocks and the keels of the boats.

The Bayou Sara Ledger of Saturday last has the following:

On Thursday morning last, the steamer D. F. Kenner brought up from New Orleans, forty-one lunatics to be taken out to the Asylum at Jackson; on their way out, at the foot of the Hill, near St. Francisville, one of the men died.

From all parts of our parish we hear unfavorable reports as regards the crops, especially the corn crop. Cotton, generally throughout the parish, wears a very sickly appearance, and consequently seems to be in a deplorable condition. The corn crop is in even a worse condition than the cotton; and unless copious showers of rain should set in within the next few days little or none will be made. As to the cane, we are told the chances for anything like a crop is slim indeed. Rain, of which we have had so much during the winter and first part of the spring, is an article much desired about this time, but which we have not had for the last five or six weeks. The river at this point is receding slowly—it has fallen more than a foot since the highest stage this year. The corporation engine and pump, considering the many crawfish holes in our levee, is drawing the water out of our town pretty fast; and, in consequence, our streets are getting passable again.

The Attakapas Register of Saturday says:

Our police jury at its session on Wednesday last repealed the ordinance establishing a quarantine in the parish by a vote of 8 to 4. As the members of this body are supposed to reflect the direct views and wishes of the people, the inference is clear that the majority of our citizens are opposed to the establishment of quarantine regulations.

FURNITURE OF A ROYAL CLOSET AT GREENWICH. The following fittings of a Royal mansion, during the reign of Henry VIII, show the changes which, in several respects, have been made since about three centuries have passed:

A cloake, a glasse of steele, four battle-axes of wood, two quivers with arrowes, a painted table, a payre of bellowes; with weights, a case of knives, with a plat in the window; a rounde mappe, a standing glasse of steele, a stande of flowers wrought upon wyre, two payre of playing tables of bone, a payre of chessmen in a case of black lether, two birds of Araby, a gonne upon a stocke, wheeled; five paynes of glass and woode, a tablet of our Ladie and Saincte Anne, a standing glass, imagery made of bone, three payre of Hawking gloves, with two lined with velvet; three combe cases of bone, furnished; a night-cappe of black velvet, embroidered; Sampson, in alblaster; a piece of unicorn horne, little bones in a case of woode, four little coffers of jewels, a bone of lyon, a standing diall, in a case of copper; an hour glass, eight cases of trechers, forty-four dogs' collars, of soundrye makyuge; seven lyons of silk, a purse of cryman silk, embroydered gold, a round painted table, with the image of a King; a folding table of images, one payre of beds, of jasper, garnished with lether; one hundred and thirty-eight hawkes' boods, a globe of paper, a map made like a screene, two great Turkey knives with coral in them; two boxes covered with black velvet, a rede tip'd at each end with golde, and battes for a turning bowe; a choir of joiner work, an elle of syamonde sticke, tip'd with silver.

OZONE—WHAT IT IS.—This peculiar substance, according to Professor Faraday, in a late lecture, is oxygen gas, under electrical excitement. It can be formed by passing the electric spark directly through the gas or by making the electric current pass over the exterior of a tube containing oxygen. Ozone destroys the colors of vegetable substances and attacks with avidity metals that simple oxygen will not act upon. It has also been found by very recent experiments that electralized hydrogen possesses greater powers of reduction than simple hydrogen. Hitherto no useful application of ozone has been made in the arts, but we think the time is not far distant when some new discovery will enable it to be made very cheap; it will then supply the place of chloroform as a bleaching agent.

HOMICIDE.—We learn that on last Saturday morning some ten or twelve miles southwest of the place, G. W. Wiggins was shot dead by Daniel McCall, his immediate neighbor and brother-in-law. Report says the two men had a difficulty on the afternoon previous to the commission of the awful deed, and that as Wiggins passed by the house of McCall to his plowing next morning he was killed as above. The gun was charged with squirrel shot, some sixty-three of which took effect in the breast of the deceased, producing instant death. McCall, though supposed to be in the vicinity, is still at large; efforts have been, and are still making for his arrest. Great excitement has been produced in the neighborhood, and two families have been rendered miserable by the unfortunate occurrence. [Grove Hill (Ala.) Democrat.

