## 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 sold for more than ordinary prices 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 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 strife 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 in 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 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 oils.

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

That this immensely increased income is not to be transient, and that the 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 facto y buildings and those of the operatives, to arrange and buy his motive power and his fuel for it, to buy his machines, to pay his daily expenses for the hire of his clerks, managers, overseers and operatives; to buy his daily supply of cotton, pay his insurance, freight and other expenses, and which, altogether, demands a large share of capital. The actual cost to the spinner, besides the cost of cotton to spin, is from 8 to 10c. a pound; then, besides, the cost of cotton and the cost to spin; he must get several cents more for each pound to pay him his profit on his capital and for the trouble he is at. Now, as the planter has within himself all 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 sell, 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 draw from so unequal a contest. This must be apparent to all.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

My invention consists in the discovery that the same capital that now produces a crop of cotton, the same steam or water power that now gins and bales it, the same expense of overseers 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, which half the bagging and rope, and disease and accidents to slaves occur, 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 is within, from his 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 18½ to 22½c., and there is not only a demand here for many more than we now make, but we are now fully informed that there is a market for them in Great Britain and in Europe far beyond our capacity to spin them, and at prices fully and over netting what we are getting here. The quotation for such yarns as we are now making on the 1st February at Manchester—extra hard water-twist—was 11d. per pound, and in Germany 24c., which would net here 22 to 23c., and the accounts have that spinners have contracts 20 days ahead. In putting our crops into yarns we have, perhaps, ten thousand consumers 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 forty separate payments. I give him plans and directions for the preparation of his house in which it is to be placed; employ for him a proper person, who, with a couple of the plantation hands, will put it up; employ for him and keep him supplied with a management; 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 remainder fourth is to be paid me, or put to my credit by the 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.

GEO. O. HENRY.

New Orleans, March 23, 1859. m24 1m&W—5m1aw&W

BONED TURKEY AND DOBES—

The undersigned having made all the necessary arrangements, informs the public that he is prepared to fill orders at all kinds for refreshments for BALLS, SOIREES or PICNICS; and families can at all times be served with BONED TURKEYS, FRENCH PATES, BOILED HAMS, DOBES, GALLATINES, etc., etc., at all hours, and get up in the best style.

R. A. HOWARD,
(Successor to Geo. Beard.)
No. 87 Camp street.
feb'8 6m opposite St. Patrick's.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
THE VERY BEST REMEDY
For Purifying the Blood,
And for the Cure of

| | |
|---|---|
| Scrofula, | Stubborn Ulcers, |
| Fever Sores, | Liver Complaint, |
| Cutaneous Eruptions, | Mercurial Diseases, |
| Salt Rheum, | Rheumatism, |
| Pimples, Boils, | General Debility etc. |

No remedial agent was ever introduced that has proved more uniformly successful than this. The unfortunate victim of Hereditary Disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and his attendants,

HAS BEEN MADE WHOLE.

Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under Cutaneous and Glandular disorders, Chronic Rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, No. 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

—For sale by—

J. WRIGHT & CO., No. 21 and 151 Chartres street,
F. F. DACONOS, 89 Chartres street, New Orleans, and
P. S. McDRAW, Natchez, Miss. my21 1m&W

WHITNEY & McDONALD—
No. 506 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
—Opposite the—
St. Nicholas Hotel,
FASHIONABLE TAILORS,

The latest importation of FASHIONABLE GOODS always on hand. The reputation our home has always sustained for the style of its productions, has secured for us a large patronage from gentlemen who appreciate elegance and taste. Strangers visiting the city are respectfully invited to call before purchasing elsewhere. my27 2m&W

DENTAL NOTICE.....DENTAL NOTICE.

G. W. PARMLY, D. D. S.,
Can be consulted at his Office and Residence,
LAFAYETTE SQUARE.
d28 6m



# NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XII. SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1859. NUMBER 88.


