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 included from 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 is, in effect, sell him a plantation, negroes, stock, etc., fully as valuable to him in its production as that on which he makes his cotton and other attendant crops; and this prodigious result is achieved by him without strain or difficulty.

To make the powerful inducement to the planter to spin his crop up more clear and striking, I would distinctly call his attention to the number and great value of the hands the 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 expense 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 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 cotton and to pay for his factory buildings and three 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 sows, 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 part, 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 expense very nearly all secured to raise the crop and the labor of a few little negroes and women, ineffective as field hands, could attend the machinery, which would put the crop into yarns, instead of ginning and baling it as cotton, whereby the planter's income would be doubled, a better yarn be spun, at less nine-tenths of the risk of fire on the plantation removed, with half the bagging and rope, and lessened charges insured in the of communication, 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, native 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 they may be, it will pay well to hire hands to be put in their place, and the enhanced value of the second crop would more than buy the necessary operatives out and out, if the planter chooses. The accumulation of money by this will very soon pay planters out of debt who are now involved, and rapidly afford them means, and those not in debt to carry out their most sanguine wishes.

The yarns are selling here at 19½ to 22½c., and there is not only a demand here for many more than we now make, but we are now satisfactorily 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 ever 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 20 to 21c., and the accounts (are that spinners have contracts 90 days ahead. In putting our crops into yarns we have, perhaps, ten thousand customers for them to one for cotton, and hence our ability to get a fairer range of prices for them than we now do for cotton. The people, from one end of the world to the other, are 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 only six instalments. 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 managing spinner; and for five crops the planter is to give me one-fourth of the excess the yarns yield over what it would as cotton—that is to say, the planter retains all the cotton would have held up him, and three-fourths of what my invention does, and the remaining fourth is to be paid me, or put to my credit by his merchant as the yarns are sold.

In a word, I sell what is equivalent to a plantation, negroes, stock, etc., and receive one-fourth of what it produces from the party buying. After the expiration of the five years to the extent he has purchased it, it becomes permanently his.

Contracts with planters making two hundred bales of cotton or upwards, will for the present be entered into, and further information as to cost of machinery, and number and sort of operatives to supply a specified quantity, will be furnished on application to Messrs. Macdeville & 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 operative invention before the cotton planters, and make contracts for me, whom, upon being presented properly, I will appoint and furnish with specific instructions.

G. O. G. HENRY.

New Orleans, March 23, 1859. m24 1mkW—5ulwkW

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. CHOICE GOSHEN BUTTER will at all times be furnished in 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 dealings to gain share of the public patronage.

W. H. HENNING, Proprietor.

m14 1m

THOS. MURRAY. JOHN C. POOLEY.

THOS. MURRAY & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Messrs. Pooley & Murray,) Lumber Dealers, Office Julia street, corner of Cedar and Julia streets, New Basin, Honduras and Spanish.

We have constantly on hand an assortment of every description of Dressed Flooring and Ceiling, and every description of Shingles, Timber, Shingles, Laths, etc., and every quality of Lumber necessary for building purposes.

m26 tf THOS. MURRAY & CO.

OSNABURGS!.....OSNABURGS

Of the LAUDERDALE, QUINCY, MARTIN WEUKLY & CO. CRESCENT and CROWELL MANUFACTORIES, constantly on hand and for sale on liberal terms by

m26 tf J. H. VALENTINE & CO., 81 Common st.

THE firm of J. F. HAWORTH & CO. WILL BE discontinued from this date under the name and style of

m26 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.

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

m31

CREAMS, BISCUIT GLASSE AND SHERRYS, To be had at all hours at HOWARDS', 187 Canal street, opposite St. Patrick's Church.

m30

RUSH AND APPLE BRANDY—50 BARRELS Rush and fine quality in store and for sale by S. JONES & CO., 91 Gravier street.

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

FINE BURTON ALE—100 CASES quarts and pints in store and for sale by S. JONES & CO., 91 Gravier street.

