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, direct 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 it, "as the cotton passed directly on from the seed continuously from my Hermaphrodite to the other machines, by which it is 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 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 me contrast all this value and expenses and its net yield with the more than doubled net yield by my invention, effected by a few half hands and machinery that costs nothing compared to the value of the lands and the investment which raises the cotton, and upon which the outlay, in addition to his present expenses, is for machinery, which will last thirty years, and the wages of a spinner and oils.

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

That this immensely increased income is not to be transient, and that the price will not decline by our spinning the entire crop of the country into yarns, let me impress these facts on your minds. The cotton spinner is at a heavy outlay to buy his location and to pay for his farm; buildings and tools of his 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 lint, is from 8 to 10c. a pound; these, besides, the cost of cotton and the cost to gin; he must get several cents more each pound to pay him his profit on his capital and for the work 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 prepared to be with put for his yarn. 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, when manned and motive power that now gins and bales it, the same expenses very nearly that accrue to raise the crop and the labor of a few little negroes and women, ineffective as field hands, could attend the machinery, which would put the crop into yarns, instead of ginning and baling it as cotton, whereby the planter's income would be doubled, a better yarn be spun, at least nine-tenths of the risk of fire on the plantation removed, with half the bagging and rope, and lessened charges across those of combination, which will be doubled to the commission merchant, as they will be on a double amount, and which is made practically effective by machinery which unites the separate processes of the gin and packing-house of the plantation and that of the spinning factory into one, with a great saving in machinery, motive power, labor and capital.

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

The cost of the machinery to the planter will not be as much as half the enhanced value of the first crop spun up, and the operatives in a great many cases required to attend the machinery, will at least diminish the extent of the crop, but which that may be, it will pay well to hire hands to be put in their place, and the enhanced value of the second crop would more than buy the necessary operatives out and out, if the planter chooses. The accumulation of money by this will very soon pay planters out of debt who are now involved, and rapidly afford them means, and these not in debt to carry out their most sanguine wishes.

The yarns are selling here at 19¼ to 22½c., and there is not only a demand here for many more than we now make, but we are now fully informed that there is a market for them Great Britain and in Europe far beyond our capacity to spin them, and at prices fully and over netting what we are 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 the domestic for such would be worth 20 to 21c., and the accounts have that spinners have contracts 90 days ahead. In putting our crops into yarns we have, perhaps, ten thousand customers for them in 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 hundred 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 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 up; employ for him and keep him supplied with a sufficiency of spinners; and for the seven crops of his yarns he gives the fourth of the excess the yarns yield over what it would sell cotton—that is to say, the planter ruinins 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 five years to the extent he has purchased it, it becomes permanently his.

Contracts with planters making two hundred bales of cotton or upwards, will for the present be entered into, and further information as to cost of machinery, and number and sort of operatives to spin a specified quantity, will be furnished on application to Messrs. Macdurfie & McIlhenny, my fully authorized agents here.

AGENTS WANTED.

Editors of newspapers throughout the cotton region, from North Carolina to Texas inclusive, are invited to aid in the selection and to recommend to me energetic agents, to place this unparalleled invention before the cotton planters, and make contracts for me, whom, upon being presented properly, I appoint and furnish with specific instructions.

GEO. O. HENRY.

Orleans, March 23, 1859. m24 1mAW—8w1mAW

BUILDING MATERIAL, BRICKS, FIREWOOD

W. DEMORCHELLE, Dealer,
Old Basin, corner of Toulouse and Franklin,
Has constantly on hand BUILDING MATERIAL, such as Lime, White and Yellow Sand, Cement, Plaster of Paris, Shingles, Laths, Stones. Also, English, French and American Fire-Bricks, and all kinds of Firewood.
Orders from the country promptly and carefully attended to. m

SLAVES FOR SALE—SEVENTY-FIVE SELECT NEGROES,
Comprising Mechanics, House Servants and Field Hands.
Just received, and for sale at a bargain, at
MERRILL'S SLAVE DEPOT, Carondelet street.
m26 1m No. 120 Do