## New Orleans Daily Crescent.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1859.

### TALK ON 'CHANGE.

Nothing of an important character turned up yesterday. The streets, and affairs generally, are fast approaching the standard of summer. There are daily arrivals of steamboats, with more or less produce. The receipts of tobacco form the chief item of produce from the Ohio river just at this moment. These receipts are less than last year at this time; so if the crop of 1858 is going to exceed that of 1857, it is about time there should be a demonstration. There have been several arrivals from sea, bringing more or less merchandise, making the importations above those of last year. There is a large excess in importations of some kinds of foreign produce this season over last—Coffee, for instance. Since the 1st of September last the receipts are 395,382 bags from Rio against 237,888 last year, and of Cuba 1759 bags this year against 1001 last year. In sugar from Cuba the increase is large, though the total quantity imported is very moderate, being 10,063 boxes and hogsheads this season against 6924 hogsheads last year; and talking about sugar, brings up remarks in regard to the large losses resulting on shipments to Northern ports and Europe. Shipments and purchases for the Western markets, that is, up the river, have turned out more advantageously.

There was a report started of later news from Europe being received early yesterday. It proved erroneous. There is very little reliance to be placed on the line of wires from St. John's; so it is very doubtful, if the Kangaroo is intercepted off Cape Race, whether the advices will be much in advance of those by the Anglo-Saxon, which will be due at Quebec today.

There was some talk of the steamer Tennessee, from Vera Cruz, expected to have on board from one million to two millions of dollars in specie, and that she has been detained awaiting the arrival of the conducta at Vera Cruz from the interior. The steamer Webb will also be due early next week from Minatitlan. It is not expected, however, that she will bring anything more than the mails. The talk is, that the advices at hand from New York are not very encouraging regarding the Tehuantepec drafts on the agents in New York, which are now coming back by almost ever mail.

### WHAT THEY DO IN SALEM.

The counterblast authorities of Salem, Mass., fine a man $8 for smoking a cigar in the street, and do not allow him to finish a cigar even at that price. The Salem, Mass., women preach profane fanaticism in the pulpits to large and admiring auditories, and men are fined $8 for smoking in the street. In Salem, Mass., spiritualism is a part of the religious faith of a very considerable portion of the people, and they fine a man $8 for smoking in the street. In Salem, Mass., abolitionism is an article of faith and hatred of the South orthodox piety, and they fine a man $8 for smoking in the street. In Salem, Mass., they used to burn witches, and now they fine a man $8 for smoking in the street. In Salem, Mass., Horace Greeley, Lloyd Garrison, Charles Sumner, Theodore Parker, et als., are considered gentlemen, and they fine a man $8 for smoking in the street. In short they are as much bewitched in Salem, Mass., now as ever they were, and the whole pervading animus of public opinion is a controlling fine-a-man-$8-for-smoking-in-the-street sentiment.

As it is in Salem, Mass., so is it in most of the New England towns and cities. The blue laws yet exist. They used to hang Quakers in New England, and the saver of the puritanical, illiberal, roundhead spirit still prevails and would force all the world to the measure of the procrustean bed which their strait-laced tenets prescribe as the standard of men and morals. Hundreds of years ago a king of England made himself ridiculous even to the apprehension of that age by his "counterblast against tobacco," but in the middle of the nineteenth century the Salemites fine a man $8 for smoking in the streets. But not alone in Salem is such republican tyranny exercised, for a few years ago the writer was astounded by a policeman ordering him to throw aside a choice Havana, under penalty of immediate arrest and incarceration, in the streets of Boston, the very center of New England enlightenment and progress, and considered by the strictly moral people of the country parts thereabout as a sadly dissipated place. Is it surprising that the South fails to get along amicably with a section where the fining of a man $8 for smoking in the street is a fair illustration of the whole tone of popular feeling? Can the two sections ever agree? When oil and water mix, then complete union will exist.

WEATHER AND CROPS IN NORTHERN LOUISIANA.—The Caddo Gazette of the 11th inst. says:

The corn on the river is as fine as it can be. The cotton is at least two weeks in advance of the crop of last year. On the uplands the prospect for an average yield of corn and cotton is very good. We have heard frequent complaints from different localities of the drouth. No serious injury has been produced up to the present time. If the weather should remain dry for the next month, the crop will be cut short on the hills.

During the past week the weather has been warm and oppressive. The clouds which gave promise of abundant showers, have been dissipated, and we must patiently wait "for the moving of the waters."