LONDON BROWN STOUT—50 CASES quarts and pints in store and for sale by S. JONES & CO., 91 Gravier street.

m 30

PILLSBURY, WHARTON & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, Commission and Produce Merchants, 15 and 16 New Levee, m30 1m

Green W Y Butler S L Burton D P

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XII. THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1859. NUMBER 92.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1859.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

Pursuant to notification of two or three days in an "independent" journal of this city, by the State Central Committee, the Democrats, or at least a portion of them, met in the appointed places yesterday evening at 5 o'clock or thereabouts, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Thibodaux Convention, which meets on Saturday next to nominate a candidate for Congress for the Second District, and also to elect delegates to a Swamp Land District Convention, which meets in Odd Fellows' Hall on Monday next to nominate a candidate for member of the Board of Public Works for the First Swamp Land District. All this occurred above Canal street. Below Canal street the exercise of the "inestimable" privilege was confined to the election of Swamp Land delegates, there being no Congressional struggle on hand to weary the patience of the people.

As we believe the Crescent was the only newspaper in the city that noticed the action of the Democratic State Central Committee editorially, it may be expected very reasonably that we should give some account of the proceedings had at the primary meetings referred to.

The meetings, we understand, were on the infinitesimal order—were small, exceedingly small—and as full of enthusiasm as Hamlet's skull, about which Shakspeare made him discourse so eloquently, was of brains. It is doubtful, we are told, whether one thousand persons participated at all the meetings; and among even these it is said that the Federal office-holding interest largely predominated. Of course, the Slidellians generally triumphed, as their opponents made no fight, relying upon the solvency of the election of the delegates chosen some weeks since. Whether this reliance is well founded remains to be seen. We have little faith in it. The decree has gone forth that Miles Taylor must be offered up as a sacrifice to appease the wrath of the "king;" and we know from experience that those decrees are confounded hard things to get over; and he will be sacrificed, if it be possible to drag his corpus to the sacrificial altar.

There will be stirring times in Thibodaux on Saturday next. We are promised a full and authentic report of the proceedings. The developments will, no doubt, be rich, rare, racy and unctious.

Some good jokes are told of yesterday's afternoon meetings. We have only room for one of them at this time. A staunch Democratic friend of ours went to his precinct down town for the purpose of voting, but was made so disgusted, that he incontinently refused to exercise the "inestimable" privilege. While he remained around his poll, he told us the largest number of persons present at any one time was fifteen, and of these eleven were Custom House officers! Whereupon he incontinently retired, finding that the Federal authorities were in the ascendancy. We didn't blame him. In the first place it was none of our business; in the second place it was "none of our funeral;" and in the third place, we wouldn't if we could, and couldn't if we would.

"Sich is life."

Arrival of the Steamship Cahawba.

The steamship Cahawba, Capt. Smith, from New York via Havana, crossed the bar on Tuesday evening and reached the city yesterday morning.

The Cahawba left New York on the 13th and arrived off Havana at an early hour on the 17th. She did not enter the harbor, but sent passengers and mails ashore by a steam-tug. Sailed again at noon on the same day.

Nothing new to report from Havana. The health of the city continues good.

The Sugar market for the week preceding the 18th had been dull, but at its close a better business had been done. From 5000 to 6000 boxes No. 12 changed hands at 7¼ to 7½ rials per arroba. Stock on hand at Havana and Matanzas, 400,000 boxes.

Exchange on London, 15 to 16 per cent. prem.; do. on New York, 3 to 5 per cent. prem.; on other Northerth cities, 4½ to 5 per cent. prem.

The following is a list of her passengers from New York and Havana:

Col Thos. Ward, J. A. Arlepe, H. Franko, J. Benson, G. C. Bonner, H. Narsa, J. Hitherj, Mrs H. Lambdin, Master H. Mrs. M. Smith, J. Reed, W. Newman, Manuel Castro, Mrs. M. Castro, J. Castro, M. Rivas, Mrs. R. Shepherd, Miss A. M. Pledge, T. G. Powell, S. Jussett, R. Lawton and family.

Mississippi Intelligence.

From the Vicksburg Sun of Tuesday we extract the following paragraphs:

The rains, we learn, have done much good in the interior of the State, and corn again looks fresh and growing.

