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 experience learned to attend it in a few days, and the yarns have not only demonstrated 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 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 want make my yarn as a single and less broken staple, and therefore it must be a stronger and better yarn."

THE UNPARALLELED FEATURE OF THE INVENTION IS—that it DOUBLES THE NET INCOME of the Planter adopting it, and I, in fact, 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 that fix 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 cotton, in addition to its 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 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, better yarn be spun, at less misdestroy 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, which is a great saving in machinery, motive power, labor and capital.

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

The cost of the machinery to the planter will not be as much as half the enhanced value of the first crop spun up, and the operatives in a great many cases required to attend the machinery, will not diminish the extent of the crop, but where that may be, it will pay well to hire hands to be put in their place, and the enhanced value of the second crop would more than buy the necessary operatives out and out, if the planter succeeds. 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 energetic wishes.

The yarns are selling here at 19½ to 22½c., and there is not only a demand here for many more than now are 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 quotation for such yarns as we are now making on the 1st February at Manchester, stated in a letter received the 11d per pound, and in Germany 22c., which would net here 20 to 21c., and the accounts here that spinners have contracts 20 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 him place 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 competent 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 services he has purchased, 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 quality, will be furnished on application to Messrs. Matthews & 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, when, upon being presented properly, I will appoint and furnish with specific instructions.

GEO. G. HENRY.
New Orleans, March 23, 1859. m24 1m&W—5m&w&W

THE NEW FANCY FAMILY GROCERY, CORNER of Camp and Julia streets, is now opened and well stocked with a choice and fresh supply of first-class GROCERIES, of every description, and it is the determination of the proprietor to keep none but the VERY BEST. COFFEE, GOSHEN BUTTER, will at all times be furnished at a moderate price. TEAS of the very first quality. SUGARS and COFFEE, the best the market affords. Goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge, and all articles guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. I shall always endeavor to please, and hope by strict attention to business and fair dealing to gain a share of the public patronage.

W. H. HENNING, Proprietor.
a15 1m

THOS. MURRAY. JOHN C. POOLEY.
THOS. MURRAY & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Messrs. Pooley, Nicol & Co.) Florida Yellow Pine Lumber Yard, corner of Cedar and Julia streets, New Basin, Hunt's old Yard.

We have constantly on hand an assortment of every description of Dressed Flooring and Ceiling, and every description of Scantling, Timber, Shingles, Laths, etc., and every quality of Lumber necessary for building purposes.
fe26 1f THOS. MURRAY & CO.

OSNABURGS!.....OSNABURGS
Of the LAUDERDALE, QUINCY, MARTIN WEDNLY & CO. CRESCENT and CROWELL MANUFACTORIES, Constantly on hand and for sale on liberal terms by
ml8 1f J. H. VALENTINE & CO., 81 Common st.

THE FIRM OF J. F. HAWORTH & CO. WILL BE continued from this date under the same and style of
fe6 1m* J. F. HAWORTH.

THOMAS MURRAY & CO., DEALERS IN EVery description of
LUMBER,
New Basin, cor. Cedar and Julia sts.,
NEW ORLEANS.
THOMAS MURRAY, JNO. C. POOLEY.
ml6 1f

BOLTS, NUTS, etc.—100 kegs assorted sizes, in store and for sale by G. L. KOUNS & BROS.,
ml2 1m opposite Canal street Ferry. 2 Front street,

ICE CREAMS,
BISCUIT GLASSE
AND SHERBETS,
To be had at all hours at
HOWARD'S,
187 Camp street,
fe18 6m opposite St. Patrick's Church.

PEACH AND APPLE BRANDY—50 BARRELS old and fine quality in store and for sale by
S. JONES & CO., 91 Gravier street.
fe18 2t

PURE OLD RYE WHISKY—50 BARRELS IN store and for sale by
S. JONES & CO., 91 Gravier street.
fe18 3t

BASS' BURTON ALE—100 CASKS quarts and pints in store and for sale by
S. JONES & CO., 91 Gravier street.
fe18 3t

LONDON BROWN STOUT—50 CASKS quarts and pints in store and for sale by
S. JONES & CO., 91 Gravier street.
j 18 3t

BULLITT & WHALEY, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Commission and Produce Merchants, 13 and 15 New Levee.
j 19 1y

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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New Orleans Daily Crescent.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1859.