The Mount Lebanon Baptist of the 9th has the following:

The weather is still dry in this vicinity, and rain is beginning to be needed, though no material damage is done yet. About a week ago there were partial showers passing, followed by cool nights.

Crops are backward, and it strikes us, not as promising in appearance as a week or two ago—especially corn. There are very few silks and tassels to be seen. Cotton is certainly more backward than usual—just now beginning to grow a little. But the stand of both is good, and favorable seasons will work great changes in a short time.

Sickness prevails to some extent, we hear, in the country, but usually of a mild type.

The Natchitoches Chronicle of the 11th says:

The demand for rain continues unabated. For the last three or four weeks this article, of which the crop market stands so much in need, has been called for in vain. The clouds of dust which are constantly rising seem to raise themselves in supplication for a shower, which will settle their present disturbed and agitated state.

WEATHER AND CROPS IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Port Gibson Reveille of Monday says:

It has been many years since this vicinity has suffered so much and so early from the want of a good soaking rain. In the commencement of the season, our corn crops were unusually promising, but the want of sufficient moisture has forced the first plantings into a small, stunted growth, and during the heat of the day, the corn-blades were twisted into strings.

The Reveille of the following day announces refreshing showers.

The Hinds County Gazette, of Wednesday last, says:

On Monday evening last, we were blessed with a most delightful shower, and as we write, the indications are favorable for a continuance of the same benefit. The crop of corn has suffered severely from the protracted drouth, and must necessarily be short.

The Jefferson Journal of the 10th states that the crops in that region were suffering greatly from the drouth.

RAIN IN MOBILE.—The Mobile Register of Thursday says:

The season of rain, which commenced on Tuesday night, continued, with brief intermissions, up to 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday. It will prove most welcome and beneficial to city and country, and tend greatly to refresh and invigorate vegetation, which has been suffering through a lack of moisture, as well as favorably affect the general health.

REMARKABLE SUICIDE.—A dispatch of the 10th inst. from Bethlehem, Pa., says:

Mr. G. Neiser, an old and highly respected citizen of this place committed suicide today by both shooting and hanging himself. Sickness and aberration of mind, it is thought, were the causes of the act, as the life of Mr. Neiser has always been an exemplary one.

If the man had the ingenuity to shoot and hang himself at the same time there must have been a method in his madness.

## Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP SAXONIA.

SUFFERING IN THE AZORES ISLANDS!

NAVAL VESSELS FOR THE COAST OF AFRICA.

GREAT TROTTING RACE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK AND COMMERCIAL MARKETS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

[BY THE NATIONAL LINE.]

BOSTON, June 17.—A vessel which has arrived here from the port of Fayal, in the Azores Islands, reports the inhabitants of Fayal in a starving condition. The merchants of Boston have promptly responded to the call for aid, and one thousand dollars have already been raised.

A committee has also been appointed to solicit further subscriptions.

### Arrival of the Saxonia.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The steamship Saxonia has arrived at this port. Her dates were anticipated by the Europa.

### Strengthening our African Squadron.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Government has issued an order for placing a more efficient naval force on the coast of Africa.

The issuing of this order is not in consequence of any complaint from the British Government; it was contemplated long ago, but could not be carried into effect for want of vessels.

The Government is not aware of any new orders having been issued by England since 1842, for the suppression of the slave trade on the coast of Africa, in connection with treaty stipulations.

### Match between Flora Temple and Princess.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The great trotting race for $5000 between Flora Temple and Princess came off yesterday over the Eclipse Course, Long Island, N. Y., and was won in two straight heats by Flora Temple.

The race, which was three mile heats, attracted a large number of persons. The second heat was made in 7:59¼.

### Domestic Intelligence.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The Flour market closed with a declining tendency; sales of the day amounting to 4500 barrels. Corn closed with a declining tendency; sales of the day amounting to 33,000 bushels. Mixed corn is quoted at from 81 to 85c.

Eastern Mess Pork is quoted at $16 50 to $16 75—a slight decline. Whisky closed firm at 20½c. The Sugar market closed steady. Orleans is quoted at from 6 to 6¾; Muscovado from 5 to 5¾c. Coffee closed firm at 11 to 12c.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—The Flour market closed dull with quotations at $6 35 to $6 90. Corn closed steady at 80 to 85c. Whisky has declined ¼c.; quotations at 25½c.