When men abuse us, we should suspect ourselves; when they praise us, them.

MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Political Suggestions—What is Wanted on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec—Necessity for a Treaty Guarantering Certain Rights to American Residents and to Protect the Company—Money will buy either Territory or Privileges.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

MINATITLAN, June 3, 1859.

Eds. Crescent—In the midst of the pending negotiations between Mr. McLane and the Constitutional Government of the Republic of Mexico, it may not be amiss to put upon record and before the people what the American residents and traders on this Isthmus desire to see consummated. We are all deeply interested in the success of Mr. McLane's mission, and hope to see him successful beyond that of any previous legation to this Republic; while at the same time we have peculiar ideas on the subject of how these results are to be brought about. It is well shown that our national mania has been for the acquisition of territory, and most people in the United States to-day think the present negotiation simply involves a question of land and money. But, as I intimated to you in my first communication, Mr. McLane does not incline to this view of the question, and would rather, if I have rightly understood him, acquire commercial advantages than be the purchaser of thousands of square miles of the barren and unproductive country adjoining the Mesilla purchase. Between our Southern boundary of Arizona and the valuable lands of Northern Mexico, there is a belt of territory well known to be rich in minerals; but these mines are valueless—first, because the Indians are too troublesome, and secondly, because there is no water. Under these considerations it would be a useless expenditure of money to invest his or their millions of dollars in buying country that can be applied to no useful purpose whatever, and which it will require years to make available, for there is nothing to attract people there but the mining qualities of the land, and those are not general and adapted to all classes, but are rather special and attractive to a few capitalists and speculators.

Under these considerations, I look upon it as one of the greatest pieces of folly imaginable for Mr. McLane to turn his attention towards Sonora or Arizona, for those are places that are now, and must continue for years, utterly beyond the useful consideration of the treaty making authority. If my premises are correct, and if Mr. McLane has determined to negotiate for commercial advantages, where can he find another field for his operations than in connection with the Isthmus of Tehuantepec? The Rio Grande, it is true, opens some prospect for him to secure advantages; but that ground is almost covered, for the restrictions to be removed in that quarter are comparatively few. It then results that he is shut out in every other section, either by physical opposition or foregone conclusion, except this Isthmus; and the amount of benefit possible to be achieved here is sufficient to fill up the measure of his desire to leave a lasting fame behind him.

I set out with the belief that our Minister was sent to Mexico with power to make a treaty of some sort involving mutual benefits to Mexico and to the United States. I take this for granted, else he is down here on a useless errand. There are but two kinds of advantages to be had from Mexico, and these are, first, a purchase of additional territory from her, or the concession of commercial advantages. In exchange for both or either of these advantages, we can offer in return nothing but money, for between nations, I know of no other consideration that passes current. I have shown, I think, that we do not want any territory in the North; we have no need for commercial advantages in that direction; that would preclude us from acquiring the same benefits elsewhere, and therefore we have but one direction in which to turn our eyes.

The Isthmus of Tehuantepec lies on our nearest route to California and to the Pacific trade, and it offers to our ambition both considerations, extension of territory and increase of trade. I scarcely believe it can be bought, although Mexico came near accepting the offer of fifteen millions of dollars proposed by Mr. Trist; but this *I do know*, that in consideration of one or two millions of dollars, or say even five, she would consent to grant such commercial concessions to this section, say to the extent of the Transit route alone as will make almost an American dependency, for it will be free from Mexico in every respect except in the right of sovereignty. I do not say that the Isthmus cannot be bought, for I do think that ten millions of dollars—one tenth of what is proposed for Cuba—would annex Tehuantepec and the State of Chiapas to the United States.

But even supposing that we cannot purchase it, but that we can, by the judicious expenditure of a little money, make it a commercial dependence of the United States, would it not be better than to allow it to continue as it is, a constant source of annoyance to us, and a constant attraction to filibusters? American residents on the Isthmus, while the present state of things continue to exist, will never be safe from molestation, both in their persons and properties; and there is no prophesying the day when some uncalled for act of Mexican interference here may provoke a fight which will become general and most destructive. In fact, the result is inevitable, unless the United States take some step to remedy the evils of the local government on this Isthmus—for there are too many American interests growing up here, and too many American settlers to defend those interests, to long permit the course of legal and military misrule to be so far corrupted and perverted as it has been in this part.