WATHMAN'S TROPICAL OIL, used in a Southern climate.
(Cheaper and superior to any other Roof Paint.)
Is tested and recognized as the best roofing material.
1st. DURABILITY—Wears 10 years longer than any other; no cracks or leaks being possible.
2d. IMPERMEABILITY—Water and gravel-like surfaces are made impervious by this, though it is applied less than the inferior articles generally used to the public, saves the roof, any sizes of water compositions roofing.
3d. CHEAPNESS—It will resist fire better than a shingle roof, any sizes of water compositions roofing.
4th. CONVENIENCE—It will not soften under the heat of the climate; the inferior or healthiness from the climate; it becomes harder and smoother from expansion instead of softening; any slope from being of Light Pitch to Perpendicular.
7th. SAVING—Less heavy rafters to support it, while it is lighter than tin and breaking, nor does it require repairs.
"WATHMAN'S PATENT ROOFING" is a chemical compound of pure Gum Copal, of which are peculiar to it alone, combined with Linseed Oil, and covered by actual experiment and experience to be the most durable and economical roofing.
The correctness of the above are in the hands of any one who may be verified by any person wishing it.
Testimonials may be seen at the Post-Office, Box K, No. 8, will be forwarded to, or apply to
J. C. KATHMAN,
corner of Dauphine and Marais sts.

IMPROVED MECHESNEY WASHING MACHINE—Manufactured and for sale by the subscriber, Orders left at 70 Apollo street, 294 Magazine street, 46, Mechanics' Exchange, or at the grocery store of Collins, 68 Apollo street, will meet a prompt response and be personally attended to. All I ask of the public is a fair trial; if they do not give satisfaction, return the machine and the money will be refunded.
J. M. DAUGHERTY,
No. 70 Apollo street.

SOLE AGENCY
OF THE CELEBRATED
STACKER IRON WORKS,
TENNESSEE.

Sugar Kettles, from 28 to 72 inches diameter	$1 25 cs lb.
" " 60 to 42 inches diameter	1 00 cs lb.
" " under 42 inches diameter	75 cs lb.

Furnace Mouth Pieces, $20, $30, and $40, according to size and pattern. Grate Bars &c. less per lb.
DK. F. LAVILLEBEUVRE,
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. THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1859. NUMBER 98.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1859.

Local Intelligence.

THE RAIN continues to fall "numerously." Sunshine and shower have alternated for the last two days, with a most uncomfortable degree of heat.

A GREAT PART of the celebration excitements of the forthcoming Glorious Fourth will take place outside the city limits. The groves in the vicinity will have their pic-nics and other joyous gatherings of the young people; whilst most of the neighboring watering-places will be visited by merry crews of soldiers, and firemen, and excursionists of all classes and degrees.

We think *the* frolic of the occasion will be the joint excursion of the Washington Artillerists and the Continental Guards to Pass Christian. Both Companies have been some time preparing for the frolic, and we have reason to think it will be all-sorts of a one. We understand that some of the Mobile military intend being at the Pass, to take a hand in the festivities with their New Orleans brethren.

The companies are to leave here on Saturday evening. The exercises will consist of the usual routine—marching, drilling, target-shooting, dining, dancing, visiting, and everything else that's agreeable. The Artillerists intend taking along one of their pieces and a large number of balls, for heavy artillery practice. The visit will infuse a new life into the Pass for a time. The return is to be by Wednesday morning.

Creole Fire Company No. 9 intend spending the Fourth at Biloxi. Other excursions are in preparation, and great will be the festivities around among the watering places. We regret but one thing—and that is, that we will not be able to honor all the polite invitations we have received.

CAPT. JOSE FAURIE, of the lake schooner Monterey, was re-arrested at the lake on Tuesday, by Officer Boullosa, of the Second District police. Some weeks ago, as our readers may remember, he was arrested and examined before Justice Duplantier, on a charge of having cruelly tortured a boy on board his schooner, whilst lying off Bay St. Louis, and was dismissed, there being no strong evidence upon which to hold him, and the case being beyond the jurisdiction of the Court. At that time it was not known what had become of the boy, and it was suspected that he had died of the injuries inflicted upon him. Since then, however, he has returned to this city, and related his story to an uncle, who has set on foot the present prosecution. Joaquin Llorete y Marques, (for that is the boy's name) tells the following story: That the captain and one of his men caught hold of him and tied his feet together, and applied pine torches to them to force a confession from him. That they afterward made him sit over a coal furnace (the charred pantaloons being in the possession of the uncle) until he was nearly dead. After taking him from the furnace they tied a weight to his feet, and making the jib-hallards fast to his body, hauled him up and down out of the water until he was nearly drowned, and then cut the hallards and left him in the water. The poor boy was rescued from the water by men from another vessel near by. His inhuman torturer will be held till the necessary documents arrive from Mississippi; that is, should he not previously make his escape by means of a writ of *habeas corpus*.

