NEW COTTON SPINNER.

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

PATENTED INVENTION
For Spinning the Cotton Crops
the Plantations, directly from the Seed, fully demonstrated,
by which the Planter's net income is
DOUBLED OR MORE THAN DOUBLED!

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

The machinery was exhibited at the Crystal Palace in New York, and the Judges of the American Institute awarded it a medal and a full and well-deserved report, in which they stated that, "as the cotton passed directly on from the seed continuously from my Hermaphrodite to the other machines, by which I excluded from use the grinding 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, negro, 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 risk 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 balance of the year are employed in raising the crop to the value of the lands upon which it and the attendant crops are made—the value of the mules, stock, implements, machinery, etc., necessary to help raise it—the heavy annual expenses paid out to raise, gin and pack the crop, and let me contrast all this value and expenses and its net yield with the more than doubled net yield by my invention, effected by a few half hands and machinery that costs nothing compared to the value of the lands and the investment which raises the cotton, and upon which the outlay, in addition to his present expenses, is for machinery, which will last thirty years, and the wages of a spinner and gin.

The moment this is seen and understood by the planters, that the few half hands and this machinery and trifling outlay will have given as much or more than their large investment, with the heavy expenses on it to raise the crop done, 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, (from 8 to 10c. a pound,) and his labor, 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 risks 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 what it costs the spinner for a pound of cotton and to spin a pound of yarn and some, if not all of his profit, the planter may be realizing, as well as the 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 nine-tenths of the risk of fire on the plantation removed, with half the bagging and rope, and lessened charges save those of commissions, 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 value 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 actual 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 selling here. The quotation for such yarns as we are now making on the 1st February at Manchester—extra hard water—was 10d. per pound, and the freight thereon, which would not have 20 to 21c., and the accounts have that spinners have contracts 6 days ahead. In putting our crops into yarns we have, perhaps, ten thousand customers for them to one for cotton, and hence our ability to get a fairer range of prices for them than we now do for cotton. The people, from one end of the world to the other, are a mass of buyers of yarns, while the whole cotton crop is bought for only a few 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 his 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 too plantation hands, will put it up; employ for him and keep him supplied with a machine spinner, and for five months 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 be the present to 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.

J. E. HENRY.

New Orleans, March 23, 1859. m24 1m&W—6m1aw&W

BONED TURKEY AND DOBIES—

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 PICNICS; and families can at all times be served with BONED TURKEYS, FRENCH PATES, BONED HAMS, DORKS, GALLAYINES, etc., etc., at all hours, and get up in the best styles.

R. A. HOWARD.
(Successor to Geo. Beard.)
No. 157 Camp street,
feb 8 6m opposite St. Patrick's Church.

CHARLES HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNE—

This celebrated Wine, of the above well-known brand, is again, and will continue to be, received by the undersigned, in unbroken order for the season, to the taste of dealers and consumers. Thoroughly subdued, from the strongest effervescence, that it comes from the choicest liquid description of the old and first established house of Heidsieck, the undersigned, who have taken hold of it with a determination to bring it and its claims to distinction, before the public, even more generally than heretofore. The superior quality of the wine's merit authority are one that its ascension is from a source where great attention, as well as thorough experience, have been brought to bear in its production. Charles Heidsieck has given his entire mind to the perfection of his wine, and to making it worthy of the name. Frequent visits to the United States have enabled him more fully to understand and appreciate the tastes and wishes of consumers; and of his having profited by that information is evidenced by the Champagne now presented for the palate of the connoisseur—a wine unsurpassed for its rich bouquet and general excellence. The varieties of brands of Champagne (and greatly, no doubt, to avoid the disappointment of the buyers of good and genuine wine must look for "Charles Heidsieck" in full on the label, as well as on the corks and capsules.

F. W. HAYARD & CO.
General Agents for North America, New York.

The Charles Heidsieck can be obtained in consequence of the order mentioned Hotels, be-tles some others not here named, and at retail with all the principal hotel keepers.