Peter Frazer, so we learn, was sent to jail by J. L. Morris, Esq., of De Kalb, for whipping a negro to death. If Peter be guilty we should be pleased to hear of his being compelled to dance on nothing, with a hemp cravat about his neck.

J. R. S. Pitts has been released from the jail of Mobile. His friends in this State paid up all fines and costs against him. The imprisonment has done much towards engendering ill feeling between the people of the Eastern portion of the State of Mississippi, and the people of Mobile.

The Lexington Advertiser, of Friday last, says:

During the early part of the week quite a storm prevailed in this neighborhood, and quite a heavy rain fell, which proved quite a blessing to our citizens, and much improved vegetation. Since then the weather has been fair and pleasant.

The Coahoma Citizen of the 15th has the following items:

A rain over this county within the next ten days will make the crops very promising. The hot weather during the week has, in a great measure, killed off the worms.

The river is getting so low at this point that it no longer is a matter of interest. It is near twenty feet below high water mark and falling a foot in twenty-four hours.

Fishing privileges hereabouts are extensive. The overflow left every brook and bayou filled with the finest of trout, bass, perch and catfish; and those fond of angling are having a glorious time of it.

The hull of the steamer St. Nicholas lies upon the "Bar" just below Delta, and is now partially out of water. The wreck was first discovered by William Burton, who will probably make it profitable under the salvage laws, as it is said to contain a great quantity of bar lead, the safe and other valuables.

The Yazoo Banner says:

Mr. M. R. Gill, who was tried and convicted of bigamy at the last term of the Circuit Court of this county, and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary, has been pardoned by Gov. McWillie. He was released from jail on last Tuesday.

The Oxford Mercury of the 16th has the following:

On last Monday a refreshing rain fell here, which, we presume, extended all over North Mississippi. It was very acceptable, for we have not been visited by the slightest shower for near four weeks. The crops were needing it very much, and vegetation generally looks very much refreshed.

The crops between Oxford and Holly Springs look excellent. The cotton never appeared more promising at this season of the year, and the corn looks equally as healthy. The rain on Monday came in the nick of time, for the corn was beginning to bear a bad appearance for the want of it. The planters have now every reason for an abundant yield.

HOMICIDE.—In Philadelphia, on the evening of the 15th, a drunken man insulted some ladies in an omnibus, and they asked the driver to have him put out. The driver remonstrated with him, but without avail, when a young man who was sitting on the box of the omnibus with the driver, remarked that if the driver would not put him out, he would. He then got down and went to the rear of the coach, and made some remark to the man inside, who got out, and the two clenched, and after a short struggle, the man who had been in the coach fell down. The young man jumped on the box again, and told the driver to go ahead, which he did, and at Twenty-first street the young man jumped off, ran up Twenty-first street and escaped. The man in the street was afterwards picked up and found to be in a dying condition. He had three stabs, one in each breast and one in the abdomen. He died in a few minutes, without speaking a word.

DEATH FROM BLEEDING AT THE NOSE.—O. H. Hewitt, a young man of New London, a son of M. J. Hewitt, was taken with bleeding violently at the nose on Tuesday night, 14th, and all efforts to arrest it proving unavailing, he died, after having bled for sixteen hours.

HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.

HAVANA, June 19, 1859.

Messrs Editors: The custom-house stores in this city in which all goods imported are examined, have been so full of late that it has been requisite, to prevent all vessels discharging their cargoes to cease doing so after 11 o'clock A. M., and I believe for two or three working days from discharging altogether, so as to give the custom officers an opportunity to dispatch the goods previously in the stores.

The royal exequatur for Charles J. Helm, Esq., as United States Consul General in the Havana has been received. Although neither the appointment of Col. Helm, nor the exequatur, designated him as U. S. Consul General in Cuba, yet he is *de facto* such, and receives all the *honors*, etc., attached to that office. Brigadier Echavania, late the political Governor of the city, did not leave us until the 10th inst., when he embarked on board the steamship Isabel for Charleston. He received the "cross of maternidad" previous to his departure, and he was attended to the steamship by a number of *titled* people, municipal officers, four commandantes, (chefs de battaillon) etc.