JAMES MARRELY was arrested last Saturday in Jefferson City, for a sacrilegious theft, in entering the Catholic Church of that city and stealing a silver crucifix from the altar. He was at once arrested, and by the Mayor committed for trial in the Jefferson District Court. Being arraigned for trial on Monday, he pleaded guilty, and was at once sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. This was quick work, certainly. The prisoner was a poor, forlorn looking devil; said he was drunk when he stole the cross; and appeared to be very much humiliated in his trouble.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Hunt.*—Clara Brown, charged with assault and battery, was yesterday dismissed by nolle prosequi.

Patrick Coy was tried for assault and battery and found guilty.

Thos. Skinner, charged with two assaults and batteries, pleaded guilty to one charge and was dismissed from the other.

The rest of the cases were continued.

BROOKLYN STEAMERS' COURT.—James and John McCabe had been fined in a penalty of $15 for Mr. Giffen, yesterday, for raising a row on New Levee street on Tuesday, and drawing a five-shooter and a bowie-knife upon the officers who arrested them. Adam Ruth paid $5 for an ungallant assault upon Elizabeth Gerretty. John Fleming paid $5 for popping Louis Getwerth.

Mary Green, f. w. c., was fined $10, and Ben and Cyprien, slaves, $5 each, for renting rooms in contravention, in a house on Dryades street. A large crowd of drunkards and brawlers had to pay small fines or retire from public life.

Salvador Morphy, charged with assaulting and threatening Joseph Butz with a dangerous weapon, was dismissed; as were also James Gallagher and Kearns Gallagher, charged with a robbery of a pair of silver-ware and clothing from the residence of Wm. C. Wilson, and Franklin Pease, alias Pierce, charged with robbing the money drawer in T. J. Roberts' coffee-house.

Louis Dix and Bernard Muller were sent before the First District Court, for trespass, in forcibly invading the premises of Edward Heyden, at the corner of Tchoupitulas street, and carrying away his hydrant water. Bail given by both.

The following were arraigned and booked for future examination:

O. W. Henry, charged with knocking down and wounding George Ingram, by blows with some heavy, blunt weapon, thereby committing an assault with a dangerous weapon, on Julia street, between St. Charles and Carondelet, on Monday. Bail given to appear on the 5th proximo.

Ophelia Bennett, f. w. c., charged with robbing Irene $40 set of cameo jewels from the room of Monday Davis, f. w. c., at No. 32 Basin, entrance on St. Peter street. Bail given to appear on the 21.

Charles H. Hardy, charged with forcibly effecting assault and battery and robbery, on 32 Marais street, on Mother from her room, at 9 o'clock, and afterwards beating her day, and locking her up, wounding her in the leg with a bowie-knife and brutally; at one time, kicking her and dragging pitcher, and at another fixed for to-morrow.

Her about. Upon charged with threatening the life of Wm. Hadr, Commissary of Dragoons market. Fixed F Day Saturday.

For Jules Martin, charged with foully chasing Rosa McGann and chasing her with a stick, on Tuesday, away out Lafayette street. Fixed for Saturday.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES IN ST. MARTIN AND VERMILION PARISHES.—From the Lafayette Echo of Saturday last, we extract the following:

Last Saturday morning, at a very early hour, a large number of men, mounted on horseback, and followed by an equal number in carriages, rode into our town and dismounting on the public square, almost completely blocked up that part fronting the court-house. We must admit, that when we saw such a formidable gathering that our curiosity was wrought up to the highest pitch, and we were anxious to find out the meaning of such a movement, for occasionally several stout, active looking yeomen would walk past us, some carrying shillelahs, and some few with a mysterious looking belt encircling their waists, to which, we presumed, was attached a colt; but as we felt a little shy, we did not go near enough to see. After stopping a few minutes in town, the whole company, numbering about one hundred and fifty, left, taking the direction to the Bayou Tortue bridge, the horsemen leading off two by two, followed by those in carriages, where, we were told, they were to meet the vigilance committees of the parishes of St. Martin and Vermilion, who were to assemble there on that day; but for what purpose, we were not informed. However, we do not think it was to conspire against the Government, neither to swear vengeance against any would-be officious officials; but simply for the purpose of having a little family reunion, and also, to let all thieves and rascals know that they are still in existence, and ready to give them their quietus should they presume to take without asking.