E. J. BARRI & CO.,
J. H. & J. S. MARKS,
SPWETT, F. & J. AYRAUD,
PAYNE, STEELKA & CO.

feb 1 1y

EXCHANGE ON HAVANA, FOR SALE IN SUMS to suit, by BARRILI & CO.,
may 15 tf 61 Common street.

CIGARS.—A FEW CABANAS PERENSADOS, to close an consign, for sale by BARRILI & CO.,
may 15 tf 61 Common street.

C. M. RUTHERFORD, COMMISSION Agent for the Purchase and Sale of Slaves.—Office and Yard, No. 65 Baronne street, New Orleans, La.
n15 tf

S. R. WILMOT'S PATENTED CORDWOOD CUTTER.

The exclusive patent rights of the above have been purchased by a company of gentlemen in the city of New Orleans for the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Florida, Texas and South Carolina. All parties wishing to purchase rights in any of these States, or sale of machinery, can obtain the same by applying to the undersigned, who is sole agent for the above company.

W. S. COOK,
No. 8 Natchez street, New Orleans.

Refers to—Messrs. Miller, Gardner, Fr., N. O.; M. S. Bigelow, Accomac, La.; Dr. Bonsell, Thorville, La.; Capt. Tatin J. C. Landry, N. O.; C. Degen, N. O.; Capt. Mix, St James.
may 17 1y

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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New Orleans Daily Crescent.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1859.

A GRAND PROJET.

One of the most general and perhaps not uncomfortable of the popular delusions of the day, and one that adds to the potency of the semi-patriotic spread-eagleism which has given the country so enviable a reputation abroad as a region which quite eclipses the fame of Gascony for the boasting, braggadocio spirit of its people, is the fancy that this country is the headquarters of about all the chivalrous financial enterprise and dashing, regardless-of-expense public spirit of the planet, and that in Continental Europe all business capital is in the hands of usurious old customers who will never let it touch anything but the best of sterling securities, and would no more venture a dollar out of sight without an absolute guaranty that it was to greet their longing vision at a stipulated time, than they would part with their eyes; that speculative investments, backed only by reasonable probability, or sacrifices in great public causes which might promise returns at some distant day, were seldom made by the men of money of Continental Europe, though it has been customary to allow some little credit to the capitalists of England for throwing their money away in schemes almost as utopian as those which run off with fortunes on this side of the Atlantic, which we take a certain pride in considering the chosen and particular arena of speculative hallucination.

On the other hand they of Continental Europe—conceiving the impression from the Yankee portion of our notoriety—doubtless fancy that a most characteristic Americanism is to hold fast to the circulating medium while our tongues run fast in vaunting our open-handed generosity, daring enterprise and "financial magnanimity" generally. They are strengthened in the conviction that we are thus braggarts because numbers of enterprises of the most vital interest to the public weal are not carried out—because, for example, we suffer the two great portions of the country to be separated by a journey of thousands of miles for lack of a Pacific Railroad, the stock of which not one in a hundred of our patriotic capitalists would touch with a ten foot pole, though the corporation is endowed almost to the absolute security of all investments; and because, for example, we suffer one of the fairest portions of our country to be desolated by the capricious uprising of a river which can easily be confined to its banks; because we disregard a thousand openings where well-directed adventure would reap rich returns, and suffer men from abroad to step in and take their places in originating and profiting by all sorts of industrial enterprises and financial schemes—a statistically demonstrable fact.

With all the lights before them the idea cannot be got out of the heads of many of our exceedingly valiant and adventurous capitalists that the Southern Pacific Railroad is exceedingly suspicious, but let us contrast it, with all its assured promise and magnificent franchises, with a scheme to which the monied men and men of moderate means of continental Europe have just subscribed no less than SIXTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS—$65,000,000 to commence the work on the "Suez Canal," to connect the waters of the Red Sea with those of the Mediterranean. This sum will not nearly complete it, and, even if it did suffice, the tolls, at the exhorbitant rate of one-third of the freight money of all ships which now pass round the Cape of Good Hope, would not pay the interest on it, according to calculations apparently entirely sound and reliable. Two of the first engineers of Europe reported that the canal was impracticable, and in the face of these reports $65,000,000 were subscribed upon the encouragement afforded by the representations of a third engineer. The engineering surveys of the English Government, the power most interested, reported the canal impracticable, but the community of the continent takes up the *projet*, and private capitalists, not stimulated by a desire to further national ends, but in the hope of gain, subscribe $65,000,000. No wonder that war loans of rotten governments are so readily taken up over there with such a speculative spirit abroad among the tight-fisted people.