### River Intelligence.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—The steamer Uncle Sam left for New Orleans yesterday and the City of Memphis to-day.

VICKSBURG, June 17.—The steamer A. T. Lacey passed down at noon, the Crescent City at 2 and the Grand Duke at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

CROPS IN EASTERN MISSISSIPPI.—The Paulding Clarion of Wednesday last says:

The crops in many neighborhoods in this section of the State are suffering severely from drouth. In this place and the immediate vicinity, there has been no rain of consequence for six weeks. The gardens are well nigh destroyed, and it is feared that the corn crop upon uplands has sustained an injury from which it can scarcely recover.

DEATHS BY LIGHTNING.—The Natchez Free Trader of Wednesday says:

Although the rain Monday was hailed with extreme joy, yet we hear that it was attended with loss of life in the neighborhood. It is rumored that one or two negroes were killed by a stroke of lightning during the thunder storm, and that others were prostrated.

Up to the time of going to press we have not been able to obtain particulars.

THE ST. LOUIS BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—In the New York Evening Post we find the following:

The recent verdict of $250,000 given by a jury in St. Louis for Miss Carstang, against Mr. Shaw, elicits considerable comment from the press. It is currently reported that the defendant is not disposed to pass over the matter quietly, but will endeavor to obtain a reversal or modification of the judgment; and that for this purpose he has sent an agent eastward to collect testimony in relation to the character of his late affianced.

We learn from a friend that, some twelve or fifteen years since, the Carstang family resided in East Brooklyn, not far from the Wallabout bay. An amusing anecdote is related of the father. He was accustomed to attend at the old Methodist church in Franklin avenue, near the present site of Mr. Hunter's distillery, and being very deaf, used to sit under the pulpit with a monstrous hearing trumpet, the small end in his ear and the larger aperture held upward toward the preacher. A favorite speaker with him was a Mr. Baker, who suppo ed himself by pedling fish of week-days, and had the loudest voice of any man on Long Island. On Sabbath he was fulminating forth, to the edification of Carstang, and shouted in a tone unusually loud, that no man who had become a Christian had ever regretted it. He accompanied this remark with a flourish of his arm, upsetting a pitcher of water that had been placed near him, and pouring the contents into the yawning mouth of the hearing-trumpet beneath. The patriarchal Carstang, startled by contact of a substance in his ear which was neither sound doctrine nor "juice of cursed hebenon," hastily plucked the tube from his ear, when it discharged its contents inside the collar of his shirt, drenching him clear to the feet. This part of the performance, it is remarked, added nothing to the gravity of the audience.

At this time Carstang was the proprietor of a ropewalk in the Wallabout. It will be remembered that the celebrated Mrs. Emma A. Cunningham was a daughter of the Hempstead family. This family disputed with the Carstangs the palm of beauty on the Wallabout; and it is said that many fathers of families frequently recur to the "salad days" of their acquaintance with the rival belles.

TABLE FAN AND CASTOR.—A new invention, patented by Jno. Loree, of Richmond, Ind., is on exhibition at the United States Hotel. What is known as the handle of the castor is made to revolve by springs from one to two hours. Fastened to this handle are two wires, put at right angles, on which is fastened either paper or any light fabric and which serves the purpose of a fly brush. It is a very ingenious piece of mechanism, and will serve very well the purposes for which it is intended. [Louisville Journal.

THE TOP OF MOUNT ETNA.—A whole island, large as a kingdom; an ocean stretching into space, one with the sky; if any horizon cut between them it is the African land—that tiny speck is Malta, a bit of English ground—to the north, a row of dark, audacious mountains run in one long line between two seas and form Calabria. All else is air, you stand alone; a few soft, rosy streaks beneath, seeming to lie on the water, till you are throned above the clouds, clear and spotless immensity your sky. Now beneath a swimming gaze a chance begins—a shadow slowly creeps the sea, chasing life away, slowly turning gold to grey; the sun is beginning to sink, and the mountain's form is masked in shade, darkening Nature's face. We rise to go. The opening of the crater is, at present, three miles in circumference, but often changes shape; the smoke on a fine clear day is thin as an elegant marabout feather, and, though it spreads a very little over the edges, does not in the least blind or choke the traveler, and allows him to see the wonders of the crater—snow clinging with its heated sides. [The "Unprotected Females" in Sicily.