Local Intelligence.

IT RAINED yesterday as usual.

THE SUMMER SOLSTICE is upon us. To-day and to-morrow will be the longest days of the year. St. Patrick's Church is at last ornamented with a hand. some iron street railing in front. Lafayette Square is being shaved of its superfluous grass. Dan Busby continues to harbinger all sleepy loafers found in the Square. The "Story Building," the magnificent iron structure at the corner of Camp and Common streets, (the future store of Alfred Munroe & Co.,) begins to receive its finishing touches; the painters yesterday began laying on the white. The bathing in the Lake is very pleasant just now, and great numbers go down to enjoy it, particularly by the Pontchartrain road. Peaches, melons and the like are becoming abundant and reasonably cheap. The red ants, and other insects fostered by the damp weather, are getting to be a dreadful nuisance in different parts of the city. If the weather be fair to-morrow afternoon, there will be a white game of racket at the ground in the Third District. There will also be a rehearsal at cricket, by the new Pelican Club, at their field on Louisiana Avenue. This afternoon, we may add, the Crescent City Club are to play a cricket match at their ground in Jefferson City. Sam's saloon, on St. Charles street, has gone into summer quarters. The only drinking saloons now open in and around St. Charles street, are Proctor's, the Masonic Arms, Coffee John's, Soda McCloskey's, the Jenny Lind, Strong's, Dick Murphy's, the Phœnix, the Tattersall's, the Age, Santini's, Holt's, the St. Charles, the Orleans, the Ruby, the Union, and some half dozen others. The times are getting dull, sure.

COMMON COUNCIL.

THE CRESCENT CITY CRICKET CLUB have our thanks for their polite invitation to us to be present at their match to be played this afternoon, at the Delachaise ground. We shall attend with pleasure, if possible.

OUR QUESTIONS, propounded yesterday, on the subject of fugitives from justice and the habeas corpus act, have drawn forth a communication, giving a full legal explanation of the matter. We will endeavor to find room for it to-morrow.

MR. DUPLESSIS, the Comptroller elect, being duly qualified, yesterday entered upon the duties of his office. Mr. Theard received and welcomed him formally, in the presence of all connected with the office, and guests from the city offices. Some friends having made a heavy donation of champagne for the occasion, it was properly christened. To the welcome offered by Mr. Theard. Mr. Duplessis responded briefly and with feeling. Other gentlemen present spoke in a manner worthy of the occasion. The following was the address made by Mr. Theard to Mr. Duplessis:

"Mr. Duplessis, it is with the greatest satisfaction that, according to the provisions of the city Charter, I transfer to you the important office of Comptroller of this city, to which you have been elected lately by the vote of our fellow-citizens. No better selection could have been made, as I know of no one worthier than you of that trust, and I am sure that in the accomplishment of the high duties which, from this day, devolve upon you, you will give full satisfaction to the public at large, at the same time that you will realize the most sanguine expectations of our friends. Allow me to add that towards that end you will be powerfully aided and seconded by the active, intelligent and trustworthy employees that you find in this office, and which I avail this opportunity of highly recommending to you."

GREAT COMPLAINTS were rife about the Coroner yesterday and the day before, in the vicinity of Levee and Elmira streets, Third District. Early on Monday morning the body of a drowned man was found in the river, and brought ashore at the foot of Elmira street. The body laid there all day and all night, and nearly all day yesterday, sickening the neighbors with its stench. We are informed that the Coroner was notified of the body being there on Monday morning. There must be some mistake about it. We cannot understand how he would knowingly allow a decaying body to remain unburied so long in a populous part of the city, during such hot weather as we now have.