The work has just been commenced on this canal of ninety-two miles long, three hundred and thirty feet wide and twenty-one feet deep, through a country which does not afford a drop of fresh water for the whole route. Dug in moving sands, it will have to be walled with solid masonry, forty paupers must be erected to keep the sand from being blown in and filling it, and the stone must be brought hundreds of miles. There are no harbors at the termini of the canal, and these will have to be provided by building out piers of stone six miles into the Mediterranean and two miles out into the Red Sea. The breakwaters of the Mediterranean harbor will have to be laid in a foundation of almost bottomless mud, and be of a strength sufficient to resist the full force of the long sea waves. $65,000,000 have been raised in Europe to be buried in far-off Arabian sands, with but the faintest prospect of the practicability of the scheme, and yet, here in America, the Southern Pacific Railroad enterprise, exhibiting palpable, common-sense securities, appealing to every sentiment of enlightened public spirit, to every consideration of private advantage, has languished for lack even of the encouragement of wishing it well.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—We learn from Rome that Padre Vercellone has discovered in a volume in the library of the Vatican several fragments of the old Latin version of the Bible known to the learned under the name of the "Italian Bible," a translation made as early as the first centuries of the Christian era. These fragments were found interpolated in the version of St. Jerome, so as to form a perfect volume. By means of these fragments we shall be able not only to complete the "Italia," but elucidate a number of passages in the Fathers, who frequently cite this version. [London Bulletin.

A SHOCKING MURDER.—The Lynchburg Virginian of the 7th instant gives the following account of a wanton and cruel murder:

James Hancock, a youth some 14 years of age, was killed on Saturday last, at Board's Store, in Bedford county, by a man named Alexander Board. Board had been drinking, and met with the boy Hancock, and requested him to mount his (B.'s) horse. The boy at first refused, whereupon Board threatened to shoot him in case of non-compliance with his demand. The threat caused the lad to get on the horse, and immediately after doing so, he was ordered to dismount, which order was accompanied with a second threat to shoot him. The boy at once proceeded to get off, and hardly reached the ground, when Board placed a pistol to his head and fired, the ball entering just back of the left eye, and causing instant death.

Board had an examination before a magistrate at Robertson's store, on Monday.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A dispatch of the 8th instant, from Salem, Mass., says:

The Mansion House, Essex Street Hotel stables and several adjoining stores were destroyed by fire this morning. One man perished in the flames. There were eighteen horses in the stables, none of which could be rescued. The loss is estimated at $150,000. The principal losers are J. L. Leavett and heirs, and Nathaniel West.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—We learn that a most melancholy death by lightning occurred near Limestone Springs on Friday evening last. A party of boys were collected under a tree during a storm, when it was struck by a bolt which killed instantly William Nott, a son of Dr. Wm. B. Nott, of Limestone. He was a promising youth, about seventeen years of age. Others of the party were stunned, but none seriously affected. [Columbia South Carolinian.

FROST IN NORTHERN ILLINOIS.—A dispatch of the 8th instant, from Galena, says:

The frost of last week cut down much of the corn and vegetables, but it will do the fields no permanent injury. The wheat and oats, probably, derive benefit from it. This check of growth gives thickness to stalks on some fields. The Hessian fly has made its appearance.

HOMICIDE.—From a private dispatch received through the telegraph office of this city on yesterday, we learn that one Gains Starkie, (or Starkie,) killed Wm. O. Johnson, in Fayette county, Ala., on Saturday last. Particulars not known. A reward of $800 is offered for Starkie's apprehension.

[Columbus (Miss.) Expositor, 10th.

A fellow found guilty of burglary, before Justice Day, in Ireland, observed that his fate was singular, that he lost by Day what he got by night.

