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!

This 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 unpraised learned to attend it in a few days, and the yarns thus 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 of 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 machinery, by which I excluded from one the gleaning 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 operation; I must make my yarn of a longer and less broken staple, and therefore it must be a stronger and better yarn."

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

To make the powerful inducement to the planter to spin his crop up more clear and striking, I would distinctly call his attention to the number and great value of the hands that 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 fully raise it—the heavy annual expenses paid out to raise, gin and pack the crop, and let one contrast all this value and expense and it not yield with the more than doubled net profit 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 its present expenses, is for machinery, which will last thirty years, and the wages of a spinner and oiler.

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 to their detriment 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 planter is at a heavy outlay to buy his location and to pay for his fields; buildings and lines of cotton operations, to arrange and buy his motive power and his feed 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 net 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 each pound to pay him his profit on his capital and for the risk he is at. Now, as the planter has within himself all this immense very nearly, and must have them, he evidently is not at risk 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 great 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 means or other 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 may be doubled, a better yarn be spun, at least nine-tenths of the seed, fit for sale on the plantation removed, with half the bagging and rope, and lessened charges (save those of commissions, which will be doubled to the commission merchant, as they will be on a double amount,) and which is made practically effective by machinery which unites the separate processes of the gin and packing-house of the plantation and that of the spinning factory into one, with a great saving in machinery, motive power, labor and capital.

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

The cost of the machinery to the planter will not be as much by half the enhanced value of the first crop spun up, and the increase in a great many cases required to attend the machinery, will not diminish the extent of the crop, but where it may be, it will pay well to hire hands to be put in their places, 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 lend them means, and those not in debt to carry out their most sanguine wishes.

Yarns are selling here at 19½ to 22½c., and there is not fully a thousand bales for many more than we now make, but we know fully informed that there is a market for them at Great Britain and in Europe far beyond our capacity to spin them, and at prices fully and over netting what we are getting for them. The quotation for such yarns as we are now making on the 1st February at Manchester—extra hard water twist—was 21 per pound, and in Germany 24c., which would net here 26c., and the accounts face that spinners have contracted 90 days ahead. In putting our crops into yarns we have, perhaps, a thousand customers for them to one for cotton, and hence ability to get a fairer range of prices for them than we now for cotton. The people, from one end of the world to the other, see a mass of buyers of yarns, while the whole cotton crop is bought for only a freehanded spinner.

I will have the machinery made in the best manner, and as low as I can, which the planter can have time on for city acceptances. I give him plans and directions for the preparation of his house in which it is to be placed; employ for him a proper person, who, with a couple of the plantation hands, will fit up; employ for him and keep him supplied with a manager, engineer and for five crops the planter is to give me one-fifth of the excess the yarns yield over what it would sell out—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 merchant as the yarns are sold.

I, in return, will furnish the planter a plantation, negroes, mules, etc., and receive one-fourth of what it produces from the crop 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 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 South Carolina to Texas inclusive, are invited to aid in the spread and to become active energetic agents, to place this unrivalled invention before the cotton planters, and make inquiries for me, whom, upon being presented properly, I appoint and furnish with specific instructions.

GEO. G. HENRY.

New Orleans, March 23, 1859. m24 1mAW—5mlawAW

BUILDING MATERIAL, BRICKS, FIREWOOD

F. DEMORUELLE, Dealer,

At the Old Stand, corner of Toulouse and Franklin, constantly on hand BUILDING MATERIALS, such as White and Yellow Sand, Cement, Plaster of Paris, Shingles, Laths, Staves. Also, English, French and American Fire-Brick, and all kinds of Firewood.

Orders from the country promptly and carefully attended. m8 1y

SLAVES FOR SALE — SEVENTY-FIVE SELECT NEGROES,

Comprising Mechanics, House Servants and Field Hands, Acclimated, and for sale as a bargain, at

MERRILL'S SLAVE DEPOT,

12 1m No. 199 Gravier street.

HATHMAN'S TROPICAL ROOFING—

Cheaper and superior to any other ever used in a Southern climate.

Tested and recognized on Cities row.