CHARLES BLANCHARD was arrested yesterday, by detective officers Isard and Farrell. He is the same young man who, two or three years ago, whilst employed as book-keeper in the establishment of Manuel Blessy, on Magazine street, embezzled some $17,000 and absconded to Havana. He was then followed by Mr. Blessy, who found him in Havana, and succeeded in recovering $4000 of the money from him. Recently, Blanchard returned to this city, and, by means of some old letters of recommendation he had saved, obtained employment as assistant book-keeper in the banking house of Jacob Barker. He was arrested at his desk in the bank, and taken before Assistant Recorder Munroe. Mr. Blessy, being apprised of the arrest, appeared and made affidavit of the embezzlement, and the Recorder sent the accused to prison, to be examined on the 28th inst. Blanchard is unchanged in appearance, save that he has a haggard and careworn look. His story to the police was, that he would never have returned to New Orleans, but for a promise made by Mr. Blessy to him in Havana, when he gave up the $4000, that he would not prosecute him in the event of his return home. It is hard to imagine how the young man could return to the city with such a responsibility hanging over his head, and deliberately engage employment in a banking house.

A STEAMBOAT ROBBERY was perpetrated yesterday morning. The state-room of a passenger on board the steamer D. F. Kenner was entered at 6 o'clock, (the passenger being at the time in the wash-room,) and robbed of a gold watch and chain, with locket, gold pencil, and a pocket-book containing $40 or $45. So we find, by complaint entered on the book of the Chief of Police.

THE RESIDENCE of Mr. H. F. Given, at the corner of Nayades and Jackson streets, was entered by thieves on Saturday night last. The rascals carried away a fancy work-box containing $95 in money, a lady's porte-monnaie containing $15 or $20, and a lady's fine gold fob-chain and locket. A liberal reward is offered for the recovery of the articles.

A VALUABLE SILVER GOBLET was stolen on Saturday last from the residence of Mr. T. S. Hart, No. 195 Canal street. It had on it an inscription, including the name of a member of Mr. H.'s family. Ten dollars reward is offered for its recovery.

JOHN QUINN, a lad of fourteen, was drowned on Monday, whilst bathing in the river at the foot of Nuns street, Fourth District. The body was not recovered.

JOSEPH SCHOEMMER, a young German, was taken to Charity Hospital on Monday by the Third District police. He hurt his back badly by falling out of a tree in the rear of the McCary plantation.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Hunt.*—Charles Sancho and Louis Francisco were tried yesterday for counterfeiting and for having counterfeit coin in their possession withintent to utter it. Sancho was found guilty, and Francisco was acquitted. There was no other business of importance.

RECORDER SUMMONS' COURT.—The following accused parties were yesterday discharged: James Curry, suspected of having stolen goods in his possession; Pat Shinahan, charged with extortion—no prosecution; John Edmonds, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses; and Madame Joe, charged with brick-batting Catherine Rutledge.

John Daily, for a wicked assault upon Andrew J. Knight upon the levee, was required to furnish $10 and peace bonds. Edward and Ann Quirk, George Crombs, Hannah McDermott and Dora Moore, vagrants of Dryades street were sent to the Workhouse. John Smith and Dan Long, dangerous and suspicious, also went out, with a raft of other greasers of both sexes.

Mrs. Baker and Bridget O'Neal furnished peace bonds; the one for the comfort of Mary Ann Cochran, and the other for the comfort of Mary Riordan.

Frank Pierce, charged with robbing Samuel S. Smith's money drawer, was remanded for examination to-day.

Margaret Thomas, charged with stealing 15 yards of linen and other valuables from Mrs. McQuade's boarding-house, No. 230 Julia street, was locked up for examination on the 25th.

Phillip Stringer gave bail to appear on the 28th and explain the nature of his grudge against the peace and quiet of Terpsichore street, between Howard and Jacob, the chief complainant being Fredrick Drekmeyer.

RECORDER WILZE'S COURT.—Pat Flattey was yesterday sent before the First District Court for an assault and battery upon J. Hoefer, at the corner of Conti and Derbigny streets. Pat Collins, charged with having aided the operation, was dismissed.

Charles Jenkins, charged with thrashing Ellen Brown, was dismissed at the instance of the forgiving Ellen, who failed to appear.