Joseph Tucker Crawford, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul General in Cuba, sailed for England the same day on board the R. M. Co.'s steamer Thames. Mr. Crawford took with him a box of samples of Cuba grown cotton, which, according to the *Diario de la Marina*, he intends to carry to the Manchester Society, that they may form an idea of the description of cotton grown in this island. I saw that box of samples myself, and as far as my limited knowledge of the article enabled me to judge, it appeared of a very superior quality—very white, fine, and of long staple. There were also samples of dark, nankeen colored cotton. Rely upon it, unless it is desired that Cuba shall soon be a successful rival with our own cotton-growing States in the cotton markets of the world, she must speedily be annexed into our own glorious confederation.

An eccentric character named Eleteno Millan Morales, but who was nicknamed the *Conde de Juramos*, died recently at San Diego. He was a sort of public jester, "a fellow of infinite wit," an excellent mimic and a poet, and an excellent *improvisatoire*. Embracing all these rare excellencies of character, he was encouraged by many of our wealthy and respectable families, among whom he passed his days, and with whom he was always a welcome guest. He had been so long accustomed to be called by his fictitious title, that he really thought he was fully entitled to it, and grew angry if by accident he was addressed otherwise than as *el Conde*.

A circumstance has occurred which I should suppose would go far to convince the authorities of this Island of the want of wisdom displayed in enforcing the heavy tonnage dues levied here. The ship Live Yankee, as you are already aware, arrived here, some little time since, from China, bringing a cargo of Asiatics, (Chinese.) She of course entered in ballast, and being upwards of 1600 tons burthen, rather than pay the enormous tonnage dues levied here, she sailed again on the 10th inst. in ballast, although freights were ruling unusally high at that time; but as she neither brought nor carried away any cargo, she had not to pay any tonnage dues.

A patent has been granted for five years to Jose Mendez for a composition he has invented by means of which he succeeds in "pressing aromatic fine cut tobacco." A patent has been granted for ten years to Tedoro Ocampo for an invention to prevent locomotives from running off the rails on railways.

On the 14th instant a man from the country on horseback was, with the animal he rode, killed by lightning near the new railway station now being built at Cienaga, on the Havana Railroad, near to this city. Early on the same day a man was stabbed between the shoulders very near the *Campo Marte*, and again in the afternoon of the same day another man was assassinated near the Church of the Angel; *mirabile dictu*. The assassin was immediately arrested.

Three "Asiatics" committed suicide in this city last week—two by the aid of opium; the third hung himself.

A quarrel took place at the *rascos* (public slaughter-house) on the 14th instant between a white and a black man; knives were used, and they both received severe but I believe not dangerous wounds.

A fire took place at *Pinad*, near the *Cerro*, on the 14th instant, at which two small tenements were destroyed, and the life of a little negro child sacrificed. There was not a fireman present, and the fire was extinguished by the neighbors and a guard of soldiers from Fort Atares.

Senor Don Martin Rievos has been re-elected, with the approbation of her Majesty the Queen of Spain, sub-director of the Spanish Bank of Havana.

It is in contemplation to establish a steamship to trade between New York and St. Jago de Cuba—possibly touching at Nuevitas.

On the 15th instant the Spanish steamer *La Cubana* arrived in twenty days from Santander. She is a remarkably fine iron ship of 2124 tons burthen. She was built in 1856, and has hitherto traded between England and Calcutta. She will accommodate forty-five first class cabin passengers, and from thirty to forty second class and steerage. Her cabin is elegantly fitted up, and her staterooms are large and furnished in a manner calculated to insure the comfort of her passengers. The only item of news received by her of particular interest to parties in the United States is that the Spanish Government has purchased the Cunard steamers the Andes and the Alps, so I suppose there is not any probability of their purchasing the Collins line of steamships, which I believe I wrote you some little time since they were in treaty for.

A German dry goods merchant named Reuf, who kept in Obispo street, opposite the Captain General's palace, absquatulated one day early last week, leaving his creditors to whistle for their money. He was not in a very extensive line of business, and his debts are estimated from ten to fifteen thousand dollars. A much larger failure also occurred in this city last week, that of an Italian watchmaker, J. Luis Delphin, who kept in O'Reilly street. He, too, is *non est inventus*, and it is said owes from twenty to thirty thousand dollars, besides having carried off the valuable portion of his stock and many gold watches left with him to be repaired. It is believed he has gone to New York.