A MATRIMONIAL TREASURE FOR SOMEBODY.—There is a young woman employed in the Harmony mills, Cohoes, who, during a period of years that she has been employed in that establishment, has saved from her regular wages, and from earnings by doing ornamental needle-work, over twenty-five hundred dollars. Yet she has found time to study and master French, as well as the higher branches of English. She is about 22 years of age, really good-looking, and a vivacious companion.

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

FURTHER BY THE ARABIA.

Naval Operations in the Adriatic!

SIEGE FLOTILLA LEFT TOULON!!

TUSCAN PORTS OPENED!

[BY THE SOUTHERN LINE.]

HALIFAX, June 28.—The advices by the steamship Arabia comprise little of interest respecting the operations at the seat of war, except more minute details of the great battle of Magenta, which do not vary materially from the summary of the Persia's news which was dispatched by telegraph.

LONDON, June 18.—Dispatches from Paris announce that the first detachment of the siege flotilla, destined to operate against the fortified ports of the Adriatic, had left Toulon, and the Adriatic fleet was to be otherwise largely augmented preparatory to extensive naval operations in conjunction with the land forces of the Allies.

It is now generally understood that the second series of operations on the part of the Allies will be made simultaneously by land and sea.

The ports of Tuscany have been opened by a decree of the King of Sardinia, for the importation of breadstuffs.

Domestic Intelligence.

NEW YORK, June 29.—The sales of cotton to-day were 1200 bales; prices have advanced ¼ to ½. The advance was caused chiefly by the favorable advices, from Liverpool, by the steamship Arabia.

The market closed firm. Flour closed with a declining tendency. Corn closed firm, and has a declining tendency. Pork closed firm and unchanged.

CHARLESTON, June 29.—Cotton has advanced ¼ to ½, owing to the favorable advices from Liverpool by the Arabia. The market closed firm.

Long Island Races.

The great trotting match over the Eclipse Course, between Flora Temple and Princess, for $5000 aside, took place on the 23d, and was largely attended. The sport was greatly marred by Flora casting her two fore shoes in the first heat, and cutting her quarters severely. The New York Times says:

Flora was evidently badly lamed by her accident, and there were little hopes of her accomplishing much. There were some doubts as to whether she would not be withdrawn entirely. After one or two false starts, the horses got a fine send-off. On the first quarter Flora broke. Mr. Eoff kept Princess in hand just far enough ahead to tantalize his antagonist. Through the mile and through the heat the horses maintained their relative positions, Princess coming in ahead with ease. The two miles were accomplished in 5:05—the first mile in 2:34, and the first half-mile in 1:17. Much sympathy was expressed for Flora's mishap, and many prophecies were ventured as to what would have been had she not cast her shoes. The following is the summary of the race:

ECLIPSE COURSE, L. I.—*Trotting Match*—Thursday, June 23—Second match, $5000; two-mile heats in harness.

J. L. Eoff, b. m. *Princess* 1 1
S. Tallman, b. m. *Flora Temple* 2 2

TIME.

	First Heat.	Second Heat.
Half-mile	1:17	1:17
First mile	2:38	2:34
Second mile	5:05	2:31
	5:02	5:05

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—The Parish Democratic Convention, of East Baton Rouge, met on Monday last at the Court-House in Baton Rouge, and made the following nominations:

For State Senator—Alexander Barrow, of West Baton Rouge.

Hon. A. S. Herron and Robert L. Knox, Esq., for the House of Representatives of the General Assembly.

Samuel Faulkner, for Sheriff.
B. F. H. Skofield, for Clerk.
John F. Piker, for Assessor.
Silas Jones, Esq., for Coroner.

WEATHER AND CROPS.—The North Louisiana Baptist, of the 23d, says:

The rains last week were partial throughout the country, so far as we are able to learn from our exchanges and correspondents. There were plentiful showers at Bellvue, Shreveport, Minden and Farmerville. On the Ouachita, the Register says, they have entirely too much rain. At this place, Homer, Sparta, Vernon, very little. In the *dry* places corn is ruining very rapidly, and peas cannot be sprouted.

The Opelousas Patriot, of Saturday last, says:

Rain in abundance during the past week. Crops of every description are recuperating, and promise average yields in our parish.

