SOUTHERN OIL COMPANY.

THE SOUTHERN OIL COMPANY.
OFFICE—NO. 72 CAMP STREET,
New Orleans.

This Company are now prepared to furnish consumers with their SUPERIOR

MACHINERY OIL,
At 33 per cent Below the Cheapest Lubricating agent in use.

The Oil is CHEMICALLY PURE; is ENTIRELY FREE from GUM and ACID, and at
38 DEGREES BELOW FREEZING POINT
Retains its Perfect Limpidity.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE LUBRICATING OIL.

This Oil being of a penetrating nature, the tendency is to collect any dust or dirt that may have secreted itself, or accumulated in the various defects or imperfections in the machinery. Therefore, where other Oil has been used, the machinery should be thoroughly cleaned; and it may be necessary again to clean it off, after applying our Oil.

Where machinery is kept clean, the Southern Oil Company's Lubricating Oil will be found superior to any now in use. In the use of any Oil, it is important to keep your machinery clean.

It is proper that it be distinctly understood that the Oil manufactured by this Company is the first ever made from Rosin that was suitable for Machinery—all previously used for that purpose has been mixed with other lubricating agents, and when them failed to compare favorably with good Lard Oil. The improvements introduced in the machinery of the Southern Oil Company works, and the improved method adopted of expelling entirely the acid and gluten (contained in all oil heretofore obtained from Rosin) enables them to submit their Oil pure, and rely solely on its merits. It is now offered to the public with a full knowledge on the part of the Company of its being what they represent! and in all cases, when procured of their agents, it is guaranteed to perform what is promised.

In addition to these assurances on the part of the Company, this Oil has been thoroughly tested for the past three months by some of the best practical engineers and machinists in the South—most of whom are well-known in this city and throughout the State, and who fully endorse, over their own signatures, its superiority over most other oils.

A portion of these testimonials are submitted, and we ask a careful perusal by all parties interested. On the score of economy, we appeal direct to the interest of consumers—while being of Southern product and manufacture, it cannot fail to attract attention and secure the hearty encouragement of every one friendly to Southern enterprise.

N. O., Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, New Orleans, Jan. 7, 1859.
I have been using the Machinery Oil furnished me by the Southern Oil Company, on the boxes of the cars on this road for the past two months—running side by side with the best lard Oil—and in every respect thus far, it gives entire satisfaction, keeping the boxes cool and free from gum.
On two cars I put new brasses on the 12th of December—one car with the Rosin Oil, and the other with Lard Oil. On examination this day, I find the Rosin Oil the cleanest, and in other respects fully equal.
After further test I will take pleasure in reporting further results.
[Signed] S. T. VAN LOON,
Master Machinist.

Depot N. O., O. and G. W. Railroad, Algiers, Nov. 11, 1858.
To Southern Oil Company—Gentlemen: I take pleasure in being able to state that I had the Machinery Oil which you sent me to be used on the axle boxes of our cars, to work well, so far as the limited time I have had it in use has permitted me to test it.
Our boxes packed with it have run 240 miles at an average speed of 25 miles an hour without the use of any additional oil, and remaining perfectly cool.
I am at present engaged in making further tests relative to its comparative merit with other lubricators.
Yours respectfully, A. B. SEGER,
Vice-President and Superintendent.

Depot N. O., O. and G. W. Railroad Co., January 10, 1859.
To the Southern Oil Company—Gentlemen: Our experiments during the past month in the use of your Machinery Oil for car boxes, show a saving of 25 per cent on the expenses of Lard Oil, when used for the same purpose, while it answers equally as well.
We shall adopt its exclusive use for that particular purpose, at once.
[Signed] Yours respectfully,
A. B. SEGER,
Vice-President and Superintendent.