The weather is rather warm, and, as I anticipated after the few days rains, "Yellow Jack" has made his appearance in our midst. The disease is, however, by no means epidemic as yet, and I have not heard of a single case on board any vessel in the harbor. Indeed we are all boasting, I trust not too soon, of having a very favorable season. Certain, "Yellow Jack" has delayed his visit until an unusually late period of the season, and he has therefore but little more than two-thirds of the usual time to perform his dreadful mission.

A patent has been granted for five years in this island to Julio Duval, for the manufacture of the bi-sulphate of lime and sulphuric acid, and this being the very latest item of news, I conclude as ever, etc.

P. S.—The schooner Peter Mowell sailed for New Orleans on the 17th instant. The propeler Commerce arrived from Baltimore on the 18th.

OPINIONS OF JEFF. DAVIS.—Under date of the 16th the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times says:

Gen. Jeff. Davis, who is now here, expresses freely the opinion that Congressional action is necessary to assure Spain of our views relative to Cuba, no respect being paid to expressions of Executive policy through our Foreign Ministers. It is understood that he will bring forward a bill next winter directing the immediate acquisition of the island by purchase or otherwise; also, a bill defining by legislation the rights of neutrals in time of war. He denies that the right of search is a belligerent right, and thinks that the United States should take the initiatory in correcting the error.

THE FAMINE AT PATAL.—A dispatch of the 16th from Boston says:

A meeting was held at the China Insurance Company's office today, to take measures for sending provisions to the inhabitants of Fayal, Azores, who are reported to be in a starving condition. A thousand dollars were subscribed on the spot, and a committee was appointed to solicit further subscriptions.

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

ADDITIONAL BY THE STEAMSHIP PERSIA.

FRENCH CAMP AT CHALONS.

Movements in Prussia and Saxony.

PEACE RUMORS!

Austrian Prisoners at Marseilles and Toulon.

GREAT CONSTERNATION AT VIENNA.

BULLETIN FROM VERONA.

GARIBALDI AT BERGAMO.

LETTERS FROM MILAN.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

LATER FROM NEW MEXICO.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

THE RED SEA CABLE.

[BY THE NATIONAL LINE.]

LONDON, June 11.—The Austrian official accounts of the battle of Magenta have been received.

They differ widely from the Sardinian and French bulletins. They state that at the battle of Magenta their loss did not exceed from 4000 to 4900. They also state the loss of the Allies was not less than 37,000.

The same official advices from Vienna contradict the report that Field Marshal Gyuali had been dismissed.

Field Marshal Baron Von Hess has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian armies.

LONDON, June 11.—Dispatches from the seat of war, via Turin, confirm the retreat of the Austrians beyond the Adda.

Their headquarters were established near Cremona, a strongly fortified position on the Po, near the frontier of the Duchy of Parma.

They were expelled from Magnian by Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, where they had intended to take a position.

The evacuation of Pavia, near the confluence of the Ticino and the Po, is confirmed.

The Allies, in possession of Milan, went in pursuit of the retreating Austrians.

All accounts agree that the glory of Magenta is wholly to be ascribed to General McMahon, whose appointment as Marshal of France and Duke of Magenta has been announced.

It appears that McMahon had no orders to proceed to Magenta, but hearing the roar of battle, he rushed on with his corps and gained the day.

The Paris *Moniteur*, of the 10th, gives some very interesting explanations in regard to the opening of the campaign.

It states that the concentration of the allied armies on the river Po deceived the Austrians into the belief that the Allies intended to march across that river on the morning of the 4th inst.

A corps of 125,000 Austrians were in position opposite the Emperor Napoleon, and their attention was engaged by the division of grenadiers, who were obliged to contend against the disproportionate odds.

Gen. Wimpffen was wounded in the engagement.

Two commanders of the Grenadiers, Gens. Desine and Madhurt (?) were killed.