1. DURABILITY—equal to the best slate roofs.
2. IMPERMEABILITY—Superior to any other; no cracks nor leaks between possible.
3. BEAUTY—It presents a smooth and granite-like surface.
4. CHEAPNESS—It costs much less than, though it lasts as long as, any slate or wood roof, and even less than the inferior composition roofing heretofore offered to the public, saves the cost of gutters and valleys.
5. INCOMBUSTIBILITY—It will resist fire better than a tile roof.
6. CONVENIENCE—It will not soften under the heat of climate, nor protect the interior of buildings from the noise of rain.
7. SOLIDITY—It becomes harder and smoother from exposure to the elements, and being flexible, and less than slate, does not require heavy rafters to support it; while it is liable to corrosion and breaking, nor does it require repairs.

"TROPICAL ROOFING" is a chemical compound of resinous substances, several of which are peculiar to it alone, combined in a manner discovered by actual experiment and experience to be the most suitable of the combinations of the above ingredients for the purpose, and may be verified by any person wishing it to be recommended.

Orders left at the Post-Office, Box K, No. 2, will be promptly attended to; or apply to

J. C. KATHMAN,
corner of Bienville and Marais sts.

AN IMPROVED McCHESNEY WASHING MACHINE—Manufactured and for sale by the subscribers, lots 10 to 20 Apollo street, 224 Magazine street, 146, Mechanics' Exchange, or at the grocery store of Watkins, 68 Apollo street, where a specimen may be seen, upon application to any of the above, the public is fairly told that if they do not give satisfaction, return the same and the money will be refunded.

J. M. DAUGHERTY,
No. 73 Apollo street.

SALE AGENCY
OF THE CELEBRATED
STACKES IRON WORKS,
TENNESSEE.

Stackes, from 24 to 72 inches diameter..... $1 25 per inch.
" 60 to 42 inches diameter..... 1 00 per inch.
" under 42 inches diameter..... 75 per inch.
Freight Memphis $25, $20, and $15, according to size and position. Grate Bars 4c. per pound.

H. F. LAFFLEBEHER,
Commission Merchant,
No. 12 Union street.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XII. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1859. NUMBER 97.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1859.

TEHUANTEPEC CORRESPONDENCE.

[Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

MINATITLAN, June 20, 1859.

Eds. Crescent: The steamer Indianola took us all by surprise this morning as she came into port. We had looked for her some time, but her delay in making this place had created the impression that she did not intend to come here at all. At last, however, she is here, and I must say her running qualities and trim look are very much in her favor with us. The delay in making this point was occasioned by her touching at Vera Cruz and remaining there sometime.

The Tennessee was still laying at Vera Cruz when the Indianola left, and will not get away probably until the 24th or 25th, as she is detained in expectation of the arrival of a large amount of money at Vera Cruz from the interior, but which is at present detained at Jalapa by Gen. Robles. I wrote you before that a large conducta of specie, valued at $4,500,000, had been allowed to leave the city of Mexico on the payment of 8 per cent. duty to the Miramon faction. A proper guard conducted it as far as Jalapa, where Gen. Robles commands, and it was looked for in Vera Cruz on the 12th. However, it was delayed so long that at last a courier was sent out to look after it, and the news resulted that Gen. Robles had detained it. The explanation given is, that when Miramon allowed the money to leave the capital, he did so with the guarantee that he would protect it as far as Jalapa, beyond which place, it must be trusted to chance. The conducta arrived at Jalapa and was allowed to pass as far as Cerro Gordo, when an armed force, sent by Robles, came after and captured it on the ground that it was past the line of Miramon's guarantee. The probability is, therefore, that it will have to pay another tariff before it is allowed to proceed, and the chances are not certain that it will not be confiscated and appropriated by the Robles crowd. Is this not a sweet country when the Government itself turns highway robber?

The merchants of Vera Cruz were in counsel at the time of the Indianola's departure, and I suppose any quantity of protests will be published against the outrage; but what will all these papers do to save the credit of merchants whose money is thus robbed from them? The governments of the civilized world have a solemn duty to perform in this particular, but more particularly does this responsibility rest upon us, for European nations will not interfere so long as we keep talking about our Monroe doctrine, which is but a shield for the petty thieves around us. We do not interfere ourselves, and we threaten respectable nations that would do so, thus standing as a kind of protecting power between justice and the vericst criminals outside of India.

Mr. McLane has addressed a strong remonstrance to Senor Bonella, Secretary of Foreign Affairs under Miramon, against the cruel assassinations at Tacubaya, in which he states that the authors of these attrocities will be held responsible through the Mexican Government.