The Aberdeen (Miss.) Conservative, of Saturday last, has the following:

The weather has been pretty cool for the last few days—too cool for the cotton to do well. We have had three rains, however, general rains, and the crops, take them altogether, were never in a better condition. We hear the most flattering accounts from our planting friends from all parts of the country. The corn is particularly good, and, if the weather continues seasonable there will be more than an average yield.

AN ANCIENT MULE.—The Vicksburg Whig says:

We saw yesterday the auctioneer, in front of the Washington Hotel, selling a small rickety old mule, with the carrier-boy of this paper used to ride round city some years ago, to carry the papers around Vicksburg, when the streets were not in as good order as they are at present. The same mule was frequently brought upon the stage in the play of the "Forty Thieves," at the old theater on Jackson street, when the theater was under the management of Scott & Thorne, or soon after they left it. The mule looked as brisk and lively as it ever did in its best days. We hope it may be well cared for by its new

[illegible]—A novel exhibition took place on Sunday at the Mulberry Street Synagogue. It was the accepting of a Christian woman, converted to the faith of the Hebrew. The ceremony was performed by some of the subaltern officers of the congregation—the Rabbi, Dr. Holway, declined to have anything to do with it. It seems that the woman, an Irish Catholic, became attached to a German Jew, and the couple resolved on matrimony. Her parents were opposed to it, but she was bound to carry it through. The lover could not marry out of his church, and she lays down her faith and takes up his religion with his name and fortunes. The marriage takes place next Sunday.—Syracuse Courier.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND MEXICO.—Under date of the 23d, the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times says:

The Administration despairs of any change for the better in Mexico—at least for some time to come. Mr. Buchanan says he shall interfere in no way whatever, nor does he believe that Congress will do anything in the premises. Nothing has been heard from Mr. McLane lately. Troops will not be landed yet at the solicitation of the Juarez Government, to protect American lives and property.

The report that Secretary Cass is preparing a paper on the subject of neutral rights, which has been submitted to the Cabinet for consideration, is entirely a fabrication. I have the best authority for saying that he has not written a word on the subject, nor does he contemplate anything of the kind.

SUFFERING IN MARYLAND.—It appears that the late frosts have done much damage in the upper sections of Allegany county, Md., that the county commissioners have ordered a levy of $500 to relieve the sufferers. The Telegraph says:

It may, possibly, be asked how the frost could create immediate suffering. It is said that the fine prospect of an excellent yield at the approaching harvest enabled many to buy and borrow, but the frost nipping and destroying the growing grains, has placed it out of the power of many to buy or borrow, as they have no prospective means of [illegible] those from whom they purchase or borrow. Those who have to spare from last year's small yield feel inclined to keep their small supplies to satisfy their own wants and necessities. Such is the state of things represented to us.

CROPS IN CENTRAL TEXAS.—The Houston County Printer, of the 22d, says:

Closing showers are falling daily, rendering prospects for good crops [illegible] and cotton in Trinity. Health generally good, spirits [illegible] and all, but industry of farmers occasionally [illegible] from morning till night, which is a [illegible] sound the folks in the county are stirring.

Melon has been eaten this season in [illegible]; Irish potato crop is abundant; vegetables [illegible] plentiful. Those who imagine that Texas [illegible] fine produce, had better visit her [illegible] are growing, and judge for themselves.

Later from Central America.

By the arrival at Panama on the 6th inst. of the steamship Columbus from San Jose de Guatemala, the following dates were received:

Gaceta de Guatemala, May 23d; Gaceta del Salvador, May 25th; El Centro Americano, (Granada, Nicaragua,) May 28th; Cronica de Costa Rica, May 28th.

GUATEMALA.—Dates are to the 23d of May. On the 30th of April a convention was signed between H. B. M.'s Government and that of the Republic of Guatemala, relative to the boundary between the latter and British Honduras.

SALVADOR.—Dates from San Salvador, the capital, are to May 25th. We take the most interesting items in the order in which we find them in the papers.

The water-works of the capital, destroyed by the great earthquake of 1854, are being repaired.

On the 25th of April an attempt was made to assassinate Gen. Hernandez, Governor of the department of Cuscutlan. The General was severely, but not mortally wounded. The assassin, a shoemaker, was arrested and afterwards shot.

The question between the Republic and that of Honduras assumes every day a more serious aspect, and almost seems to indicate that war is inevitable. Guatemala, it is thought, would interfere to preserve the peace, if possible, between the two states. Gen. Bracamonte had been sent to the Honduras frontier of the province of San Miguel to watch the fugitive Salvadorians.