Local Intelligence.

YESTERDAY was conspicuous for nothing, except a superabundance of rain and mud. It was the wettest and darkest, and nastiest day of the season; neither the darkness nor the rain abating the heat to any appreciable extent.

CITY COUNCIL.—This body met last night for its regular session, and adjourned to Thursday night, after adopting a preamble and resolutions, suggested by the occurrence of the death of the lamented A. D. Crossman, an ex-Mayor of the city, which proceedings will be found officially published in their appropriate place in this paper.

THE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS progress, notwithstanding the bad weather.

The Girls' High School of the Fourth District was to be examined yesterday; and but for the horrible weather, which rendered the streets impassable, flooted the umbrellas, and soaked through the omnibusses, we should have been present to give some account of it. The examination of the Boys' High School is to take place to-day.

The Third District School examinations began on Monday, with the school at Milneburg. At that lake shore settlement are 71 children, all taught by one teacher alone, Miss McCerren. The examination was highly satisfactory for so large a crowd under one teacher only, and we hear the Directors and Superintendent, as well as the Milneburgers, speak in the highest terms of the accomplished and efficient lady who conducts the school.

The Hancock School, near the Barracks, was examined yesterday. Mr. Barau is the principal, and, as we heard, the examination proved him to have done well. We heard high compliments paid to two girls in that school, in particular; Miss Adeline Jourdan and Miss Desiree Dupree, who were perfect in all the branches taught, and by that received the unqualified applause of all present.

To-day's examination will be that of the Le Breton School at the Bayou Road.

SCARCELY ANYTHING in the usual line of city intelligence offered yesterday. The different Recorders did nothing more than to clear their dockets, fix a few cases and adjourn; all in compliance with the Mayor's proclamation, relative to the death of ex-Mayor Crossman.

The flag of the City Hall was at half-mast all day, and the entrances to all the city offices were hung in mourning.

The funeral, had it taken place, would certainly have been a grand and imposing affair. But the weather was too bad; the incessant rain and the flooded streets necessitated a postponement, and the funeral ceremonies are to take place to-day.

A HEAVY REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITS took place on Monday afternoon. A box, containing $6900 in South American gold doubloons, shipped with a number of other such boxes on board the ship Wurtemburg, for Havre, was taken from its proper place on board, and rifled of all its contents. The broken and empty box was found in the steward's room. The steward and his wife, the stewardess, (English people,) were no more to be found than the abducted gold. The police were soon put on the *qui vive*, but as yet their researches have amounted to nothing. In consequence of the robbery, the ship had to defer her departure.

THE PAVING OF CAMP STREET with square blocks progresses finely, considering how much the work is retarded by the wet weather. The ripping up will soon be in front of the Crescent office.

WE LEARN, authoritatively, that it is the intention of the coffee-house keepers, arrested and tried before Recorder Summers, under the law which on Monday was pronounced unconstitutional by Judge Duvigneaud, to bring action against the Recorder and police for illegal arrest and imprisonment, etc. Col. Field is counsel for the whole coffee-house crowd, and will take them through if the thing be possible.

AS THE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS are now going on, and as the schoolmasters are not supposed to be abroad, we may with propriety submit the following choice specimen of English composition. It was received by the Street Commissioner, being directed "To the Chefe of the Commissary:"

Seur I will give you the trebble to sept over to magasin str. No — wear you hame the other day to ene the gutter. he is determan not to do it nor he will not pay no fifty dollers. he is sade that he will shout me he is so mad. please send to sea abought that for me if you plese Very respectful

RECORDER SUMMERS' COURT.—The overhaul of the dock in this court yesterday offered the following specialities:

Michael Sexton, arrested as dangerous and suspicious, with a big bowie in his bosom, $20 fine or a month's imprisonment.

W. Thompson, charged with stabbing Hugh Muldowney on the 13th ult., and in prison ever since, discharged.

Wm. Rowby and wife, charged with assault and battery upon Ann Williams; bailed to appear on the 22d.

Patrick O'Donnell and John Daily, for ugly breaches of the peace, fined $10 each and put under peace bonds for six months.