Joseph Marina was sent before the First District Court for burglary; entering the room of Florestine Delphine, on Chartres street, between Main and St. Philip, by means of the window, with a razor in his hand, with which he kept Florestine silent, whilst he helped himself to $5 on the mantel-piece and walked off.

Lizzy Bennon, Ann Stillman, Baltimore Jenny, and Mary McGinnis, charged with being a wholesale former to Alice Gray, of Dauphine street, were dismissed, owing to the timorous Alice's failure to make out her case. John C. Clark and Wm. Burk, charged by officer Boullosa with having stolen a gold watch out of the slat-room of a passenger on board the steamer D. P. Kenner, and charged also with being dangerous and suspicious characters, were sent to prison to await a hearing.

Pierre Courgee gave bail to answer to the charge of having beaten a child of Clement Cenat and abusing the child's mother, on St. Philip street.

Archibald, slave of Mrs. Norton, was ordered to receive a flogging for beating C. M. Beck's child, on Franklin street.

RECORDER LONG'S COURT.—James Burke was up yesterday on a charge of having stolen a sloop-rigged skiff with all its tackle and apparel, from Richard Allen, at the foot of Mandeville street, on Monday. The nautically inclined Burke gave bail to appear at the proper time and explain what made him so naughty.

Thomas Kelly was held for a hearing on a charge of having ungallantly thrashed Mrs. Dow, on Greatmen street.

COMMON COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—This body held a regular meeting last night, President Nixon in the chair, and a quorum present.

A communication from the Surveyor reported favorably upon certain petitions for improvement of Goodchildren street, of Gentilly road, and of Lafayette avenue. He also reported that he had received and accepted bridges over the Bayou St. John and the New Canal. On motion, the petitions referred to were ordered to be published according to law. The matter of the bridges was referred to the Finance Committee.

A communication from the Assistant Board enclosed sundry resolutions. Concurred in and returned.

A communication from the Assistant Board invited concurrence in the resolution rejecting the contract of Henry McGuinn for cleaning Canal street canal, which was referred; the resolution rejecting the contract of the same person for cleaning Hagan Avenue canal was referred; a resolution rejecting contract for cleaning Claiborne street ditch was referred; a resolution rejecting the contract for cleaning Galvez Canal was referred; a resolution rejecting the contract for cleaning Canal street neutral ground, was referred; resolution ordering advertisement of contract for filling up St. Andrew street, was referred; resolution granting permission to erect a cotton press between Calliope street and the New Canal, was referred; a resolution making it unlawful for omnibus owners and owners of certain other vehicles, to introduce any vehicles with tires of wheels less than four inches in width, was referred.

Petitions were referred.

A preamble and resolutions by Alderman Harrison, setting forth that unlicensed bars on steamboats in port sold liquors, and making it unlawful for such traffic to be carried on, under penalty, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Board then went into executive session.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—Present, twelve members; Mr. Munroe in the chair.

The new Comptroller's report of checks drawn on the Treasurer was read and referred.

The Treasurer's report, showing a fund on hand of $63,108 32, was read and referred.

Mr. Dupre offered two amendments to the rules of the Board; which were discussed at length, and one adopted and the other lost.

The rules were then adopted as a whole; and, on motion, 200 copies of the same ordered to be printed.

The Board of Aldermen (old Board) by message announced concurrence in a number of resolutions, and asking concurrence in others. That for annulling Mr. Galloway's levee-raising contract was concurred in. Other resolutions of minor import were either concurred in or adhered to.

Petitions were read by title and referred. Several were from property-holders, protesting against the square block paving of Carondelet street and a certain part of Tchoupitoulas street, and against the banquetting of Jackson street. Another was from citizens, praying the removal of Thomas Clark from the office of Sub-Collector of the First District.

Resolutions were offered as follows:

For appropriating $800 for the public celebration of the Fourth of July, by cannonading and fireworks. Debated all round the Board and adopted; ineffectual attempts being made to raise the amount to $1500 and $1200.

For taking certain steps in regard to the suit of Mrs. Gaines against the city for a piece of its property. Referred to Finance Committee.