Pass Christian, October 6, 1858.
Dear Sir: I went to Mobile on Monday, and visited the works of the Southern Oil Company, and feel satisfied to state fully the process by which they refine the Oil, and "expel entirely the gelatinous acid and ammonia, and impart the alkaline property so essential to all lubricating oils."
This is precisely what all Rosin Oil makers heretofore have failed to do, and what has caused the well-founded prejudice against the Oil; as without the features which I have mentioned, (quoted above) the Oil would possess no value for lubricating purposes, while with the improvements the Oil system now in use at the Mobile Works, I believe the Oil will prove far superior to any other Oil for lubricating purposes, more especially for cold climates.
I can but congratulate the Company and the country upon the achievement, which will be a new source of wealth to both.
Your obedient servant, S. H. GILMAN.
[Signed]

New Orleans, January 15, 1859.
Southern Oil Company—Gentlemen: During a recent visit of about two months in the different sugar parishes of this State, I have met with several planters who were using your Rosin Oils in their sugar mills, and all of them spoke of it as the highest praise as a lubricating Oil.
My own experience in the use of your Oil has convinced me that it is not affected by variations of temperature, and is free from all the gummy and dirty properties which are always found in the use of other lubricating Oils.
The shafts of a sugar mill are, from the heavy and irregular pressure on them, more difficult to keep oiled and cool than almost any other machinery, and no machine has proved more efficient for that purpose as your Oil. This season's experience seems to confirm the opinions expressed by me in a letter to you in October last, that your Rosin Oil would prove far superior to any other for the purpose above named.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
[Signed] S. H. GILMAN.

Chemical Laboratory, New Orleans School of Medicine, September 29, 1858.
I have carefully examined a specimen of Rosin Oil from the Southern Oil Company, and find that it retains its perfect limpidity as low as six degrees below the zero of Farenheit's scale, thirty-eight degrees below freezing point; at twelve degrees below zero it becomes turbid, but does not congeal, still retaining its fluidity. It is therefore highly valuable for lubricating purposes in climates where the temperature is naturally low. It cannot be expected, under ordinary circumstances, to congeal as low as the artificial one it has been subjected to with freezing.
Signed I. L. CRAWCOUR, M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, New Orleans School of Medicine.

Smithfield Plantation, October 30, 1858.
To the Agents of the Southern Oil Company, New Orleans—Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of the 27th inst., and fully have to say—I have used a part of the barrel of lubricating Oil obtained from you; and, notwithstanding the prejudice of engineers, I am satisfied it comes on fully to your description. I am satisfied that you have at hand a great desideratum for the South in furnishing us a good valuable Oil of home manufactory.
Send me two barrels, and oblige yours, respectfully,
[Signed] W. JONES LYLE.

Deer Range, January 15, 1859.
Agents of the Southern Oil Company, New Orleans—Dear Sirs: I have been using very extensively upon all the machinery belonging to the plantation, viz: Sugar Mill and Engine, Threshing Wheels, Pumps, Saw and Corn Mills, the Oil manufactured from Rosin by the Southern Oil Company, and in every respect preferable to any other. I have also used the Mobile Pioneer and the Rosin Oil, and for plantation use I know no other equal in point of economy, durability and lightness.
I stand to notice the success which attends the efforts of the Company, and believe that in time this new branch of industry will rival almost any other among us. With the immense oils which abound throughout the Southern South, it will be the pride of our people if they do not convert it into sources of untold wealth. Surely the South should encourage and look to the development of the immense resources that lie at her feet, and to a branch of manufacture are the promises more than in this. The appeal should be brought home to the Southern patriot, and I believe it will be responded to.
Your obt'nt serv't,
[Signed] MAUNSEL WHITE.

Homma, December 6, 1858.
W. C. Cook, New Orleans—Dear Sir: The Machinery Oil from the Southern Oil Company, you sent me to Ocean, gives entire satisfaction, journals being free from gum and for lubricating purposes it will do as well as a luminating oil; I have the barrel sent me yesterday.
Yours respectfully,
[Signed] M. J. BRENGIER.

Commercial Cotton Press, New Orleans, November 5, 1858.
I thoroughly tested the Machinery Oil manufactured by the Southern Oil Company, on the sides, wrists and journals of the Commercial Press, and find it in every respect superior to and fully equal to any Oil I have ever used on my press. It goes further than Lard Oil, and is entirely free from gum and keeps the journals cool. I consider it a together satisfactory I have used during my experience of fifteen years in pressing, and shall continue its use.
HENRY INGRAHAM,
[Signed] Engineer Commercial Cotton Press.