It is the duty of Mr. McLane, in this respect, to meet the difficulty and have it settled, so that the good will of Mexico may not be lost. Once engraft upon a treaty that Americans on the Isthmus are entitled to the full enjoyment of their religious opinions; that they are not to be subject to any of the peculiar features of the clerical rule; that they shall elect their own judges and arbitrate their own cases; that they shall not be required to do their business in the Spanish language; that they shall be exempted from the use of stamped paper; that they shall not be harrassed by lazy custom-house officials, and that they shall not be subject in their persons to the interference of the military, and we will have a colony down here which will make a commerce for New Orleans worth millions of dollars. And more than this, it will be a colony that will ensure order in the State, and that will create here that security which is not felt elsewhere in Mexico. It will be a double blessing to the people of the country and to the foreigners resident among them.

It may be urged that Mexico will not acquiesce in any such treaty; but I say, and experience as well as private information will bear me out in the assertion, that money will bring about the consummation. Mexico had rather trade privileges than territory any day, and she will trade territory, if we insist upon it, at this particular time. *She must do something!* This sentence embraces all the argument necessary on this point; and it only needs that Mr. McLane should understand this, and should take advantage of it before somebody else does. It is well enough to be delicate with people that are independent, but it is a mark of the raw material to hold back propositions when they are looked for and anxiously awaited. Mexico, with her revenues sequestrated, with millions of dollars hanging over her from abroad, with corruption of the vilest sort eating up the resources within, is in a condition to accept any offer; and even if she needs a little forcible argument, we have sufficient ground to give it. This isthmus must be protected by treaty stipulations, or it must protect itself; and in the event the latter alternative results, there is no computing the loss that must come of it. The route will be but a re enactment of the Nicaragua misery, and, as a matter of course, our people will not suffer that to be reproduced on this route.

A judicial course of policy will bring us all out on this isthmus, and place one of the great highways of commerce and travel under our control, to the immense benefit of the world at large, and of our own people. But, on the contrary, a timid policy, a fear of spending a few millions of that treasure which is so lavishly wasted around Washington City, will throw the Tehuantepec route into a confusion most lamentable, and make the traveling public, and particularly, that of the South, dependent on the unhealthy trip across the Isthmus of Panama. I think, I hope, Mr. McLane is prepared to resist such a destiny as this, when he can so easily arrest it by the judicious use of a little money.

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

[BY THE SOUTHERN LINE.]

CHARLESTON, June 10.—The barque Amy, of Boston, bound from Apalachicola, Florida, to Norwich, with a cargo of seven hundred bales of cotton, was struck by lightning on the 10th inst., and set on fire.

She has put into this port, and is still on fire at the quarantine.

Active preparations are being made to fill her with water, and it is expected that a portion of her cargo will be saved.

CHARLESTON, June 13.—The cotton market closed on Saturday unchanged, with light sales.

VICKSBURG, June 13.—The steamer Vicksburg passed down at 5 and the Fanny Bullitt at 6 o'clock this evening.

HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

HAVANA, June 9, 1859.

Messrs. Editors—A new line of three screw steamers is established to run between Hamburg and this port, touching at Santander, Southampton and Havre de Grace; they are to make a voyage once a month. The first ship, La Cubana, is expected to arrive here about the middle of the present month, and is to sail again on the 1st proximo; she is to be succeeded by La Montanesa—the name of the third ship is unknown to me; they are of English build. The agents of the line in this city are Messrs. J. M. Morales & Co. and Dieteric Erdman.

About half-past five o'clock, P. M., on the 30th ultimo, quite a crowd was attracted to the wharf to witness the Regla steamer Jor tow up the harbor a bark whose crew consisted only of two or three men; she proved to be an old acquaintance of ours, the J. J. Cobb, formerly of New York, which sailed from this port on the 20th December last, as was *pretended* at the time, on a legal voyage to the coast of Africa. She was picked up *derelict* 25 miles from the land, the Pan of Matanzas bearing S. S. W., by the schooner Cumberland, of New York, who put her mate and two men on board the bark to bring her to this port. Her log-book of the passage hence to the coast of Africa was found on board of her, but there is ample proof to the olfactory nerves in even passing her to leeward, that she has been employed in bringing Africans to this Island. Indeed I am told by a person who overheard a conversation between two well-known slave traders, respecting her, that she had landed eight hundred Africans on the Island before she was set adrift.