For inviting the Board of Aldermen to a joint session at 8 o'clock at the next meeting, for the election of city officers.

Mr. Hall announced that Mr. Dupre had consented to serve on the Finance Committee; the committee not having been filled up the night before.

Mr. Dupre was then, on motion, elected by acclamation Assistant Chairman of the Finance Committee.

The Board adjourned.

DANCING AND SHOOTING.—The Dayton (Ohio) Journal of the 15th says:

There was a row on Monday night at the house of M. Shaeffer, on the Xenia pike, caused, as is said, by some rough customers from Dayton mingling in the dance there, without an invitation. Pistols and knives were drawn, when Shaeffer fired a musket loaded with shot, severely wounding some of the intruders. Shaeffer was arrested.

A SOLDIER SHOT.—The Memphis Enquirer of Friday last says:

We learn on day before yesterday, a private in the United States company of artillery, on board the J. B. Ford, was accidentally shot by a comrade, whilst the latter was cleaning a pistol. The weapon went off in his hands. The unfortunate man was interred at this place on yesterday evening.

SUICIDE.—On the 12th inst., a man who on the previous evening had registered his name at the City Hotel in Chicago as Wm. H. Watson, of Buffalo, N. Y., committed suicide in his room by swallowing strychnine. No cause for the act was apparent.

In the Louisville Journal of the 15th we find the following:

Our citizens were shocked to learn yesterday that Mr. Thos. Morgan, an old citizen, had committed suicide. We understand that Mr. M., on Monday evening, called at Mr. Talbott's drug store for arsenic for the purpose, as he said, of killing rats. He took the poison himself. As soon as his family discovered it, medical aid was procured, but without effect. He died during the night.

Mr. Morgan was formerly a merchant. He was a gentleman of integrity and fine social qualities. He must have been over 50 years of age.

The Philadelphia Bulletin of the 16th, gives the following account of an extraordinary suicide:

Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a German, about twenty-five or thirty years of age, and of prepossessing appearance, was observed walking up and down the sidewalk, in Fifteenth street, near Coates. Suddenly he staggered and fell, and upon some persons in the neighborhood going to his assistance, it was discovered that he was dead. Upon making an examination of his body, at the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, where it was taken, it was ascertained that his death was the result of a stab in the left breast, just over the heart. A dirk knife was found in his pocket covered with blood. It seems that the man had opened his shirt bosom, plunged the knife into his breast, closed his shirt again, shut up his knife and put it in his pocket, and then walked up and down the sidewalk until he fell dead.

By naturalization papers found in his pocket his name was ascertained to be August Weise.

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

Since our last issue we have had the most favorable weather that could be wished. The copious rain which fell during the past week has completely revived vegetation. The cane and cotton crops cannot look better.

TWO MURDERS.—A dispatch of the 13th from Oswego, N. Y., says:

The Times, of to-day, publishes full details of two murders in the eastern part of this county. One of the victims is the notorious Marvin Green, the parish bully, and the other Solomon Rima, who was killed by his father, George Rima, the mail-carrier between Richmond and Redfield.

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA AT NEW YORK.

DEFEAT OF BRITISH MINISTRY.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW GOVERNMENT AT COMO.

Retreat of Austrians Beyond the Adda.

THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO NAPLES.

THE WARLIKE ATTITUDE OF PRUSSIA.

BATTLE OF MELAGNANO.

VICTORY OF GARIBALDI AT BRESCIA.

NEW MINISTY AT NAPLES.

Another Engagement Expected.

ENGLISH CHANNEL FLEET OFF SPITHEAD.

Victor Emanuel Proclaimed King of Lombardy

FINANCIAL MEASURES IN ENGLAND.

COTTON DECLINED.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL NEWS.

[BY THE NATIONAL LINE].