NICARAGUA.—Our papers from this Republic are of an old date. The *Nacional*, of Leon, ceased its publication on the 30th of April. *Centro Americano* of May 24th has a very severe article against Gen. Lamar, and a very favorable one of Ran Runnels, Consul General (?) of the United States, who has received his exequatur. The following letter from our correspondent contains the principal news:

MANAGUA, May 28.—After we all thought that Gen. Lamar was safely on his way to Washington, he returned suddenly again, manifesting not quite so friendly a feeling as when he last parted from the authorities. He did not visit the President or the Minister, but sent them copies of Gen. Cass' dispatches, of which, perhaps, you know the contents to be an *ultimatum*, demanding first, acceptance of the Cass-Yrisarri treaty; secondly, ratification of the Mosquito convention, proposed by Sir William Ousley; thirdly, immediate reinstatement of the White contract. Transit-holders; fourthly, indemnification for the seizure of the boats; and fifthly, satisfaction and apology for the insult of having offered to the United States the Ousley treaty.

I am able to inform you, on good authority, that the substance of the reply of the Nicaragua Government was as follows: Nicaragua, as a sovereign power, claims the right to accept or reject a treaty; she had made previously three treaties with the United States, which were ratified by her Congress, and rejected at Washington; that on this one she only requires amendments, and that after Congress had considered the treaty last year, and it had been sent to Gen. Jerez in Washington, (who had full power to remedy it) the Cabinet, though agreeing to certain modifications, did not make them; nor was the U. S. Minister in Nicaragua authorized to do so; furthermore, that when Sir Wm. G. Ousley concluded his treaty, which was the Cass-Yrisarri treaty with the amendments recorded by the American view, Gen. Lamar made the Zeledon treaty, which was the Cass-Yrisarri one, with favorable (to England and the United States) amendments of Sir W. G. Ousley. The Government of Nicaragua cannot see any "insult" to the United States in this proceeding.

Regarding the Mosquito treaty, Nicaragua replies that it has not been rejected, it is still under consideration, and will probably be accepted. She claims the the Mosquito territory shall be returned to her unconditionally, and refuses to acknowledge a King whom neither she nor the United States ever admitted, etc., etc., and she prefers to let the question remain in *statu quo* than act against her honor. This is the substance of the reply; that part relative to the seizure of the boats and the White-Stebbin company being but an able review of the whole well known question, in which Nicaragua justifies her conduct. Zeledon is certainly an able man, and this State document will do him credit.

COSTA RICA.—Dates from San Jose are to May 28th. The ordinary session of the Legislature was opened on the 1st of May by the President of Congress, in the absence of the President of the Republic, who did not reach the capital until the 5th.

On the 5th the President's message was delivered to Congress. After congratulating the country on its peace and prosperity, and alluding to his late visit to Nicaragua in language from which it is impossible to draw any conclusion, his Excellency states that the friendly relations between Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala are daily growing stronger. The relations between the Government and those of the other Spanish-American Republics continue with all the interest that a common race, origin, customs and religion inspire.

The relations with the North Americans are friendly and sought to be extended; but President Mora says that the Administration act on false information, that all the reclamations except one are on account of Walker's filibusters, and that his Government resists and will resist to the utmost the acknowledgment of any of these claims, that Costa Rica has her demands for damages; and calls attention to the fact that William Walker and his companions have not yet been punished.

Later from South America.

Advices have been received at Panama to the 20th of May from Valparaiso. From the Panama Star of the 18th, we collate the following intelligence:

The U. S. war steamers Merrimac and Saranac were at Callao on the 27th of May.

The revolution in Chili has been entirely suppressed. But Gallo, the leader, with a large number of officers, had made good their escape.

The Northern ports have again been opened to commerce, and confidence in business was quite restored.

The Austrian frigate Novara, with the scientific expedition on board, had sailed from Valparaiso for Gibraltar, on her way home.

The Peruvians are still blockading Guayaquil, and at last accounts were preparing vessels of a light draught to go up the river, in order to cut off the supplies from the town.

The Republic of Bolivia was at peace. The liberty of the press had been re-established, and President Linares was about convoking a special Congress for the purpose of resigning his dictatorship.

The English ship Indian Queen, Capt. Brewer, from Melbourne bound to Liverpool, with forty-one passengers, struck an iceberg, April 1st, lat. 50 S., long. 89 W. Capt. Roy, of the American whaler received the passengers and crew of the Indian Queen May 7th, and brought them to Valparaiso.