President Juarez and his cabinet are in consultation all the time as to the proper course to be pursued in the next campaign, and by private letters I learn that the movement against the city of Mexico will be commenced in about two months. Degollado is at Vera Cruz, where I hope he will do more good as a counseller than he did as a soldier.

Both of the hostile armies are now at Guanajuato, where they are playing a kind of "hide and seek" game, much to the annoyance of all of us outsiders, who desire to see a grand fight, let it terminate how it will. The American sentiment, down here, is becoming rampant, for we have been humbugged both by the failure of Mexican promises and American duties. In the first place, we all had a fair understanding that if our Government once recognized the Juarez party, the war would end; this promise has failed and risks like it had no chance of realization. Then, in the second place, it was understood that if Juarez did not succeed, and our rights were outraged any further, Uncle Sam would slip in and settle the matter. Now, this too has "caved in," for we are less protected than ever. In fact, we think Mexico a "bag of wind," and she thinks we are one—so there is no very great loss in opinon, after all.

Mr. McLane writes to the Consul at this place that he will visit Minatitlan probably in the latter part of this month.

There are several distinguished Mexicans on the Indianola, who are "leaving their country for its good," but I have been unable to learn their names. Probably you would not know them if I did, as there are so many Presidents, Generals, Secretaries *et id omne genus*, in this poor man-bedevilled country. It is a pity there are so many, but I fear the list is on the increase, and will be so until after the next Presidential election in the United States, when it is to be hoped we shall have a man at the head of our affairs who will have a say in the further manufacture of heroes in this latitude.

I regret to inform you of the death of Charles B. Muzzy, well known as a telegraph operator in your city, but lately employed here as an artist to draft designs of such places of note on the Isthmus as merited publication in the works of the company or in the periodicals of the day. Mr. Muzzy was a whole-souled, genial and most appreciable gentleman, and his sudden death will add a pang of sorrow to many a heart. He was bathing, at the time of his death, in the harbor of Juatulco, on the Pacific, when all of a sudden he disappeared, but whether he was seized by a shark or sank from the effects of cramp, was not ascertained. Mr. Murphy was bathing at the same time, and made every exertion to recover the body, but without success.

I understand that that the agents of the Tehuantepec Company are discharging the most of the employes of the company along the line of the route, and that at present nobody will be retained in the service but such as are absolutely necessary to the transportation of the mails and passengers.

The appearance of Gen. Gelocuria, the great filibuster, in these waters, created some excitement. He is a remarkable man, and also a mystery, consequently those who know him are in doubt how to construe him, whether to call him a patriot or a speculator. I leave the question for further consideration.

I have not written you the particulars of the Mexican news, for I believe you will get the items of the Tennessee before the Indianola reaches you; besides, I have not time, for the steamer is now ready to sail.

Deacon Johnson is a great temperance man, and sets a good example of total abstinence as far as he is seen. Not long ago he employed a carpenter to make some alterations in his parlor, and in repairing the corner near the fireplace it was found necessary to remove the wainscoting, when lo! a discovery was made that astonished everybody. A brace of decanters, a tumbler, and a pitcher, were cosily reposing there as if they had stood there from the beginning. The deacon was summoned, and as he beheld the blushing bottles, he exclaimed, "Wall, I declare, that is curious, sure enough. It must be that old Balm left when he went out of this 'ere house thirty years ago." "Perhaps he did," returned the carpenter, "but deacon, the ice in the pitcher must have been friz mighty hard to stay till this time."

RUSTIC IGNORANCE.—A clergyman was appointed to a cure of souls in an agricultural district, and had to deal with a population scanty in number, stolid and contented in their nature, who, so long as their bacon served their cabbage, and their cabbage served their bacon, slept calmly and snored soundly through his most rousing sermons. One evening he visited an old woman, who had not, indeed, led a very exemplary life, but was still cheerful and unrepentant at the age of threescore and ten. After some little talk he read to her the description of the crucifixion and the scenes previous to it. She listened very attentively and moaned audibly, and at last fairly cried. He was naturally pleased at such a proof of the power of his ministry, and unwilling to weaken the effect, closed the book in silence. The old lady continued wiping her eyes with the corner of her apron. "Deed, sir, it's all very sad, I'm sure. But," she added, briskly, as though a sudden thought had occurred, "let's hope it's not true." [London Star.