Andrew Garley, charged with being accessory to the stabbing of Alex. Stephens on Sunday night, discharged on that score, but fined $20 for the bowie knife he had upon him.

A TALE OF UNREQUITED LOVE.—The editor of the Yreka Union relates as follows how he once fell in love and "got the mitten:"

We were never, kind reader, "desperately in love" but once, and that was with a red—no, "auburn" haired girl with a freckled complexion, and who had but few pretensions to beauty; but then she had such really beautiful eyes—deep, liquid orbs, through which her soul in moments of tenderness looked out with a passionate fervor, and in joyous mirth fashed and sparkled with the light of a thousand diamond drops—diamonds we were going to have, but then we never saw a thousand diamonds. Her name was Laura—which, when breathed softly by a very soft lover, is a very sweet name, and her clear ringing laugh fell all around you like a shower of silver bells. Moreover, she wore a black, wine-colored dress trimmed with lilac colored velvet, and black fringe, with a neat little white collar of fine lace, which is one of the prettiest of dresses, and has the effect to make a very plain girl look absolutely charming. She never perforated her ears to hang thereby a pendulum of brass and glass; and the only ornament on the little white hand, which needed none, was a plain gold ring, sacred to the memory of a maiden promise. Well, one evening—it was moonlight in the summer time—we sat alone in the porch by the cottage door holding that little white hand in a gentle pressure; one arm had stolen around her waist, and a silent song of joy, like the "music of the night," was in our soul. Our lips met in a sweet delicious kiss, and bending softly to her ear, we whispered a tale of passionate devotion. We proposed, and—*the little red-headed elven refused us!*

A PERSEVERING DOG.—A correspondent of the Louisville Democrat, who appears to write from a row-boat on the Mississippi, says:

In our course down the river a singular circumstance occurred. A dog commenced swimming behind us not far from Burksville, following us alternately by land and water at a short distance. Sometimes he would swim five or ten miles at a stretch, when he would diversify his labors by walking down after us till he would recover from the fatigue of swimming. In this way he followed us about fifty miles, crossing swamps, thickets, streams and bluffs; and, when swimming, he would frequently overtake us on a fair race, and at all times would cause us to ply our oars with swiftness in order to escape him. When coming up to us he would expressively ask admittance as plainly as talking. When a bluff came in his way he would piteously howl, but at last, surmounting every difficulty with the spirit and will of Hannibal crossing the Alps, he might be seen on the same or the other side, after being behind for miles. At night we stopped to see a gentleman by the name of McMillion, and by some means our companion left us.

MR. FISH ONCE MORE IN HIS ELEMENT.—Mr. Fish, who was arrested for the non-payment of Piccolomini's board-bill, and who steadfastly refused the bail offered by both Maretzek and Strakosch, has been set at liberty. The suit of Clapp against Fish has been discontinued, the order of arrest vacated, and the claim settled by the attorneys of Mr. Lumley, for whom Mr. Fish acted as agent. It appeared that Mr. Fish had no intention of leaving for Europe, or of evading payment of the debt, although the plaintiff at the time believed otherwise.

[N. Y. Evening Post, 8th.

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP EUROPA.

GREAT BATTLE FOUGHT AT PALESTRO!

VICTORY OF THE SARDINIANS.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF VICTOR EMANUEL.

Repulse of the Austrians before Palestro.

AUSTRIANS IN FULL RETREAT.

500 Austrians Drowned.

GARIBALDI RE-ENTERED COMO.

ONE THOUSAND AUSTRIANS TAKEN PRISONERS.

ADVANCE IN COTTON.

Commercial Intelligence.

[BY THE NATIONAL LINE.]

HALIFAX, June 14.—The Cunard steamship Europa, Capt. Leitch, arrived at this port early this morning.

She left Liverpool on Saturday, the 4th of June, and brings three days later news from Europe than was received by the North Briton at Quebec.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, June 4.—The sales of Cotton during the week ending on Friday night amounted to 97,500 bales. (?)

Of this amount 9000 bales were taken by speculators, and 7,500 bales were sold for exportation.