It is reported that Gen. McMahon, at the battle of Magenta, lost 1500 men, put 10,000 Austrians hors du combat, and took 5000 of them prisoners.

The French account says the Austrians had at Magenta four corps d'armes.

LONDON, June 11.—The London Daily News of today contains also particulars of the crossing of the Ticino by the Allies.

It says that in less than two hours Napoleon and Victor Emanuel had deployed 60,000 men against 80,000 Austrians on the opposite bank.

In spite of a most disadvantageous ground, they compelled the Austrians to move back.

Their left wing was soon turned by Marshal Canrobert, who was supported by Gen. Fauts' (Forey's?) division. The Austrians were obliged to fall on their center at Abbicate Grasso, and the centre, thus swelled by the routed columns of their left wing, were thrown into great confusion and disorder, and thousands fell, crushed by the destructive fire of the French artillery.

At this juncture McMahon made a terrible charge, and succeeded in breaking the disordered center, and completely routing them.

The bulletin further states that the Emperor Napoleon and King Victor Emanuel were always in the thickest of the fight.

PARIS, June 11.—Particulars have been received in regard to the action at Malegnano. Napoleon has received unanimous praise from all military men for his strategical combinations at this fight.

The Austrians were entrenched strongly when Marshal Hilliers was sent by the Emperor to dislodge them. He succeeded in taking the village with slight loss.

General Benedict was in command of the Austrians. General d'Urban, another Austrian commander, effected his retreat from Malegnano, under cover of his strong artillery.

BERNE, June 11.—The Austrian force of 500, left at Lancno, have evacuated that town, which is near the shore of the Lake Maggiore. They abandoned their war materials and took refuge on board of vessels on the Swiss side of the Lake.

PARIS, June 11.—After the entrance of the Allies into the capital of Lombardy, a grand mass with *Te Deum* was sung at the cathedral on the 9th of June, which Napoleon and Victor Emanuel attended. After the church services their Majesties rode through the principal streets of Milan, which were thronged with the people.

All the houses were decorated, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and shouts of "*Viva Imperatore! Viva Italia! Viva libertate!*" rent the air.

MILAN, June 10.—Victor Emanuel issued yesterday, as the new King of Lombardy, a proclamation to the people.

In the proclamation he states that their independence has at last been gained, and that it will be secured.

He also promises that a liberal and durable regime will be inaugurated.

He then eulogized Napoleon for his heroic initiative.

Victor Emanuel then calls on all the people of Lombardy to join them on the battle field, and assist in driving the Austrians forever out of the country.

PARMA, June 10.—The Duchess Marie Louise—whose husband had already fled to Switzerland—has also quitted the Duchy. In parting, she addressed a proclamation to the people and the army, in which she releases the troops from their oath of allegiance.

A provisional government has been formed, who sent a deputation to King Victor Emanuel at Milan, requesting him to accept the government.

A dispatch from Merina says that Baron Reischbach and three staff officers were wounded, and two staff officers missing.

The French General LeClerc is also among the killed.

LONDON, June 11.—It is rumored that Prussia is negotiating a loan for £500,000, which will likely succeed in our market.

The Bank of England has reduced its rates of interest to 3 per cent., and a still further reduction is looked for.

LIVERPOOL, June 11.—Beef closed dull. Pork closed dull, and a decline of 2s. 6d. is quoted. Lard closed dull at 60s. per cwt. Sugar closed heavy at an advance of 1s. Coffee closed firm.

The last Indian advices have checked the activity in the factory district of Lancashire.

LONDON, June 11.—Pending the last Parliamentary debates, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reviewing the financial condition of the country, gave it to be understood that measures of the gravest character were in preparation.

The statements of the opposition in both houses is that it will require £7,000,000 to bring the revenue up to the present rate of expenditure.

LONDON, June 11.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that two of the most influential powers of Europe (alluding to England and Prussia), alarmed by the continued reverses of Austria, are making strenuous efforts towards a pacific settlement. Nothing has transpired as to the nature of the conditions to be submitted to the belligerent parties.

LONDON, June 11.—The new Atlantic Telegraph Company has issued shares of £5 each to the amount of £600,000, the holders of which are guaranteed to enjoy a preferencial dividend of 8 per cent.