California Saw Mills, Third District, New Orleans, Nov. 16, 1858.
Southern Oil Company—Gentlemen: Having now fully tested Machinery Oil made by your Company on the machinery of the above mentioned Saw Mill, I pleasure to state that I highly approve of it as a lubricator, being in my opinion fully equal as a lubricator to those ever used, and in point of economy, superior—a fully being required and working perfectly free from gum.
[Signed] H. STILES.

New Orleans, January 15, 1859.
Hughes, Vallett & Co.'s Saw Mills, Algiers, January 8, 1859.
Having been using the Southern Oil Company's Machinery Oil on department of the machinery of this mill for about one year, and find it fully equal to the best Lard Oil, I do not hesitate to give the preference to this Oil, and shall continue its use.
HUGHES, VALLETT & CO., Proprietors.
GEO. W. GERRY, Engineer and Machinist.
In addition to the Saw Mill, we have also used it on the steam machinery of the Louisiana Dry Docks for the same period. I with equal satisfaction and results
HUGHES, VALLETT & CO.
[1863]

Picayune Office, New Orleans, December 17, 1858.
I have carefully tested the Machinery Oil manufactured by the Southern Oil Company, for the past seven weeks, on the machinery of this office.
I consider it the best Oil I have ever used on my press, and will continue its use.
It is easy free from gum, keeps the machinery clean, and works to a degree the smallest of oil holes.
R. K. SHERMAN,
Foreman of the Press Room.
[1864]

Press Room New Orleans Commercial Bulletin, December 18, 1858.
I hereby certify that I am now using fuel have been for some time past a Machinery Oil manufactured by the Southern Oil Company, and find it superior to the best Lard Oil, and fully equal to Oil. The longer I use it the more I am pleased with it.
JOHN R. ALEXANDER,
[1865] Foreman of the Press Room.

Delta Office, New Orleans, December 20, 1858.
I have used the Machinery Oil furnished by the Southern Oil Company on the press of this office, for a week. I take pleasure in stating that it is entirely free from gum or heat, and I consider the best Oil I have purchased in the press room.
I find it does not stain the paper, and I collected all the dirt which has accumulated, since which it has kept my press perfectly clean and free.
I know of no better Oil for lubricating than that furnished by the Southern Oil Company, and I think it to combine all the qualities of a good article.
H. McMANUS,
[1866] Foreman of the Press Room.

G. C. BOGERT & CO.,
Agents for the Southern Oil Company,
No. 72 Camp street.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XII. SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1859. NUMBER 100.

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 Planters, 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 excluded from use the ginning and baling machinery of the plantation, and several machines used in the factories to open and disentangle it, and which are very violent in their operations; I must make my yarn of a longer and less broken staple, and therefore it must be a stronger and better yarn."

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

To make the powerful inducement to the planter to spin his crop up more clear and striking, I would distinctly call his attention to the number and great value of the hands 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 help raise it—the heavy annual expenses paid out to raise, gin and pack the crop, and let me contrast all this value and expenses and its net yield with the more than doubled net yield by my invention, effected by a few half hands and machinery that costs nothing compared to the value of the lands and the investment which raises the cotton, and upon which the outlay, in addition to his present expenses, is for machinery, which will last thirty years, and the wages of a spinner and gin.

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 location and to pay for his factory buildings and those of the operatives, to arrange and buy his motive power and his fuel for it, to buy his machines, to pay his daily expenses for the hire of his clerks, managers, overseers and operatives; to buy his daily supply of cotton, pay his insurance, freight and other expenses, and which, altogether, demands a large share of capital. The actual cost to the spinner, besides the cost of cotton to spin, is from 8 to 10c. a pound; then, besides, the cost of cotton and the cost to spin; he must get several cents more each pound to pay him his profit on his capital and for the trouble he has at. Now, as the planter has within himself all these items very nearly, and must have them, he evidently is not at this outlay and expense, and so what it costs the spinner for a pound of cotton and to spin a pound of yarns and some, if not all of his profit, the planter may be positive he will get for his crops. The spinner cannot sell below cost, and as the planter must make a better yarn, as his yarns appear in market, the present spinners will withdraw from so unequal a contest. This must be apparent to all.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