All qualities of Cotton have considerably advanced. Fair and Middling qualities have advanced most.

The Middling and higher grades of Cotton have advanced fully ¼ during the week. Some circulars quote an advance of ⅜ on fair qualities.

The market closed steady. The sales of Cotton on Friday amounted to 8000 bales. The market closing firm at the following authorized quotations of the Brokers' Circular:

Fair Orleans	8 d.
Fair Mobile	7¾d.
Fair Uplands	7½d.
Middling Orleans	6¾d.
Middling Mobile	6½d.
Middling Uplands	6¼d.

The stock of cotton at Liverpool amounts to 565,000 bales, of which 490,000 bales are of American production.

HAVRE, June 3.—The sales of cotton during the week amount to 6000 bales. Prices have advanced from 1 to 2 francs. Orleans Tres Ordinaire is quoted at 106 francs; Orleans Bas 99 francs.

LONDON, June 4.—The funds have slightly declined since the sailing of the North Briton.

Consols for money closed at 93 to 93¼, a decline of ¼ on the North Britain's quotations.

LIVERPOOL, June 4.—The advices from Manchester and the manufacturing districts are very favorable to the trade.

All kinds of manufactured goods had slightly advanced, and the demand was good.

LIVERPOOL, June 4.—The Liverpool breadstuffs market generally closed with a declining tendency.

Flour closed dull and had slightly declined.

The provision market generally closed quiet, at the quotations by the Africa.

LONDON, June 4.—The Bank of England has reduced the rates of discount to 3½ per cent., owing partly to the large receipts of goods from the United States and Australia.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased during the week $357,000.

LIVERPOOL, June 4.—The Cunard steamship Persia from New York arrived at Liverpool this morning with nearly $3,000,000 in specie on freight.

Latest from the Seat of War.

LONDON, June 4.—The intelligence from the seat of war is important. There has been some very hard fighting between the Sardinian troops, who occupy the strong position of Palestro, on the left bank of the river Sesia, and the Austrian troops, who were driven from the place a few days since.

The Austrians, considering the possession of so strong a position of the highest importance to the safety of the right wing of their army, sent a strong reinforcement with dispatch to that point, and a vigorous attack made upon the town with a view of retaking it; but the Sardinians gallantly defended their position, and drove back the Austrians with great slaughter.

A second attempt to capture Palestro was made the next day, but the Austrians were again repulsed after a sanguinary encounter, in which the Sardinians, under the immediate command of King Victor Emanuel, displayed the greatest bravery and performed prodigies of valor.

The King of Sardinia commanded in person in both engagements, and exhibited great gallantry, exposing himself to the fire of the enemy wherever danger threatened, and mingling in the hottest of the fight.

The Sardinian account of these engagements report that one thousand Austrian prisoners were taken, besides eight guns and a number of standards.

The latest dispatches from Turin report that the Austrians have abandoned all their positions on the left bank of the Sesia, and are in full retreat across the Ticino.

Garibaldi, whose vanguard, according to previous reports, had advanced within fifteen miles of Milan, has been checked in his advance on that place by a greatly superior force of Austrians, who marched against him from Milan and forced him to retreat towards Como, which place he re-entered after considerable hard fighting.

All was quiet on board the Admiral General this morning.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN ALABAMA.—The Albany (Ala.) Patriot of the 9th says:

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REASONING OF A DOG.—Extraordinary as the following anecdote may appear to some persons, it is strictly true, and shows the sense, and I am strongly inclined to add, reason of the Newfoundland dog: A friend of mine, while shooting wild fowl with his brother, was attended by a sagacious dog of this breed. In getting near some reeds by the side of a river, they threw down their hats and crept to the side of the water, when they fired at some birds. They soon afterwards sent the dog to bring their hats, one of which was smaller than the other. After several attempts to bring them both together to his mouth, the dog at last placed the smaller in the larger one, pressed it down with his foot, and thus was able to bring them both at the same time.

[Jesse's Anecdotes of Dogs.