NEW YORK, June 21.—The British and North American Royal Mail steamer Persia arrived at this port this morning, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 11th, two days later than those received by the Kangaroo this morning.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, June 11.—The Cotton market closed with a declining tendency, the estimated sales of the day of salling amounting to 6000 bales. The middling and lower qualities have declined most. Middling qualities have declined 1-16d. The lower grades are difficult to sell at ¼d. decline. The sales of the week amount to 38,000 bales, of which speculators took 1000 bales, and 5,500 were taken for exportation. The following are the quotations:

Fair Orleans	8¼d.
Fair Mobile	7¾d.
Fair Uplands	7¼d.
Middling Orleans	6 13-16d.
Middling Mobile	6 11-16d.
Middling Uplands	6 9-16d.

The Manchester advices are of a more favorable character, the market closing quiet but steady, and rather firmer.

HAVRE, June 10.—New Orleans tres ordinaire is quoted at 105; bas, 100. All qualities slightly advanced early in the week, but closed dull. Sales of the week 8000 bales. Stock in Havre 190,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, June 11.—The market for Breadstuffs closed with a declining tendency. All qualities slightly declined. Provisions closed generally with a declining tendency.

LONDON, June 11.—Consols for money at 93¾ to 94. The bullion in the bank of England has increased during the week £195,000.

Political Intelligence.

LONDON, June 11.—After the debate on the motion by the opposition, expressing a want of confidence in the Government, a division took place, when the Ministry was defeated by a majority of thirteen.

It was expected that the Ministry would resign, but they had not done so as late as Saturday. The House of Commons had adjourned until the Friday following.

From the Seat of War.

TURIN, June 8.—An official bulletin from the headquarters of the allied armies announces that a part of Upper Lombardy had freed themselves from the Austrians and had proclaimed Victor Emanuel King.

TURIN, June 8.—During the retreat from Magenta the Austrians were pursued by the Allies, and when at Malagnano an engagement took place, during which the Austrians lost 1500 killed, and 1200 were made prisoners.

The battle lasted 9 hours, when both armies ceased operations. At the latest accounts they were preparing for a general engagement.

The government of the King of Sardinia has been established at Como and Loudovico.

PARIS, June 11.—The Emperor has ordered the nomination of an Ambassador to the Court of Naples. The name of the Ambassador is not yet known.

At Naples a modification of the Ministry had taken place. Naples has made an official declaration of neutrality and an order has been issued for the levying of 2500 men for the Neapolitan navy.

LONDON, June 11.—The Channel fleet will anchor off Spithead shortly.

The army of Prussia is modelized, and it is reported that Prussia is soon to take part in the conflict.

It is said that she is negotiating for the passage of troops through Germany.

After the engagement at Malagnano, the Austrians retreated to Lodi, on the Adda river, (the bridge of Lodi,) and had stationed themselves.

The Allies were advancing upon that point, where a battle will doubtless take place.

TURIN, June 8.—Intelligence has been received that Garibaldi had beaten an Austrian force at Brescia.

BERNE, June 11.—There are still 500 Austrians garrisoned at Lareno.

A detachment of Garabaldi's corps sailed along the shores of Lake Maggiore, disarming Austrian customhouse guards and carrying off public treasures.

An Austrian steamer, in the Adriatic, captured the French ship Raoul, bound from Cuba to Trieste.

PARIS, June 11.—The latest despatches from Magenta state that Marshal Canrobert is not dead or wounded.

PARIS, June 11.—Napoleon is reported to have been in the midst of the Imperial Guard during the two hours stand against the Austrians at Magenta, the latter being aware of his position.

The real loss of the Austrians is put down at 13,000 to 14,500.

A dispatch from Turin states that at the battle of Magenta, the Imperial and Sardinian Guards alone opposed the Austrian masses.

They were attacked, and being unable to advance firmly resisted the enemy. The Zouaves and Guards lost and retook their position.

The enemy endeavored to surprise the right wing of the French army, but the movement was rendered abortive by Gen. McMahon.

PARIS, June 11.—The Paris Bourse has declined one per cent.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Liverpool and New York Company's steamship Kangaroo, Captain J. M. Jeffrey, arrived at this port to-day. The Kangaroo left Liverpool on the 8th of June, touched Queenstown on the 9th, and brings therefore one day's later news than that received by the Anglo-Saxon, at Quebec.