LONDON, June 11.—In consequence of the successful laying of the Red Sea Cable, transactions between Asia and Europe will be greatly accelerated. Dispatches from India and China will hereafter be anticipated a week.

DRESDEN, June 10.—Commissioners from Berlin have arrived here for the purpose of negotiating with the Boards of the State Railways for the transit of considerable bodies of Prussian troops. The same Commissioners will leave for Munich, in order to conclude similar arrangements with the government of Bavaria.

PARIS, June 11.—General Schraeum has been appointed commander-in-chief of the camp of Chalons, where three divisions of cavalry are assembling.

The ladies of France, under the direction of the Empress Eugenia, have formed associations for making lint for the wounded of the Allies.

Five thousand Austrian prisoners have arrived at Marseilles and Toulon.

TURIN, June 10.—A bulletin announces that Garibaldi had encountered an Austrian corps from Brescia 1500 strong.

After a desperate fight he drove them back, and occupies at present the considerable town of Bergamo.

LONDON, June 11.—An official Austrian bulletin from Verona via Vienna, states that the Austrian army has withdrawn beyond the Adda in excellent order, and are continually receiving strong reinforcements from the reserve corps.

The army, far from feeling discouraged at the result of Magenta and Malegnano, enjoy excellent spirits and are longing for a decisive battle.

LONDON, June 11.—Private letters from Milan say that 500 Zouaves were put hors du combat at the battle of Magenta. They also state that the Austrian forces consisted only of 30,000 men, of which 1500 were killed and 1200 taken prisoners. That at 11 o'clock at night, a battalion of Hungarian and Croats, in endeavoring to surprise the village, were surrounded and defeated.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times says that the announcement of the battle of Magenta stunned the whole population at Vienna. Old soldiers are indignant that the finest army Austria ever possessed, should have been entrusted to such a bungler as Gyulai.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER W. H. WEBB.

HEAD OF THE PASSES, June 22.—The steamer W. H. Webb, Capt. Jos. Leach, of the Louisiana and Tehuantepec Company, arrived at Pass a l'Outre at 3 o'clock last evening, with dates from Minatitlan of the 12th inst.

The W. H. Webb brings the mails and nineteen through passengers, which left California on the 6th on the steamer Golden Age.

The Golden Age left San Francisco with one thousand passengers and $2,373,000 in treasure for New York.

The Golden Age touched at Manzanilla and took on board $270,000 in specie, also for New York.

The steamer Oregon took the mails and passengers and proceeded to Ventosa, whence they crossed the Isthmus and embarked for New Orleans.

Mexico.

Advices by the Webb from Mexico state that affairs are quiet, and both parties seemingly waiting for something to turn up.

There were rumors at Minatitlan that the Church party had taken Oaxaca.

Accidental Death on the Isthmus.

Charles B. Muzzy, the artist correspondent of Harper's Weekly, was drowned at Hualuteo.

[Mr. Muzzy was a native of New Orleans, and at one time agent of the Associated Press in this city. His recent contributions to Harper's Weekly have been very highly spoken of.—REPORTER ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Later from New Mexico.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Private letters received here from Arizona state that the late attempt made by the brother of Zulonga to revolutionize Chihuahua was entirely suppressed. Zulonga, the instigator, was pardoned.

Fire in Milwaukie.

MILWAUKIE, June 22.—A fire broke out here today in Young's block, adjoining the custom house, destroying twenty places of business. The loss by the fire is estimated at $90,000, of which $50,000 is covered by insurance.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The Cotton market closed dull, the sales of the day amounting to 1200 bales. Flour closed with a declining tendency; 6000 bbls. sold during the day; quoted at $6 65 to $6 90. Corn closed with a declining tendency; yellow, 84 to 84½c. Sugar closed firm; Orleans quoted at 6¾; Muscovado, 5½ to 6c. Coffee closed steady; 1600 bags were sold at 11c. Orleans Molasses, 44½c.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—Flour closed very dull at $6 25 to $6 50. Corn closed firm and steady at 80c. Whisky closed at 25½c.