Patrick is a baggage master on the Georgia Railroad, and always attentive to his business. A few evenings since, while at his post, he was accosted by an excited passenger, who, in a rude and boisterous manner, demanded repeatedly to know the whereabouts of his trunk. After several times replying to the interrogatory, he at length lost all patience, and put an end to the questioning. "Och, mister, I wish you were an elephant instead of a jackass; thin you'd have your trunk always under your eye."

"What makes you look so grum, Tom?" "Oh, I have had to endure a sad trial to my feelings." "What on earth was it?" "Why, I had to tie on a pretty girl's bonnet while her man was looking on."

An act by which we make one friend and one enemy is a losing game, for revenge is a much stronger principle than gratitude.

A young Tennessee girl recently married a stranger, alleging that she should have plenty of time to become acquainted with him afterwards.

Domestic Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The report that Mr. Slidell has been appointed to succeed Mr. Mason as our Minister to France, is without foundation in truth.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The steamship Fulton, which left Southampton on the 1st of June, has arrived at this port, but her advices have been anticipated by the Europa at Halifax.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The cotton market closed quiet. The sales to-day were 500 bales, generally at the quotations of last week.

The flour market closed dull. The sales to-day were 6000 barrels at previous quotations.

Corn closed dull. The sales to-day were 34,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—The steamers John Walsh and Aleck Scott arrived from New Orleans on Sunday, and the Falls City left for New Orleans on Sunday. The Crescent City left for New Orleans last night.

The river at this point is nearly at a stand.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—A dispatch from Leavenworth says that very exciting accounts are being received from the Pike's Peak gold diggings.

Claims that were considered worthless a month ago are now selling at from $5000 to $20,000.

Mr. Gregory has sold out his claim at the Gregory diggings for $21,000.

It is reported that many of the miners are making $25 a day each.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The Aspinwall steamship Star of the West has arrived at this port with California dates to the 20th ult.

She brings $1,500,000 in treasure on freight, and a large number of passengers.

Her California dates have been anticipated, and there is nothing important to report from the Isthmus of Panama.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Florida mail contract between New Orleans and Key West has been given to the Southern Steamship Company, the present contractors, at a reduction of eleven thousand dollars from original contract. The company agree to extend the service to Havana, for which they are to be compensated only by the postage.

A HUGE MIRROR.—The largest mirror ever imported into this country has just been received from Paris, for the Fifth Avenue Hotel, now in process of completion. Its dimensions are 66 by 158 inches, and its cost, exclusive of frame, about $1500. No ship yet has large enough to admit it between decks, and so it was brought as part of a deck load. This glass is to be placed in the dining-room, opposite the entrance from the main corridor, where it can be displayed to the best advantage. The contract for looking-glass plates for this large hotel amounts to at out $10,000; the cost of silvering and frames will increase the amount to near $30,000. [Journal of Commerce.

DROUTH IN POINTE COUPEE.—The Pointe Coupee Democrat, of Saturday last, says:

The continued drouth in this parish is doing considerable injury to the corn crop and even to the cane. In old lands the corn crop is a total loss.

MUTINY ON THE NEW RUSSIAN FRIGATE.—In the N. Y. Eve. Post of the 7th we find the following:

The seamen on board the General Admiral refused yesterday to obey orders, and attempted to go on shore. They had just returned from the trial trip and received a month's advance pay. It was supposed that they meant to desert, although they say for themselves that they only wanted to have a "spree."

Capt. in Comstock, who is in command of the vessel, would have repeated no objection if those desirous to go on shore would give back their advance pay; and offered, as a compromise, to pay them fourteen shillings a day for the time they were out on the trial trip, which was refused. One of them attempted to resist an officer, but was brought to terms by the exhibition of a revolver. The services of the Harbor Police were called in requisition, and with their aid order was restored. Last night sixty-four of the sailors were put in irons, and a guard of twenty-four policemen stationed on board the steamship.

The Russian officers are very indignant at this behaviour of the seamen, and the first lieutenant declares that the refractory sailors will have a hard time of it when they get out to sea.

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Punishment for Crime in North Carolina.