LIVERPOOL, June 9.—The Cotton market closed quiet, with the previous quotations barely maintained. The estimated sales of Cotton during the day of sailing amounted to 5000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, June 9.—The market for Breadstuffs closed dull, and the sales of the day were unimportant.

LIVERPOOL, June 9.—The market for Provisions closed steady.

LONDON, June 9.—Consols have experienced no change since the sailing of the Anglo-Saxon.

LONDON, June 9.—Intelligence has been received at Paris to the effect that after the battle of Magenta, the allied armies marched towards Milan.

The inhabitants having pronounced in favor of the King of Sardinia, the Emperor and Victor Emanuel, King of Sardinia, entered the city and were received with the greatest enthusiasm.

The Austrians have evacuated the important fortress of Pania, twenty miles South of Milan, and at the confluence of the Ticino and the Po.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

LONDON, June 9.—The Atlantic Telegraph Company have held a meeting and accepted the offer of the British Government, consisting of a guarantee of the capital stock and a large amount of dispatches.

The Company are determined to raise the necessary capital at once.

Domestic Intelligence.

The Overland Mail—Later from California.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—The Overland mail has arrived here, bringing dates of the 27th ultimo from San Francisco.

The news from California is unimportant.

The report of an attack having been made upon the Mohave Indians, by Lieut. Beal's party, is incorrect. The Indians are peaceable, and no disturbance was apprehended.

Salt Lake Valley Inundated.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—Intelligence was received by the Overland mail from Salt Lake, to the effect that a large portion of the northern part of Salt Lake Valley was inundated. Salt Lake City and Ogden were in imminent danger of being flooded.

Gold from Pike's Peak.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—The news from Pike's Peak is still flattering.

Four thousand dollars in gold has been received from the mines, at Leavenworth.

Great Distress in Canada.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, June 20.—In consequence of the failure of the crops of last year, and other causes, the inhabitants of this vicinity are suffering terribly for want of provisions. In the Huron district, the people are at the point of starvation.

The United States Loan.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Two million seven hundred thousand dollars of the $5,000,000 Treasury note loan has been awarded at 5½ to 5¾ per cent.

The remainder is to be apportioned among bidders at 6 per cent.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The cotton market closed with little inquiry, and prices weak. The flour market closed dull, the sales of the day amounting to 6000 barrels. Corn closed dull at 85c. Orleans sugar is quoted at 5½ to 6¾c.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—The Flour market closed with a declining tendency; a decline of 25c is noted—$6@$6 75. Corn closed active at 80c. Whisky is quoted at 25¼c.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Cotton market closed very dull. Sales of the day amounted to 300 bales. Middling Uplands is quoted at 11¼c.

Flour—Ohio is quoted at $6 65 to $7. Sales of the day, 6,500 barrels. Sugar closed buoyant with an advance of an ¼ to ½. Orleans sugar is quoted at 6¾c.

Steamboat Burned.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—The steamer Morning Star was burnt at Bessel's Point. The loss is estimated at $24,000, on which there is insurance to the amount of $12,000.

River Intelligence.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—The Mississippi river at this point has risen one foot during the last 24 hours, caused principally by the rise in the upper Missouri. The upper Mississippi is falling. At Dubuque fifteen feet on the bar and rising slowly at Keokuk.

LOUISVILLE, June 21.—The river has risen four inches during the 24 hours, with 5 feet 4 inches in the canal.

Long Island Races.

From the New York Times, of the 15th, we extract the following account of the two-mile race over the Eclipse Course on the preceding day:

Immediately after the indefinite postponement of the last of the Union Association Races at Eclipse Course, Saturday, in one of which *Tar River* and *Bill Cheatham* were to have contended for a purse of $1000, two-mile heats, the owners of these horses came together, and, after considerable discussion, arranged that they should be matched against each other in two races to be run at Fashion Course—one for $5000, two-mile heats, and the other for $10,000, three-mile heats. Both horses had won purses at the late meeting of the Union Jockey Club. Bill Cheatham, on the first day of the meeting, was the victor of the handicap, in one heat of a mile and a half, and Tar River, on the second day, outran Bill Dearing, Slasher and Egliss, in the great four-mile race. Bill Cheatham had a reputation as a racer in short heats, and Tar River was especially celebrated for what he had achieved in trials of speed that put his endurance to the test. It was for this reason that the two horses were matched for two races, the conditions of which we have mentioned; and while with many the success of Bill Cheatham in the two-mile race was a foregone conclusion, it was deemed equally probable that Tar River would lead him in the three-mile heats.