From the same source I learn that the bark Ardennes, about which so much was said and written last year, is daily expected from the coast of Africa with a cargo of slaves.

On the 2d instant the ship Live Yankee, Thorndike, master, arrived in eighty-eight days from Macao, *via* the Cape of Good Hope, with 788 "Asiatics," free colonists. They came, according to our daily papers, to "La Position," one of the banks now in course of absorption in the Alianza.

There are three cargoes more shortly expected, the earliest of which is the ship Swallow, of New York, which, in her passage from China last year, with Asiatics, lost but eight by death. The "Live Yankee," in her present passage, lost only twelve out of eight hundred Asiatics which she embarked at Macao. This fact proves that the poor wretches were well cared for on board the ship. I also learn that a cargo of Asiatics is bargained for, to be delivered at the Brazils.

The French Admiral, with the accompanying vessels of war, sailed on the 29th ult.

The yacht Wanderer, Capt. Walker, sailed hence for Matanzas on Sunday morning last, 5th instant.

A new railroad is authorized to be erected between *Sancto Espiritu* and *Tuna*, in this island.

A patent has been granted for five years to Mr. F. W. J. Walker, for a new system of erecting iron bridges, invented by him; also a patent for a similar period to Messrs. Charles Tyng & Co., for the introduction of felt roofing, upon the system of *Warren*.

Colonel Helm, United States Consul General in Cuba, returned to his post in this city per "Quaker City," on the 4th inst. His health is apparently benefitted by the brief period of his absence from this "trying climate."

The Queen of Spain approves of the zeal and efficiency with which the Captain General has provided for the comfort of the loyal inhabitants of this island, in respect to the proposed reforms in the tariff—"a measure in which the Supreme Government could not take the initiative," and her Majesty desires "that as large an amount of ease and comfort may be secured to the people as is possible."

A new spring of pure water has been discovered at the city of Matanzas, where hitherto water has been extremely scarce.

Our rainy seasons have, I believe, fairly set in, and yellow fever may be expected to follow. As yet there is not any in this city or harbor.

The British Consul General goes to England by the British steamer now in port, to advance the interests of the Cotton Growing Company of this island, which enterprise will probably prove an entire success.

My correspondence per British steamer from Vera Cruz, which arrived yesterday, has not been delivered.

As ever, ***

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

HAVANA, June 9, 1859.

Messrs. Editors—Notwithstanding the continuance of unfavorable intelligence from Europe, holders of Clayed Sugars refuse to reduce their pretensions. The market is quite dull, purchasers being disinclined to yield. However, I have not heard of any transactions worthy of note at a reduced fig ure, and therefore must leave my quotations unaltered—say 8 to 8¼ rials per arroba for D. S. No. 12 of strong, dry quality. The stocks here and at Matanzas are estimated at 40,000 boxes, against 30,000 boxes at this period last year.

MUSCOVADO SUGAR—Little doing, but no alteration in rates.

MOLASSES—In active demand at last quotations.

LARD—Stock reduced to about 500 tierces and bbls. and a few kegs; 60 tierces, ex Ellen Morrison, from New Orleans, sold yesterday at a reserved rate; and 60 bbls., ex John Wytir, from New Orleans, at $19 per quintal. Kegs sold yesterday at $19 50 and $20 per quintal.

BUTTER—Very abundant and in slight demand. No sales reported this week.

CHEESE—In fair demand. No sales of American reported.

HAMS—Scarce and in demand; 21 bbls., ex Ellen Morrison, from New Orleans, sold yesterday at $18 per quintal.

PORK—Very scarce and wanted.

BEEF—Also scarce and wanted.

POTATOES—In active demand; 40 bbls., ex Ellen Morrison, from New Orleans; 100 bbls. from Charleston, and 180 bbls. per steamer Philadelphia, from New Orleans, sold yesterday at a rate not made public.