A correspondent of the New Haven Register gives us some insight into the manner in which criminals and delinquents are punished in the "Old North State." He writes:

The administration of justice in North Carolina is much less mild than in many of her sister States. Having no "State Prison," the old punishments of the English Common Law are still inflicted, such as branding, whipping, cropping the ears, etc.

On a beautiful May morning I strolled into the temple where the goddess of the sword and scales and the bandaged eyes is supposed to preside. In one of the passages I encountered the High Sheriff of the county, carrying a tinker's furnace in one hand and what seemed to me a soldering-iron in the other. On inquiring whose "gude wife's" pans he was going to mend, he informed me that he was about to brand a man who had just been convicted of bigamy. A curiosity which I was ashamed of but could not resist led me into the court-room. I found it crowded. In a few minutes the Judge entered, and taking his seat upon the bench, *with his hat on*, (judges here sit covered) ordered the crier to open the court. That important functionary then stepped to an open window, put out his head, O yes'ed three times, and the Honorable the Superior Court was opened in due form.

The prisoner was then brought in by the Sheriff and an assistant; whereupon the counsel moved for a new trial, on the ground that the defendant had been unable to procure the attendance of all his witnesses. His honor inquired if he could give the required security. On being answered in the negative, "Then" said his honor, "let the sentence of the Court be executed forthwith." The Sheriff and his Deputy then blindfolded the prisoner, tied his hands, and bound his head firmly to the bar. Taking the branding iron from the furnace, the Sheriff applied it *red hot* to the right cheek of the bigamist, burning a plain letter B, an inch and a half long, and nearly half an inch deep. The prisoner was then remanded to jail, where his head and hands were introduced into the pillory, and "forty stripes save one" were applied to his bare back, after which he was discharged.

Every jail in North Carolina is provided with a whipping-post, stocks and pillory. Murder, rape, arson, burglary, and all the higher crimes and misdemeanors, are punished with death; manslaughter by branding the letter M in the right hand. The convict's hand is bound to the bar, and the branding iron held upon the palm until he can say "God save the State" three times; theft and minor offenses by whipping, standing in the pillory, or sitting in the stocks.

New York Politics—the Black Republicans.

Under date of the 8th instant "Ion" writes the following letter from Washington to the Baltimore Sun:

Though the press of New York occasionally, in this dull season, has something to say concerning party politics, yet the body of the people have ceased to take an interest in the subject. National politics are lost sight of in a great manner; and in regard to State policy there is but little difference in party opinion. New York, as a great State, feels little interest in the next Presidential election. The mass of the people are looking with intense interest to their great industrial concerns—to the promotion of their vast interior and foreign trade. All the excitement which is occasionally made by the acts of some party squad, grows entirely out of some little personal rivalries for State, municipal or federal spoils.

The Democratic party of the Empire State will be united at the next Presidential election. There is no doubt of this, and they will present no candidates of their own, the names of Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Seymour being used only to designate divisions in the party that may be already considered as past.

The Republican party of New York is pre-eminently the Seward party. It will have no future existence except as the party of William H. Seward. Of this you may be well assured. Mr. Seward will be the nominee of the Republican party for the next Presidency. If the Seward organization of New York be defeated in this, no Republican nominee can obtain the vote of the Republicans of New York, and the Democratic nominee will carry that State.

When Mr. Seward left New York on his trip to Europe he assured his friends that he felt entire confidence in the result of the next Presidential election. He entertained no doubt that he would carry every non-slaveholding State except California and Oregon.

If nothing else should occur to prevent the fulfillment of this prediction, it has been already rendered impossible by the Ohio State Court slave decision. The effect of that decision is to take the slave question out of politics, and to cause the abandonment of the slave issue by the Republicans, as individuals, and as party men nothing else will be left for them. The Republican party must, therefore, meet the fate that befel the Old Whig party. It must perish with its issues.

SINGULAR INCIDENT.—*Sudden Death.*—On Tuesday last, a woman by the name of Mrs. Culbertson, accompanied by her two children, one four years of age, the other a baby in her arms, arrived in Covington from Illinois, on a visit to her mother, a Mrs. Coppers, who resides on Fifth street. When she entered her mother's house she was apparently in the enjo