Nobody is more certain to be overreached than your sharp fellow. If nobody else overreaches him, he is very sure to overreach himself.

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ARABIA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Preparations for a Decisive Battle!

COTTON ADVANCED!!

THE BRITISH CABINET COMPLETED.

DECLINE IN CONSOLS.

DOMESTIC MARKETS, ETC.

[BY THE SOUTHERN AND NATIONAL LINES.]

HALIFAX, June 28.—The Cunard steamship Arabia, Capt. Stone, arrived at this port this noon. She left Liverpool on Saturday the 18th inst., and brings three days later advices from Europe than were received by the Nova Scootian yesterday.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, June 18.—The sales of Cotton during the week ending on Friday evening, amount to 65,000 bales, of which speculators took 5000 and exporters 6000 bales.

The market opened in the early part of the week with little inquiry, and easier prices. The market closed firm at an advance of ¼ on Fair and Middling qualities.

Lower qualities are more saleable, but no quotable advance has been obtained.

The sales of Cotton on Friday were 8000 bales, of which 1000 were taken by speculators and exporters.

The market closed firm at the following quotations of the Brokers' circular:

Fair Orleans	8¼d.
Fair Mobile	7¾d.
Fair Uplands	7¾d.
Middling Orleans	6 15 16d.
Middling Mobile	6¾d.
Middling Uplands	6¾d.

The stock of Cotton at Liverpool amounts to 631,000 bales, of which 557,000 bales are of American production.

LONDON, June 18th.—The funds have experienced a decline of 1 per cent. during the week.

Consols closed at 92¾ to 92⅞ on account, ex-dividend.

LIVERPOOL, June 18.—The advices from Manchester continue to be of a favorable character.

There was an increased demand for goods and yarns, and the market closed with an advancing tendency. Holders demand an advance.

HAVRE, June 17.—The sales of Cotton during the week amount to 6,500 bales.

Orleans Tres Ordinaire is quoted at 106 francs. Orleans Bas 102f.—an advance of 1f. during the week.

The stock of Cotton at Havre amounts to 96,200 bales. The market closed firm.

LIVERPOOL, June 18.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market generally closed dull at the decline reported by the Nova Scotian.

Corn closed with a declining tendency and a slight decline has been experienced on all qualities since Tuesday.

The Provision market generally closed with a declining tendency, and some articles have slightly given way in prices.

LONDON, June 18.—The London money market is generally unchanged. Money is abundant, and good bills are easily negotiated.

The amount of bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £7000 during the week.

General and Political Intelligence.

LONDON, June 18.—The intelligence from the seat of war is not of an important character. At latest advices the Austrians were continuing their retreat from the river Oglio, and the Allied armies were advancing.

The French troops were being concentrated for a decisive attack, and an important battle was anticipated within a week.

A naval demonstration in the Adriatic was expected.

Lord Palmerston had formed a strong Cabinet, including in its members Lord John Russell, Gladstone, Lord Elgin, Richard Cobden, M. Gibson, and Lord Granville.

The Spanish Government has purchased the steamship Alps and the Andes of the Cunard Steamship Company.

[NOTE.—The National Line held open last night for nearly two hours after their regular closing time to get further details of the Arabia's news, but at 12 o'clock nothing further had been received at New York.]

LATER FROM HAVANA.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Advices from Havana report that a few cases of fever had occurred, but it was not considered an epidemic.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Distinguished Mexicans and prominent American citizens are anxious that our Government shall conclude a treaty with Mexico for the protection of the inhabitants on the frontiers of both countries. Such a proposition will soon be under the consideration of the Cabinet.

The treaties to be made by Minister McLane will grant to the United States the right of way over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and from other points in the Mexican territory to the Pacific or Gulf of California. The route to be constructed under the protection of both Governments.

It is not believed here that any cession of Mexican territory will be made or asked for.

A postal treaty is now being arranged.

The Government has made a contract with Mr. Butterfield, the California Overland Mail contractor, for carrying the mails between New Orleans, Mobile, and all the Mexican ports on the Gulf of Mexico, including that of Lissa.

Should the Government of Mexico acquiesce in the proposals of Mr. Butterfield, a weekly steam communication between the two countries will soon be established.

A private letter from Gen. Vidaurri, of the 2d instant, says that on the 25th of May, Gen. Zuazua was at Leon, near Guanajuto, with over 6000 men.