EXPLOSION OF THE STEAMER LAWTON.—The Savannah Republican, of the 17th, says:

The body of Mr. John S. Montmolin, which disappeared in the explosion of the Lawton, Thursday last, was found the next evening and brought to the city for interment. It was imbedded in the marsh, head downwards, to the hips, some seventy or eighty yards from the spot where the explosion occurred, showing that it must have been driven very high into the air. A handkerchief, which he had in his hand at the time of the accident, was still tight in his grasp.

Mr. M. was a member of Solomon's Lodge of Freemasons, whose tribute will be found elsewhere.

Diligent search has been made, but up to this time, so far as we have learned, no other bodies have been found. There are nine still missing—four whites and five blacks.

## Local Intelligence.

THE WEATHER continues gloriously or infernally hot. A few scattering drops of rain fell yesterday, whilst each living thing was a fountain of perspiration.

WEEKLY REPORT of the Free Dispensary of the New Orleans School of Medicine, situated on Common street, opposite the Charity Hospital:

| | |
|---|---|
| Patients treated Saturday, June 11th | 38 |
| " " Monday, " 13th | 42 |
| " " Wednesday, " 15th | 36 |
| | 116 |
| Treated previously | 11,810 |
| Total | 11,926 |

MR. THEARD, the City Comptroller, who is about to retire from office, was handsomely complimented yesterday, by the employees of his office, at the City Hall. A gold-headed cane of the costliest style was presented to him, through Mr. Labranche. There was speaking and health-drinking all round, and Mr. Theard accepted the compliment with becoming grace. Mr. Duplessis, the Comptroller elect, was present, and the compliments exchanged between the outgoing and the incoming were of the most gentlemanly and pleasant description.

THE CANNONADING on Lafayette Square last evening was by the Washington Artillery. It was given by the company in honor of a rather famous event, of which to-day is the anniversary: the battle of Bunker Hill.

THE FIRE yesterday morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, entirely destroyed the frame residence of Mr. D. N. Marvel, dairyman, on Apollo street, between Third and Fourth, together with the stables attached. The fire is supposed to have started in the feed room. The loss, we learn, falls upon the Crescent Insurance office.

THE ARTISTS' COFFEE-HOUSE, on St. Ann street, back of the Orleans Theater, was broken into night before last, and robbed of a quantity of preserves and $12 in cash. The same coffee-house was robbed of $150 some time ago.

THE EXAMINATION of Robert McNeill and James McMickle, on the affidavit made against them by Mr. C. DeCholseul, took place before Recorder Summers yesterday afternoon. Mr. Blocker appeared for the accused, and Judge Reynolds for the prosecution.

Mr. DeCholseul's affidavit was that at poll No. 2 in the First precinct, whilst acting in his capacity of First Chief Deputy Superintendent of Elections, he was struck in the face and severely injured, as he believed by brass knuckles; that at the same time he was assaulted with a pistol by Robert McNeill, and with a knife by one James Porter; and that McNeill also assaulted and struck W. J. Ahern, an ordinary Deputy Superintendent of Elections; in all of which he was aided and abetted by Charles Reeves.

Porter and Reeves, not having been arrested, were not present.

Mr. Blocker asked a severance of the case, that the two accused who were present might be tried separately. The Recorder did not consider such a thing necessary, and declined granting the request.

M. DeCholseul, being sworn, detailed how he was in the discharge of his duties as Deputy Superintendent of Elections, when he went to the second poll of the first precinct, in the Workhouse of Tchoupitoulas street, near Race. As he drove up, saw some man beating another; it was McNeill, or Bob Johnson; he had the man, who was Mr. Ahern, against the wall; went up and put his hand on the shoulder of Johnson, and said, "You must not abuse that man." The crowd then got around witness, and he backed off; as he was doing so, McMickle struck him in the face.