ONIONS—Are also in demand; 380 bbls. sold yesterday at a rate not disclosed.

YELLOW PINE—Very dull. A cargo unsold.

FREIGHTS—Two American vessels were taken up yesterday; one of 2500 boxes capacity to load for New York, at $1 25 per box, and one of 1000 boxes capacity, to load for Portland at $1 50 per box; also, one American vessel of 2200 boxes capacity, and two Spanish vessels of 1200 and 1300 boxes capacity, to load for Falmouth, etc., at 60s. per tun.

EXCHANGES—Firm. I quote Sterling 16 to 16¼ per cent. premium; New Orleans, (short) ½ to ¾ per cent. premium; New York, (60 day bills) 2¼ to 3½ per cent. premium.

Local Intelligence.

SPEAKING OF THE WOOLSEY SWINDLE yesterday morning we stated that he was connected with a bogus house in Mobile under the title of E. H. Fairchild & Co. This was a mistake. Had we said H. M. Fairchild & Co., we would have been correct. We take the first opportunity of making the correction.

THE AMERICAN SERENADING PARTY left the City Hall last night, on a tour up town to serenade and otherwise compliment the gentlemen lately elected Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen of the First and Fourth Districts; being the finish of the grand serenade began on Saturday night and concluded in the Second and Third Districts. The procession was large, and as the rain appeared to have held up, we doubt not that the serenaders and the serenaded had a lively and pleasant time of it, all round.

On their return, at a late hour, the serenading party paid the Crescent office one of their pretty and very flattering musical compliments, for which they had, and still have, our hearty acknowledgments.

THE POLICE OF PACANIER STATION and a number of citizens of that neighborhood yesterday evening presented Sergeant Mark L. Moore, of the police, with a magnificent gold-headed cane, bearing an appropriate inscription, as a testimonial of their regard for him as an officer and a citizen. The cane was manufactured by Hyde & Goodrich, and is a fine specimen of New Orleans workmanship.

A FRIEND has kindly furnished us with a memoranda of the pleasure trip made by the steamer Lecomte from the levee to the lake end, via the Balize and the islands and watering places. We have not room for it to-day, but will try to dish it up soon.

THE NEW LAW PROHIBITING THE SALE OF LIQUOR TO SLAVES was decided upon yesterday by Judge Duvigneaud, of the Third District Court. The merits of the statute were brought before the Court under applications for writs of habeas corpus made in behalf of parties tried before the Recorders and convicted and sentenced under the said statute, but who remained in custody in preference to paying the fines imposed, in order to bring the thing to a test. In a lengthy and elaborate decision, Judge Davigneaud pronounced the statute unconstitutional, and ordered the writs prayed for to be made absolute, and the prisoners discharged from custody. The following are the chief points of the decision:

Art. 103 of the Constitution of Louisiana reads: Prosecutions shall be by indictment or information. The accused shall have a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage; he shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself; he shall have the right of being heard by himself or counsel; he shall have the right of meeting the witnesses face to face, and shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor.

This law denies to the accused the protective forms of procedure guaranteed in the Constitution, and which guarantees to every citizen the protection of his life, liberty, and property, that is to say, a prosecution by indictment or information, and impartial jury and compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor.

The Court is happy to mention here, *en passant*, that the Attorney General and District Attorney concur in this opinion.

This Court, according to article 823 of the Code of Practice, shall not, in the investigation of this case, examine the validity or propriety of the judgment or decree rendered by the tribunal who sentenced the relators; it suffices to determine that that tribunal, according to the Constitution of the State, is not a regularly constituted tribunal, under which the imprisonment has taken place.

It is much to be regretted that the Legislature in framing that law, have not avoided the unconstitutional features which are embodied in it, in order to give to this suffering community proper and legal means of rendering them their midst the evils of which they complain.

In this case, Col. Field has been counsel for the coffee house keepers, and Mr. Van Dalson for Recorder Summers. Whether an appeal will be taken from Judge D.'s decision or not, we cannot state. Nothing, however, but a reversal of the decision by the Supreme Court, will prevent the coffee-house keepers from coming back at the Recorder's and police for false arrest, imprisonment, etc.