A skirmish had taken place at Silea, in which the reactionists, under Messia, were defeated. General Zuazua was awaiting reinforcement before attacking Gen. Hall, who was posted with a strong force some ten miles distant.

The Liberals feel confident of routing him, and in that case would march directly on the city of Mexico.

The report that President Juarez had consented to receive 3,000 American volunteers is unfounded, but probably the services of some thirty American officers will be secured.

Domestic Intelligence.

Arrival of the Empire City.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The steamship Empire City, from New Orleans, via Havana, has arrived at this port with $25,000 in specie. The city is reported to be in a healthy state.

New York Races.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The great race between Bill Cheatham and Tar River, three mile heats, came off to-day over the Fashion Course. Cheatham won the race in two straight heats. Time, 5:42—5:38.

Another race came off over the Union Course between George Patcher, Lady Woodruff and Brown Dick.

The race was for two mile heats, best two in three, in harness. Patcher won in two straight heats. Time, 5:14—5:34.

Railroad Accident.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 28.—The train from Chicago, on the Michigan and Southern Railroad, broke through a culvert last night. Twenty or thirty persons are reported to have been killed, and several are severely injured.

No names of residents south of the Ohio river have been reported.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Attorney General has decided that no State officers can lawfully issue any certificate in the form of a passport.

M. Belly's Death Discredited.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Private letters discredit the announcement of the death of Mons. Belly by fever.

Steamboat Disaster.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—The steamer J. W. Lambert was burnt to the water's edge, about four miles above this city, last night.

The boat and cargo are a total loss. The cargo was valuable, but was mostly insured.

The boat was bound up the Missouri river. No lives were lost.

Another Steamboat Disaster.

LOUISVILLE, June 28.—The steamer H. Bridges struck a snag and sunk in Green river, on Friday night. The boat was bound for the railroad bridge at Bowling Green. The boat and cargo are a total loss.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The Cotton market closed dull; the sales to-day were 2000 bales. Eastern Mess Pork $16 to $16 25. Sugar market closed buoyant, and holders demand an advance. Linseed Oil 61 to 62c. Lard Oil 90 a 93c.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—Flour closed dull, and prices are unchanged. Oats 50c. Corn closed firm at 80 to 82c. Whisky 26c.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, June 28.—The river at this point is falling, with five feet six inches water in the canal.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—The Mississippi at this point is about stationary.

The upper streams are falling.

VICKSBURG, June 28.—The steamer Lucy Holcomb passed down at 2 o'clock, and the Fred Trone at 3 o'clock this evening.

Texas Intelligence.

The Galveston News of Saturday last says:

George White, who was arrested in our city on the 23d inst., for rape committed near Harrisburg on a little girl, was taken back to that town and sentenced to the authorities. He was taken before a magistrate and convicted of the offense. The excited citizens took him out of the town, towards Houston, and hung him. Our informant passed the body dangling to a tree yesterday at 4 P. M.

The Austin Courier states that for the year ending June 1st, 1859, 27,854 bales of cotton were received at the Hempstead depot.

The Houston Telegraph understands that the G. H. & H. Company have been sued for $175,000 by some of their contractors, and thinks the suit will doubtless bring to a focus the proprietorship of the road.

The Matagorda Gazette of the 18th says:

The past week has been a propitious one for those engaged in planting. Several good rains have fallen, and the earth is thoroughly wet. We learn that all the early corn that was not injured by the frost is in roasting-ear. Cotton continues to look well, and the prospects for an abundant yield are excellent.

The Houston Republic of Thursday last says:

On Tuesday night we had one of those copious and heavy showers, which have the effect of nourishing the earth and purifying the air. On Wednesday morning it was cool and refreshing, and all nature clothed in a suit of gay green colors. The rains are seasonable; they promise a prolific crop of the necessaries of life, and an abundance of the staple productions of our State. The intelligence from different points say that cotton promises well, corn is fair, and the sugar crop will be much more abundant than at any former period. The rains of late have been accompanied by vivid lightning and thunder.

The second troop marched against the Upper Reserve by Capt. Baylor, consisted, it is said, of about 700 men; but after remaining encamped several days in the neighborhood of the Reserve, they broke up and dispersed without making any attack, partly in consequence of dissensions among themselves, and partly because of a rumor that Major Van Dorn was approaching with a body of soldiers to attack them. The Bell Independent states that Baylor could not command his subordinate officers, and they could not command the men under them, thereby producing a delightful state of confusion. It also learns from reliable authority, that the scalp of a white child, about which so much holy horror has been excited, was a mere fiction, and had never been seen. Hence the strongest circumstantial evidence that the Reserve Indians have ever committed murder on the frontier, has failed, and leaves it all presumptive.