The first race took place yesterday. * * *

The Times gives the following account of the race:

The judges told the jockeys to endeavor to come up well together for the start, for if the horses were not almost side by side at the outset, the word would not be given. Their words were well heeded, and the first effort for the start was successful. Bill Cheatham was a little bit ahead, and Tar River had the inside of the track. Hardly had they left the judges' stand, when Bill Cheatham began to take the lead, and when they reached the quarter pole he was a length ahead. Between the point and the half mile pole he increased his gap to three lengths, and with this interval between them the horses passed upon the home stretch. When they passed the stand Bill Cheatham was two lengths in advance of his competitor. Loud acclamations were sent after him as he passed on towards the quarter pole again. When he gained it he was full four lengths ahead, and in the course of the next quarter of a mile he gained another length; but on the last quarter Tar River made an effort to overtake him. Bill Cheatham reached the goal first, and won the heat by two lengths. Time 3:47¾. The first heat was won in 1:52¾, and the second in 1:55¼.

The friends of Bill Cheatham were jubilant. His owner offered to lay $100 to $50, or $500 to $200 that he would win the race. But, during the 20 minutes interval between the heats, those who had bet on Tar River canvassed his chances hopefully; it was remarked that he had made much better time before—so, for that matter, indeed, had Bill Cheatham—and it was predicted that he "would last" better in the next heat than his rival. Had the copious shower which fell later in the day, been falling during the heat just concluded, Bill Cheatham could not have looked more like a drowned rat than he did at this time; he was literally "as wet as water." Tar River perspired freely, but he seemed to have reserved a sufficient deal of humidity for service in an extended contest. Some said he was the best horse at the beginning of the next heat; he certainly did better in the last than in the first trial. Nevertheless, $100 to $20 in favor of Bill Cheatham was offered before the next heat. Before the 30 minutes had elapsed, the jockeys were in their saddles again, and the horses were brought up for the start. "Go!" said one of the Judges, and they went, side by side, each apparently at the top of his speed. Tar River, on the outside of the track, began to take the lead, and before the quarter pole was reached, passed Bill Cheatham, took the inside, and a position a length in advance.

Bill Cheatham however, brushed up to him speedily, and for a moment seemed to be a little ahead of him, but at the half mile pole they were neck and neck. On the next quarter, Bill Cheatham finally passed *Tar River*, rushed down the home stretch, and dashed by the Judges' stand a length ahead of him. He kept Tar River at the same respectful distance along the first quarter of the second mile, and when he passed the half-mile pole Tar River was two lengths behind him. Bill Cheatham steadily gained on the next quarter, until he was four lengths ahead, but on the home stretch Tar River, goaded with whip and spur, followed him rapidly, and Bill Cheatham gained the heat only by a length. The time of this heat was 3:42¾. The first mile was made in 1:17¼, and the second in 1:25. Thus the race was won by Bill Cheatham. The result was greeted with loud cheers. The heat was a closely contested one, it will be observed. The fact that Bill Cheatham, after giving Tar River the lead, passed him and won the race, was deemed a great point in his favor.

RECAPITULATION.

Fashion Course, L. I., Tuesday, June 14, great match for $2500 a side, play or pay, two mile heats.

T. G. Bacon b. g. *Bill Cheatham*, by imp. Albion, out of the dam of Berry, by imp. Glencoe, 4 yrs., 114 lbs. ..... 1. 1.

O. P. Hare, br. h. *Tar River*, by Nicholas, dam by Cymon, 6 yrs., 121 lbs. ..... 2. 2.

	Time of 1st Heat.	Time of 2d Heat.
First mile	1:52¾