River Intelligence.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—The Mississippi river at this point is rising a half inch an hour.

The Illinois and Missouri rivers are rising.

The Upper Mississippi is stationary at Dubuque, but is rising at Keokuk.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—There is eight feet water in the Ohio river to Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 22.—The Ohio river at this point is rising, with six feet five inches water in the canal.

VICKSBURG, June 22. — The steamer Messenger passed down at 5 P. M. and the Choctaw at 8 P. M. this evening.

LATEST FROM THE U. S. STEAMER POWHATTAN.—The Powhattan, as our correspondent informs us, under date of April 22, was at Pedang, or the Prince of Wales's Island, one of the most beautiful in creation, as is confessed by all who have seen it. Though extremely hot—the mercury ranging on board the ship between 90 deg. and 95 deg. by day and night—all the officers and crew were in good health. Many of the officers spent considerable time on the top of a mountain, 2,500 feet high, where a great bungalow had been furnished for the occasion by the noble-hearted U. S. Consul, Mr. Carrier, who had lived here twenty years, and accumulated a princely fortune. Not only did he keep an open house in town, but he entertained all the officers for weeks in a most generous and elegant style at the bungalow on the mountain.

Baron Gros, the late French Minister to China, had just reached Penang in the frigate Audacieuse, on his way to France. Thus the coasts of China are cleared of all the naval and diplomatic celebrities who had given the Emperor and the country so much anxiety and trouble.

[New York Journal of Commerce, 16th.

ACCIDENT TO THE MOBILE CHIEF OF POLICE.—The Mobile Register, of Tuesday, says:

Mr. U. T. Cleveland, Chief of Police, met with an accident, whilst driving home yesterday afternoon. His horse took fright and ran away, throwing him out of his buggy; the right side of his head and his right shoulder struck the ground with considerable force, causing painful bruises. The buggy was broken to pieces.

We show, but the loom of life never stops, and the pattern which was weaving when the sun went down is weaving when it comes up to-morrow.

Local Intelligence.

YESTERDAY was a beautiful sunshiny day, without a drop of rain, or the least attempt at rain. The evening was truly delicious, and brought out the fairer and tenderer parts of the population in great numbers. An especial pleasant and attractive place was the shady Lafayette Square, with its troops of children tumbling amid the new-mown hay.

THE RIVER is giving up its dead right rapidly. The Coroner denies that the body found at the foot of Elmira street, on Monday morning, laid there all that day and the next. That body he had buried on Monday evening. The body that was complained of as making such a stench on Tuesday, was another body, found near the same place, of which he had no notice till yesterday morning. As Mr. Deputy Weysham was yesterday on his way down to look after this last body, he was attached as a witness in the murder case before Recorder Long, and could not get away till one o'clock. Nothing could be ascertained as to the identity of either of the men. The one buried yesterday had on Mexican trowsers, and no shirt. Mr. Weysham had scarcely returned to his office, before he received word that another body, that of a negro, had turned up in the river at the foot of Montegut street. And just as he was starting off to hold an inquest in that case, word came that the body of a white boy had turned up at Post 45, First District. We did not wait for the result of the last two inquests.

THERE WERE SOME LIVELY DOINGS last evening, in and around Davidson's Row, on Carondelet street. Different parties, as we hear, belonging to the different wings of the Democratic party, came together upon a matter of right, as to who were the proper occupants of a room engaged by one of the said wings for a nominating meeting. The row took place in the beer-house below. One doctor cracked another doctor over the head with a loaded cane; a man who was acting merely as a Samaritan to the worst hurt doctor, was punched by another man, and the man who gave the punch was sent somersaulting some twenty feet; the innocent beer-drinkers and domino players meanwhile stampeding over tables and chairs, and stirring up the outside atmosphere in the most lively manner imaginable, having no taste for the accidental blue pills which they fancied might perforate them, but which pills luckily were not let loose. The affair was decidedly lively; so much so that Carondelet street didn't go to sleep till late last night.

A FINE GAME OF CRICKET was played last evening by the Crescent City Club, at the Delachaise ground, in Jefferson City. We have not room, unluckily, to give the full detail of