The Independent states that the frontier above them, as well as the upper country, all the way to Parker, is breaking up, and wagons are continually passing through Belton, with stocks of cattle, coming out for safety.

The Brazoria Democrat, of the 21st says:

We get cheering news on all sides in regard to the crops. Of course the cane will need more rain soon, but corn and cotton on many places will need but little if any more. The corn crop of this county will be very heavy.

The Senatorial Convention Again.

[From the Pointe Coupee Echo, 25th inst.]

We remarked in our report of the so-called convention last week, that it was our opinion that Avoyelles was entirely unaware of the time fixed for holding a convention to nominate a candidate for the Senate and now we are prepared to prove the correctness of our conjecture by the following resolutions introduced on the occasion of the appointment of delegates to represent Avoyelles, which we take from the Avoyelles Union.

F. Ricord presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Hon. W. F. Griffin is our first choice of this parish for State Senator, and that our delegates to the Senatorial District Convention be instructed to vote for him and advocate his nomination by all honorable means.

Resolved, That the President of this meeting appoint six delegates to represent this parish at the Senatorial Convention, which will be held at Bayou Sara, on the 16th of July next, with leave and authority to meet at any other point that may be selected by the other river parishes.

The President appointed the following delegates to the Senatorial Convention:

Ladger Bardin, L. K. Branch, G. P. Voorhies, J. B. Grenillion, J. J. Ducote, John O'Quin.

In addition to the above, we ascertained from Mr. Childress, President of the meeting, that before fixing the 16th of July as a suitable day, he inquired if any one present in the meeting knew whether any time and place had been proposed by either of the sister parishes for the convention, and received a negative answer. He then suggested the 16th and appointed the delegates.

We heard Mr. Phillips say, that while at the State Convention, he informed the delegates from Avoyelles that the 13th of June and Bayou Sara had been agreed upon as the time and place for the convention; but Mr. Childress, one of the delegates to the State Convention and the President of the meeting which appointed delegates to the Senatorial Convention, told us that Mr. Phillips did not inform him, nor did any of the delegates know anything of it, so far as he knew, for had they been aware of it they would have informed him; or when he asked publicly if any one knew anything of the matter, it certainly would have been stated had it been known.

There is no question about the matter now, as regards the validity of the nomination of Edward Phillips, and we are glad to see that many of the Democrats of our parish have taken the matter in hand, and have petitioned to the Democratic Central Committee of Point Coupee to call a mass meeting to repudiate this unfair nomination, made in violation of all Democratic usages. The Democracy of Avoyelles also protest against it, and will unite with us in bringing forward a man who can go before the people with a much less questionable indorsement than Mr. Phillips can boast of.

A Methodist minister, at the West, who lived on a small salary, was greatly troubled to get his quarterly dues paid. He at last told the non-paying trustees that he must have his money, as his family were suffering for the necessaries of life.

"Money?" replied the steward, "you preach for money? I thought you preached for the good of souls?"

"Souls?" replied the minister, "I can't eat souls; and if I could, it would take a thousand such as yours to make a meal."

A worthy and quiet citizen was horrified a day or two since, on receiving a missive from a Sergeant of Police, citing him to appear before the Mayor "for keeping a *dangerous* dog, and biting a child."

The mayor of a certain town not west proposes to kill half the dogs of his town, and tan their hides with the *bark* of the other half.

An English missionary now in Sumatra lately wrote home that he had "had the melancholy satisfaction of examining the oven in which his predecessor was cooked."

A modern philosopher volunteers a bit of advice: "Never marry very young. Life is a feast; after you have enjoyed the substantials, let a wife come in as a dessert."

Local Intelligence.