Mr. Blocker objected to and testimony being given in regard to McMickle, as his name did not appear in the body of the affidavit. After some argument between Mr. Reynolds and himself on the subject, the Recorder said he would take the responsibility of amending the affidavit; and taking his pen, inserted McMickle's name in it. Mr. Blocker took an exception.

Mr. DeCholseul continued. When struck, it felt as if with metal knuckles; found such knuckles on McMickle when he arrested him afterward. Johnson had a pistol pointed at him; another man had a porter bottle, and another a knife. Witness was struck over the eye; the blow blacked it; it did not knock his hat off, or cause him to fall. Witness only said, "You mustn't abuse that man." Johnson had Ahern against the wall, striking him; witness is certain of that. Witness did not draw a pistol, though he put his hands behind him; never drew a pistol; had no chance, the whole affair was done so quick; it didn't take up more than a second of time. Witness received but one blow, and McMickle was the man who gave it. There were some six or eight persons in the knot around witness; received the blow sideways; witness had his eyes all about him; thought he'd better get out; had he known the crowd before getting there, he would not have gone in. Johnson stood in front of him, with his pistol pointed at him. Witness did not announce himself at the poll as Deputy Superintendent, but is well known about town as such, having served in that capacity the year before. Does not say that McMickle hit him with the metal knuckles.

W. J. Ahern, who was an Assistant Deputy under Mr. DeCholseul, testified that he was standing at the poll, when two cabs drove up; paid no attention to it, till he heard some one whoop, and saw McMickle smashing a table; Johnson ran up and tore down a placard, and commenced beating an old man; witness said, "Don't, Bob, he ain't doing anything," and then witness was struck. As Johnson struck witness, DeCholseul ran up, with his hands in his pockets, and said, "Don't do that;" Johnson wheeled on him; saw him get a blow, but can't tell whether Johnson or McMickle gave it. As witness stooped to pick up old man Dennett, Johnson struck witness in the face. Reeves had a porter bottle. DeCholseul was much hurt; his eye blacked and his nose cut. The difficulty occurred as soon as the polls were open in the cabs. Dennett was knocked down before witness knew the party were there. Porter struck Davis. Witness did not interfere, but asked Johnson not to kick the old man; he had his foot drawn back, as if about to kick. As witness was stooping over Dennett, Johnson struck witness first, on the side of his left eye; then Porter struck witness, who, as he rose, received another blow from Johnson. Witness had his hand under his coat, but he did not draw anything. Witness was as cool then as now.

John C. Taylor, Commissioner at the poll, testified as to the cabs driving up and Johnson breaking a table; believe old man Dennett was at the table at the time. Mr. Salomon, the Mayor's Secretary, was there and talked to Johnson; the latter said he was working for the party, and didn't care a d—n for Stith. Saw two or three men knocked down; saw Johnson with a pistol, but did not see him point it particularly at any one. De Choiseul said it was his business to preserve the peace. Johnson was first at the table.

Edward Flood testified as to seeing the cabs come up; the first thing he saw, Ahern was struck; De Choiseul came running up with his hands spread, as if to open the crowd. This witness's testimony offered nothing new.

John F. Gruber, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, was at the poll when the row took place. First he heard was a table smashed. DeCholseul came up, saying, "What's all this about—let's have a fair election;" witness saw Johnson with his pistol out, and said to him, "Bob, don't you do it," on which he put the pistol away. Saw Jim Porter with a knife; as Ahern was lifting the old man, Porter struck him twice. Did not see Johnson strike Ahern; might have been able to see whether he did or not, had his eyes been turned that way. Porter had in his hand a rag saturated with brandy, to wash old Dennett's face, when Ahern came near, and Porter hit him with the rag in his hand. The affray lasted about a minute and a half. Saw Policeman Davis; he was inside the bar of the poll. Witness' language to Johnson when he saw him fusing with DeCholseul, was, "Bob, 'taint worth while to get into any fuss; put away your pistol;" and he did put his pistol away.

Mr. Mullen, a Commissioner at another poll, who had to go to the poll in question to vote, was sworn, but his testimony threw no new light on the troubles.