Capt. Brewer, [illegible] fourteen men and two passengers, lowered the lifeboat and left the ship; came alongside again in [illegible] an interval of a quarter of an hour, and finding [illegible] the ship was making no [illegible] cars when near the ship [illegible] board, but losing their catch any rope thrown to them, being too far off to hand the rope to them, the ship drifted clear of ice and the boat was never seen afterwards.

News from the Panama.

From the Panama Star and Herald of the 18th we extract the following:

Assistant Surgeon Brockett, R. N., of H. B. M.'s sloop Havannah, was drowned at Punta Arenas on the night of the 21 June, in attempting to come on board his ship in a small canoe. The body has not been recovered on the 24, when the Columbia left, boats from the Havannah, were in search of it all same night and the next morning.

At a quarrel in the American Hotel, Punta Arenas, on the evening of Sunday, the 20th of May last, Edward Welch, a German, was killed by the discharge of a pistol from Edward A. Conway. The latter is in custody; he had arrived from San Francisco, Cal., a few weeks previously, on the American bark J. R. Mora.

Lieut. Lambert, U. S. N., died on board the Crane, at Punta Tonosa, on the 27th ult.

The United States steam frigate St. Louis, arrived at Asphiwall from Greytown, Nicaragua, on the evening of the 15th inst.

We learn that owing to the United States frigate Roanoke having broken her shaft whilst returning from Carthagena to Asphiwall, she is obliged to proceed to the United States for repairs.

AMERICAN SHIP OFFICERS IN TROUBLE IN CHINA. The Overland Friend of China of the 23d of April says:

Captain Manton, of the American ship Messenger, and his first and second mates, have been committed to take their trial at the next criminal sessions of the Supreme Court for the cruel treatment of their crew, mentioned in our issue of the 16th inst.

Meantime they are at large on bail, Captain Manton on his own recognizances for £400, and two securities of £200 each; the officers in £100 each, and two securities for the same sum respectively.

We have no doubt but the punished men were very aggravating, and deserved a good deal of what they got; at the same time, whilst no imputation exists against either the American Consul or our marine magistrate, and justice is dealt to all, American shipmasters must not take the law into their own hands; if they do, they may be sure they will rue it.

Everybody has heard of the famous letters that passed between the adverse chiefs of Sir Connellmd Tyrone, the most laconic correspondence in history:

"Pay me my tribute, or if you don't—
"*O'Connell.*"

"I owe you no tribute, and if I did —
"*O'Neill.*"

Present from the Emperor of Russia to Mrs. Hudson.

In testimony of the gratitude of the Emperor of Russia towards Captain Hudson, of the United States Navy, late commander of the steam frigate Niagara, for his attention and hospitality to Russian officers who witnessed the laying of the Atlantic cable, his Imperial Majesty has presented, through his Minister in this country, a magnificent diamond brooch to Mrs. Hudson. The following is the correspondence between Baron Stoeckl and Capt. Hudson:

Sir: The Emperor, my august master, has directed me to transmit to you the accompanying case, a diamond brooch for Mrs. Hudson. His Majesty was desirous to offer you an acknowledgment of the hospitality and kindness you extended to the officers of his navy who witnessed the operation of the laying of the sub-marine cable on board of the Niagara, then under your command. But wishing at the same time to respect the constitutional law of this country, which forbids you to receive any external mark of favor from a foreign sovereign, he was pleased to express his gratitude to you in a token of regard to your lady.

I regret that it is not in my power to deliver this present in person, and to offer you and Mrs. Hudson my sincere congratulation. I requested Captain Schwartz, who has already the honor of your acquaintance, to replace me on this occasion.

I have the honor to be, with my sincere regards, your obedient servant, STOECKL.

CAPTAIN HUDSON'S REPLY.

JUNE 15, 1859.—*Sir*: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your very kind and flattering letter, informing me that "the Emperor, your august master, had directed you to transmit the accompanying case containing a diamond brooch for Mrs. Hudson."