AN INGENIOUS SWINDLE was performed on Monday, at the expense of a Mexican woman residing on St. Philip street, by some rascal who has not yet been arrested. He went to her with thirteen boxes of cigars, two bundles of six boxes each, and an extra box, which he had open, and which was filled with good cigars, as a sample of what the other boxes contained. He represented that he was short of money, and would leave the twelve boxes with her on deposit for a loan of $35; he having a large lot of other cigars in the Customhouse, as he said, which he could not take out till he paid the duty. The woman gave him the $35, and he left. Not returning at the time he promised, her suspicions were aroused; and opening the cigar boxes, she found that every one of the twelve was nicely filled with straw, with just enough fragments of brick in each to give it the weight of a box of cigars. The poor woman lugged the whole of the trash down to Recorder Long's yesterday, to make her complaint; but being told that she would have to go to Recorder Wiltz, she left the boxes there, and went off heart-broken in search of the last-named Recorder.

A DESPERATE DARKEY appears to be the slave George, belonging to Mr. N. C. Hall. We yesterday mentioned his arraignment before Recorder Long, on a charge of having waylaid Jean Marie Doucast, a white man, at the corner of Grape and Hancock streets, on Saturday night, and attempted to kill him with a brickbat and a big pole. On Monday evening George was released on bail, furnished by his master. At half-past 2 o'clock yesterday morning, George took a ladder and a pitchfork to Doucast's house; and with the ladder ascending to the open window of the upstairs room in which Doucast slept, he entered the window and made a murderous attack on the sleeping man with his pitchfork. Doucast sprang up in time to defend himself, and luckily received but two trifling wounds, one in the arm and one in the side; besides receiving a hard blow with the handle of the weapon. As George retreated from the room, he was seen by some persons and arrested by Corporal Sarpy. He had carried off the ladder with him, but left his shoes behind. Yesterday George was sent to prison without further privilege of bail. George, who is a fancy and very saucy looking mulatto, said on Saturday last to some persons that he would kill Doucast, if he had to go to prison a hundred times for his attempts; that he would still get out some day, and then kill him if he had to swing for it. His murderous desire he accounted for by saying that his wife was taken liberties with by Doucast one day, as they were riding up town together in a cart. Before the Recorder, however, he solemnly denied having ever attacked Doucast, the witnesses and other evidence to the contrary notwithstanding. George's case will be settled before Justice Barnett and a jury of slaveholders.

THOMAS KING, a sailor boarding-house runner, was drowned in the river near the Barracks, on Monday afternoon. He was in the act of boarding a ship in tow, from a skiff, when he lost his life. He leaves a family.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Hunt.*—John Leary, charged with larceny, was dismissed yesterday by *nolle prosequi.*

Thomas Sunday was tried for embezzlement and found guilty.

The other cases were continued.

RECORDER SUMMERS' COURT.—Martin McGill, John Clark, John Welsh, John Cummings, George Smith, Wm. Wade, James Royan, Frank Deder and Pat Smith, taken up in two hauls, by the special police, as dangerous and suspicious characters, were yesterday required to find vouchers or spend long terms in the workhouse. No vouchers appearing, they disappeared from public life.

Anthony Big, for raising a drunken hullaballoo on Julia street, and carrying a rock in his pocket, was fined. Christopher Fox, for rough treatment of Anne M. Frusher, on Magazine street, between Edward and Basin, was fined $5.

Charles Blanchard, whose arrest as a book-keeper in the Bank of Commerce, we mentioned last week, was arraigned for examination on the charge of breach of trust and embezzlement, preferred against him by Emanuel Blessey, of No. 22 Poydras street. The charge was that on the 16th July, 1855, (nearly four years ago,) Blanchard, then in the employ of J. W. Beach & Co., as a book keeper, (Blessey being a member of the firm, and the firm in liquidation,) embezzled about $1000 of money belonging to the firm, and absconded from the city and country. He went to Havana on the schooner G. H. Montague, and had scarcely arrived there when Mr. Blessey caught up with him by steamer, and succeeded in getting back from him $4005 of the money. Blessey's absence over the lake at the time, and Blanchard's standing as his confidential book keeper, enabled him to consummate the crime. The case was made out clearly and strongly against him, and he was sent before the First District Court. The bail was fixed at $1500, but he was unable to furnish it, and had to go back to prison.

Patrick McGee was sent before the First District Court for assault with a dangerous weapon, with intent to murder, having stabbed Alexander Stephens, on Julia street, on the 12th inst. Bail fixed at $1000.

Frederick Brassart, charged with threatening to whittle up his wife, Bertha, with a razor, at No. 159 Poydras street, was discharged. Mrs. Margaret Manning, charged with violently beating J. Lynch, after he had stabbed her husband on Monday night, Lynch also being stabbed at the time, was likewise discharged, her attack being natural and excusable.