Jeremiah Dennett testified that he was at the poll, and that everything was quiet till the party in the cabs arrived. Recognized Johnson and McMickle. Did not see Johnson do anything; he first went and looked over the American ticket-table, and then came to the table where witness was. McMickle gave an Indian war-whoop, and smashed witness' table over the curbstone; witness was then struck by some man whom he would know if he was to see; was told it was Porter. It was McMickle who smashed the table; Johnson did nothing; witness was taking care of the Independent table; Ahern gave him $5 for doing so.

Being asked by counsel if he had not once been dismissed from the employ of the Crescent office, Dennett replied that he had been employed in the said office; but didn't know whether he had been discharged or not. The Recorder asked what that had to do with the case. Johnson, speaking for himself, replied that he could prove that Dennett had been dismissed from the Crescent office for stealing, and that the testimony of such a man was valueless. Dennett said he would like to see the man who was to say he had been dismissed for stealing; he would make him prove it.

Mr. Stevens, a Commissioner of election, testified that he could not see the mass from where he was, and did not see anything of it.

This closed the testimony for the prosecution, and the witnesses for the defence were introduced.

Mr. Hall was walking up Tchoupitoulas street, near the poll, when his attention was attracted by seeing a table broken in the gutter. Saw a short man strike an old man and knock him down; can't say who the man was; saw Johnson and McMickle near the spot. De Choiseul made a motion to draw a weapon; Johnson had a weapon, either a knife or a pistol, and said to him, "Don't you draw on me." Saw Dennett lying near the table; another man was assisting him. When Ahern was struck, Johnson was talking with policeman Davis; he was not within striking distance of Ahern; and he took away the man who was striking Ahern.

Policeman Davis testified that Johnson and McMickle and two others came to the poll; Johnson bove the table over, and McMickle kicked the tickets around. Witness was inside the rail of the poll; called Johnson, and he came to him. De Choiseul came up, and taking Johnson by the shoulder, shoved him around and said, "This won't do," etc., and put his hand behind him; Johnson jerked out his pistol and said, "Don't you draw on me." De Choiseul then backed off; he did not say he was Deputy Superintendent. Johnson never struck Ahern.

Policeman Whittaker saw De Choiseul; his nose was bloody. Has seen brass knuckle wounds; they are always very serious; De Choiseul had not been touched by any such weapon.

Policeman Hanna testified merely that whilst he was acting as clerk at the Eighth Precinct, he heard DeCholseul telling some one that Bob Johnson had struck him.

This closed the testimony, and the case was submitted without argument.

The Recorder stated that he would render his decision in the case examined the day before, and this case, on Wednesday next—putting it off that long in consequence of his being compelled to leave the city to-day.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Hunt.*—Charles Bellewood was yesterday dismissed from a charge of assault and battery. George Fleugel was also dismissed from a charge of embezzlement.

The following sentences were pronounced:

Louis O. Rosco, for larceny, one year in the Penitentiary.

Julius Mentel, for assault and battery, (to which he pleaded guilty, the original charge being an assault with a dangerous weapon,) eighteen months in the Parish Prison.

J. B. Wentworth, for larceny, four months in the Parish Prison.

Matthew Mahar, for manslaughter, (a new trial being refused,) three years in the Penitentiary.

The Grand Jury made the following presentments:

Philip Kristman and Francois Arnoult, larceny, a true bill.

Frederick Sunday, embezzlement, a true bill.

Louis Weinepach, embezzlement, not a true bill.

Daniel Sullivan, breach of trust and embezzlement, not a true bill.

Thomas Foster et als., obtaining money under false pretenses, not a true bill.

RECORDER SUMMERS' COURT.—Mrs. Saint and Mrs. Agnes Wells were arraigned yesterday on a charge of putting Ann Flemming in bodily fear by their abuse and threats on Monday last, at the corner of Poydras and Howard streets. The case was fixed for a hearing on the 23d.

Francis Kelly and Gray were also held for a hearing on the 23d, on a charge of having beaten and kicked Julia Forbus in a brutal manner on the 25th ult., at the corner of Willow and Erato streets.

John Lugenbuhl, alias Johnson, for carrying a bowie knife and being no better than a vagrant, was sent to the Workhouse for sixty days, in default of paying $20 fine.