That his Imperial Majesty, amid the multiplied cares of national import, should have bestowed a passing thought on the trifling hospitalities extended to the officers of his navy while on board the Niagara, is no less gratifying to me than it will be to my government, whose orders on that occasion I had the pleasure to obey, and I beg to assure you that this graceful present of his Imperial Majesty to the mother of my children is doubly grateful to me, coming as it does, in your own felicitous language, "with the utmost respect for the constitutional law of our country," as well as the pleasing and unlooked for expression of gratitude toward myself in that splendid token of regard to my lady, who desires to join me in all becoming thanks, with the assurance it shall be handed down as an heir loom in our family, and the ever kind remembrance of its generous and imperial donor.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obliged and obedient servant,
W. L. HUDSON, U. S. N.

Baron Stoeckl, his Imperial Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, Washington, D. C.

A NEW NICARAGUAN TRANSIT COMPANY.—Under date of the 21st, the New York correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes:

A company was organized here, to-day, under the general law of this State respecting corporations, for reopening the Nicaragua transit route. The company has a mail contract from the Post-Office Department, through Mr. Johnson, and it derives privileges from the Nicaragua Government, the Jerez Vandyke contract, which has been transferred to it. Mr. Johnson, Col. White and other enterprising and practical business men are in the affairs of the company. They are in treaty for the Collins steamers.

The Jerez-Vandyke contract is the most liberal and complete that could be formed. It required no ratification, is limited to no time, and is exclusive and irrevocable. It grants lands for all necessary purposes, as well as wood for fuel for the lake steamers, and it transfers to the contractors the whole of the property of the old Transit company. It also binds Nicaragua to protect the interests and property of the company by the exertion of the entire power of the government.

The company propose to re-open the line by the 1st of September, a month before the mail service is to commence. In 1853-'4 the profits of the Nicaragua company were over a million of dollars a year, and the commerce with California has since been much increased.

The contract under which Col. White attempted lately to open the transit has been revoked and annulled, but there is no possible mode in which Nicaragua can evade the Jerez-Vandyke contract.

AN ENGLISH OPINION ON AN AMERICAN BOOK.—The London Saturday Review in an article on the art of light writing, by way of illustration, volunteers the following on the "Convalescent," a collection of nothings, by N. P. Willis, in the shape of correspondence:

But no one should write a book which is all introduction, and all about nothing. We have, however, lately come across such a book. It is called the Convalescent, and is by Mr. N. P. Willis, of American notoriety. You open the book and find that it begins with a letter to a certain General Morris. The letter says that it is freezing; that Willis has got a cold; that Willis' pig is ill; that Willis' chickens are afraid of Willis' cat. The letter ends by saying that Willis must send it to the post. You pass on to the next letter. Willis' cold is better; the pig is better; the pig is much the same; the chickens are still restless; Willis must take this letter to the post. A third letter, containing equally important information, follows. There is no stopping and no change. Willis goes on through the whole book recording all that has happened to him or has not happened to him in an American country house, and addressing his friend Morris. It is in vain that we expect that Smith's dog must be going to stop. It rolls on and on until the book is finished. We never get beyond Willis' cold and pig and chickens. As a light conversational way of introducing a subject, we can fancy an author publishing these domestic details, but that they should be put down by themselves, without any visible purpose, is curious. And what makes it still more odd is, that these letters were sent separately to a New York paper as soon as they were written. There is no reason to suppose that Morris saw the letters addressed to him until they were placed before him printed. The readers of New York papers must have a singular idea of what should we think of Mr. Dickens wrote to the Times to state simply that he was out of coals and intended to order some? It is most useful that a writer should learn the art of writing about the little things that personally interest him, and of weaving such descriptions into the exposition of important subjects; but light beginnings, without any sense or purpose, or sequel whatever, are positively foolish.

VALIANT BOYS.—A subscriber writing to us from North Twin Dam, June 3, tells of a bear fight that took place on the farm of Colonel Thomas Fowler on the 30th ult. One of the boys was sent to drive the cows home, which were about one hundred rods from the house, at the edge of the woods, where he saw an old bear and her two cubs; he hallooed to his older brother, some fourteen years of age, to come with a pistol; he brought one of Ransdell's ten-inch pistols, as the other had a gun loaded with shot only. John, for that was his name, fired the pistol at the bear's head, and she threw west up a tree where her cubs were. The old bear turned to come down and give battle; the boys then fired again, and the bear came down and took for the boys. John took the gun from the other boy and mauled her over the head until he bent it badly, and the dog made such inroads upon her right flank at the same time, that she was forced to take to the water, in which she soon disappeared. The boys to put an end to the bear. They then killed two cubs, and went home with one live one to their mother (being the only person in the house) with as much honor of victory as General Scott or Taylor in