Frank Lechart and Catherine Bond, keepers of stalls in Dryades Market, gave bail to answer the charges preferred against them by Mr. Commissary Dalcourt of obstructing the market with extra benches and refusing to remove the same.

Lake Feeney, charged with walloping Bridget Prise at No. 6 Foucher street, and B. G. Creoz, charged with knocking Mary W. Welsh down with a hatchet handle and dragging her by the hair, in the yard of the St. Vincent Asylum, corner of Race and Magazine streets, were booked for hearing respectively on the 1st and 2d proximo.

RECORDER WILTZ'S COURT.—A great crowd of profligate females was up before Recorder Wiltz yesterday, charged with being lewd and abandoned, vagrants, keepers of disorderly houses, etc. Seventeen of the number were required to pay $15 each, or spend a month in the Work-House. Most of them paid up the money, and departed, again to resume their iniquitous ways.

John C. Clark and Wm. Bark, charged with larceny and with being dangerous and suspicious characters, were examined and dismissed for want of evidence.

The other business was unimportant.

RECORDER LONG'S COURT.—John Carrington was sent to prison to await examination, on a charge of having stolen a pair of nice shoes from Edward Bell, barkeeper at the United States Hotel. Bell caught him in the act; and he, finding himself detected, ran and threw the shoes into the hotel privy.

Mrs. Baker was held for a hearing on a charge of breach of trust, in failing to give up a $20 gold piece which Virginia Moch had left with her for safe-keeping, at her residence on Moreau street, between Peace and Frenchmen.

Victor Schwager, residing on Robertson street, was sent after, charged by his wife Margaret with being an habitual and incorrigible drunkard, whose only occupation was haunting tippling houses and smashing the doors and furniture at home; all this, too, after she had forgiven him, upon former arraignments before the Recorder.

John McLaughlin was sent after, charged with insulting and abusing the boarders at Mrs. Wilson's, No. 250 Casacalvo street, and smashing up Mrs. Wilson's furniture, on Sunday last.

COMMON COUNCIL.

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

A communication from the Comptroller called the attention of the Board to the ordinances respecting the pound limits of the city, and asking aid in carrying out their provisions. Referred.

A communication from the Assistant Board announced its concurrence in previous action of this Board.

A communication from the Assistant Board asked concurrence in the resolution inviting a convention for election of city officers, which was concurred in; a resolution appropriating $800 for Fourth of July celebration was amended, making the amount $1000, and the place of fireworks Canal street instead of Lafayette Square, and being adopted as amended, was sent down for concurrence; a resolution accepting H. Bidwell & Co. as security for Nathan Stevens, in lieu of Patrick Irwin, was laid on the table, at request of parties for certain reasons set forth.

Petitions were referred.

A resolution to cause a windlass and chain, for turning a certain bridge, to be at once supplied the bridge crossing Canal Carondelet, was offered by Mr. Whitney. Adopted and sent down for concurrence.

A resolution, authorizing extension of gas pipes from St. Ferdinand to Port street, was referred.

The Finance Committee reported upon the petition of Mr. Randell Hunt, for payment of a fee of $8000; and further, to the amount of $4000, for certain evidence, recommended the payment of the $8000 fee, but not the evidence charge, which was never contemplated when the Council contracted with Mr. Hunt. Report and resolution adopted.

Upon the petition of Archibald Campbell, that he may purchase certain property at private sale, the committee reported adversely, but recommended the property be sold at public auction, offering resolutions to such effect, which were adopted, and sent down for concurrence.

The Committee on Streets and Landings reported favorably upon the petition of Peter Siebert for permission to erect a blacksmith shop; upon a petition of omnibus owners, adverse; to the wide-tire resolution, unfavorably, offering an additional resolution making it unlawful hereafter to place on new vehicles wheel tires less than the prescribed width, which was adopted; concurrence was recommended in resolution to cause grading and ditching of Gentilly Road; concurrence was recommended in resolution to close a contract with J. Kaiser for 75,000 feet of lumber; same as to that directing the making of a flagstone crossing across Common, at Clara street; same as to that directing the erection of certain oil lamps; same as to that rejecting adjudication of contract for cleaning Canal street canal to Henry McGuin; same as to