Edward Murray, f. m. c., was dismissed from the charge of stealing a slave girl belonging to George Murphy.

RECORDER WELTS'S COURT—*Assistant Recorder Benit Presiding.*—Ann Stillman was yesterday sent before the First District Court, for assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to kill; entering the room of Mary St. Clair, at No. 118 Dauphine street, on the 13th inst., and severely wounding her by beating her over the head with a piece of iron, or rather with two pieces of iron; first with a curling tongs, which she brought with her, and next with an iron poker belonging to the room. Beside all this, the tigress gave her a bite on the arm. In default of $1500 bail, the tigress was sent out to Captain Premaux's cage.

Mary Morrison and Ann O'Mara, for striking Wm. Campbell with a rock, on Gallatin street, had to pay $5 each or go to prison.

Pat. Cavanagh, for striking John Pointen in the face, had to pay only five dollars.

Jules Chanssy had to pay $15 for fistfouffing John Pascual, on Old Levee street.

### Abolition Rejoicings.

The Abolitionists generally are rejoicing over the election of John Letcher to the Gubernatorial chair of Virginia. The Boston Liberator (William Lloyd Garrison's paper) says:

ABOLITION VICTORY IN THE SOUTH.—The telegraph informs us of the election of a Virginia Abolitionist to the office of chief magistrate of the Old Dominion. We were not prepared for such cheering news. His majority may be small, but we have abundant cause to rejoice that slaveocracy is on the wane in Virginia, and that so large a portion of her people is imbued with the principles of the early, and best, and purest statesmen. The Governor elect lives among the Scotch Irish, in the heart of the State, and was the ardent advocate, a few years ago, of the abolition of slavery in Western Virginia.

The New York Evening Post, a Democratic Free-soil journal, edited with marked ability and wielding a commanding influence, says:

It tills us with joy to report the election of a Democratic Freesoiler to the important office of Governor of Virginia. It justifies the policy we have sustained of refusing to join the Abolitionists in invading the institutions of the Southern States. With no agency ours in the black work, is recording the words, Mr. Letcher was an advocate of emancipation in Western Virginia some ten or twelve years ago, and though driven by apparent policy to palter to Eastern Virginia, it is well known that he cherishes his earlier opinions, and will be encouraged by his election to resume them at an appropriate season. His Democratic Freesoil brethren at the North hail this victory with unalloyed pleasure.

And on the 11th inst. the Evening Post gave the following reasons for the defeat of Goggin, the Opposition candidate for Governor:

THE SACRIFICE OF GOGGIN.—The defeat of Goggin, the opposition candidate for Governor, by Letcher, the renegade Freesoiler whom the Administration party set up, is generally considered to be due to his shrewd attempt to out-Herod Herod in the advocacy of pro-slavery doctrines during the campaign. In this way he gained largely in the slave-holding counties, east of the Blue Ridge, which of course regarded with distrust a candidate who had once been infected with the Jeffersonian heresy of anti-slavery; while in the comparatively free Western counties his vote noticeably fell off from the vote given to the opposition candidate of the year before. In seventeen Western counties, for example, the returns thus far received stand—

| Letcher, (Adm.) | Goggin, (Op.) |
|---|---|
| 4,304 | 248 |

Last year in the same counties the vote stood:

| Wise, (Adm.) | Flournoy, (Op.) |
|---|---|
| 2,610 | 1,126 |

Here is a gain for Letcher of 2000, which might have been avoided had Goggin only paid sufficient regard to the free-state party to keep himself from unjust and indecent abuse of its principles. It would have been easy for him to have got votes enough from the Western counties to have made up his deficiency elsewhere, and insured his election. But he has perhaps chosen the more disinterested part of sacrificing himself for the instruction and warning of future aspirants for public office.

A few more such Pyrrhic victories as this, and the South will be transferred, bound hand and foot, over to the tender mercies of Abolitiondom. Well, we suppose "it's all right." The "Administration" triumphed in Virginia, according to political parlance, and the Baton Rouge Convention endorsed the aforesaid "Administration." Consequently the election of a *quasi* Freesoiler in the Old Dominion should be a source of rejoicing in the "Sugar Bowl of the Union!" Therefore, let's