A SHOCKING SUICIDE took place in the Third District on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Mr. H. H. Von Heine, a young German, who kept a grocery at the corner of Greatmen and Piety streets, put a loaded pistol to his mouth and blew his head to atoms. The spectacle he offered afterward was awful in the extreme. The cause of the act was rumored to be a too fond affection for an unworthy girl, goaded to madness by strong drink. He was a fireman—a member of Crescent No. 24—and drank freely during the labors of his company at the Fourth District fire of Sunday morning. His remains were followed to their final rest last evening by the firemen of his own and other companies.

A LOT OF JEWELRY, supposed to be stolen, was yesterday found and seized by Lieut. Dryden and his special aid Dalton, in a house in the Second District. The jewels consisted of a gold cross and chain, a gold watch key, two gold pins with sets, a gold pin and chain, two gold bracelets, a gold locket and chain, a pair of ear-rings, a lady's breastpin, a large gold bracelet, and a lot of other gold lockets, breastpins and ear-rings. Those who have missed such articles are at liberty to inspect the above, at Lieutenant Dryden's office.

PATRICK O'DONNELL was arrested on Bolivar street last evening by officer Dean. He was charged with habitually beating his wife and cutting her in the head with a hatchet. Patrick to-day will have to stand up before a man, in the shape of Recorder Summers.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Hunt.*—Aaron S. Perkins, charged with embezzlement, (a case of long standing) was yesterday dismissed by *nolle prosequi*. The last time the case was called, the State was ready with all its witnesses, but the trial was postponed upon a physic an's certificate that the prisoner was sick. This time, the State witnesses were all absent (being residents of Tennessee) and the prisoner was ready for trial, and through his counsel insisted upon it. There being no probability that the State witnesses could ever be secured again, the District Attorney moved a dismissal, as above, and the Court granted it.

B. Tieg, Frank Anderson, W. O. Summers, and others, all policemen, charged with a false arrest and imprisonment, were dismissed by *nolle prosequi*.

Jack, slave of Blass, convicted of manslaughter in killing another slave, was, under the statutes, sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary, and to receive ten lashes every sixty days of his imprisonment.

RECORDER SUMMERS' COURT.—The usual crew of rag-tags and bob-tails, being yesterday disposed of as usual, the following were arraigned and booked for future examination:

James Williams, charged with entering the state-room of Daniel L. Duffy, pilot on board the steamer Henry Chouteau, early yesterday morning, and picking one of his pockets of a gold dollar and a bunch of keys, and, with one of the keys, opening his trunk and taking therefrom two pocket-handkerchiefs. Sent down in default of bail, to be examined to-morrow.

Lawrence Finnegan, charged with having in his possession, on Gaiomie street, a horse, stolen from Mr. Kingsbury. Sent down, to be examined on Thursday.

James Baker, charged with raising a row on Constance street, and resisting and striking officer Peiser. Case fixed for the 18th.

RECORDER LONG'S COURT.—John Gaffrey was yesterday sent after in default of bail, to wait examination on a charge of having unmercifully walloped his better part Ann, at their residence on Moreau street, between Port and Enghien.

Four men, names unknown, were charged by Anthony Gonzales, of No. 371 Victory street, with having assaulted and battered him in a ball-room on Elysian Fields street, on the night of the 6th instant, one of them being also charged with maiming, in biting off a piece of one of his ears. Upon Anthony's promise to point out the quartette, a warrant was issued.

Mrs. Hynes, of Elysian Fields street, between Levee and Victory, was complained of as having picked $7 from the pockets of George Dougherty, while he was sleeping the sleep of innocence in her house, during the small hours of Saturday morning. Warrant issued.

A pugnacious unknown, charged with walloping Michael Dillon, on Louisa street; Mrs. Anton, charged with flogging Mrs. Heitman with a cat-o'-nine-tails, on Bagatelle street; and John Flaherty, charged with invading Mrs. Margaret Moran's room on Peace street and abusing Mrs. M. and pushing a bucket of water on her, were duly complained of and sent after.

Alexander Campbell, an inmate of the Clerk House, sent there from this Court, was duly certified to be afflicted with a mind diseased, and was ordered to be transferred to the Insane Asylum.

RECORDER ADAMS' COURT.—Jacob Barnstable and Michael Klick were