My invention consists in the discovery that the same capital that now produces a crop of cotton, the same steam or water power that now gins and bales it, the same expense as very nearly that accrues to raise the crop and its hands or 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 chargebacks them of commissions, which will no doubt be cut off by the commission merchant, as they 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 not diminish the extent of the crop, but where that may be, it will pay well to hire hands to be put in their place, and the enhanced value of the second crop would more than buy the necessary operatives out and out, if the planter chooses. The accumulation of money by this will vary 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 every more than we now make, but we are now fully informed that there is a market for them in Great Britain and in Europe far beyond our capacity to spin them, and at prices fully and over netting what we are getting here. The quotation for such yarns as we are now making on the 1st February at Manchester—extra hard water-twist—was 12d per pound, and in Germany 24c., which would net here 20 to 21c., and the accounts here that spinners have contracts 90 days ahead. In putting our crops into yarns we supply ten thousand customers for them to one for cotton, and hence our ability to get a fairer range of prices for them than we now do for cotton. The people, from one end of the world to the other, are a mass of buyers of yarns, while the whole cotton crop is bought for only a few thousand spinners.

I will have the machinery made in the best manner, and as low as I can, which the planter can have time on for city acceptances. I give him 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 manageable spinner; and for the crops the planter is to give me one-fourth of the excess the yarns yield over what it would as cotton—that is to say, the planter retains all his cotton would have yielded him, and three-fourths of what my invention does, and the remaining fourth is to be paid me, or put to my credit by his merchant as the yarns are sold.

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

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

AGENTS WANTED.

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

GEO. H. HENRY.
New Orleans, March 23, 1859. [524 1m&W—5cm&W

NOTICE. NOTICE.

The undersigned has disposed of all his right, title and interest in the business known as "DORR'S SOUTHERN ADVERTISING AND COLLECTING AGENCY" to the firm of A. B. STRAWBRIDGE & CO., who will continue it as heretofore. J. W. DORR.
New Orleans, December 31, 1858.

SOUTHERN ADVERTISING
AND COLLECTING AGENCY.

Having by purchase succeeded to the sole control of the business of "Dorr's Southern Advertising and Collecting Agency," it will be continued by the undersigned—by and with the concurrence of our publishing principals.
A. B. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.
Office, 12½ Commercial Place.
New Orleans, December 20, 1858. 622 tf

CIRCULATING LIBRARY OF THE LYCEUM
AND LIBRARY SOCIETY.
CITY HALL, (Room No. 10,) St. Charles street.

This Library contains about 12,000 volumes, carefully selected from every department of Science and Literature. Valuable additions have recently been made to the collection by donations from societies and individuals, and by the purchase of new publications.

By authority of an ordinance of the Common Council, the Directors have recently extended the privileges of Life Membership to all white youth of the city, and to other contributors, upon the following terms:
Minors under 16 years of age $10 00
Minors over 16 ..... 20 00
Adults 30 00
Pupils attending any of the Public Schools of the city may obtain access to the Library by the purchase of monthly tickets at 25 cents each. Thirty-six of these tickets, or the payment of nine do-lars, will constitute the pupil a Life Member.

Any person who has been for six months a pupil in the Public Schools may become a Life Member by the payment of nine dollars.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.
Minors, $5 ..... Ladies, $4 ..... Gentlemen, $6.

Donors of rare and valuable Books, or of new publications, will be admitted to the privileges of the Library as Life Members, or subscribers, according to the value of their donations.
T. K. WHARTON,
Chairman Lyceum and Library Committee.

C. M. HUTHERSTEAD, COMMISSION MERCHANT for Purchase and Sale of Shares—Office and No. 56 Baronne street, New Orleans, La.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1859.

Local Intelligence.

WE RESUME our publication of the weekly reports of Charity Hospital, this being the proper season to begin, and the Hospital being generally looked upon as a fair index to the public health. No yellow fever has yet appeared at the Hospital, which is generally its earliest headquarters. The following report is for the week ending last evening at 5 o'clock:

Admitted	216
Discharge	159
Died	16
Remaining	602

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

Patients treated Saturday, June 25th	33
" " Monday, " 27th	35
" " Wednesday, " 29th	34
	102
Treated previously	12,061
Total	12,163

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Third District Schools took place yesterday. It was a largely attended and brilliant affair. The particulars of it we shall reserve for our Monday edition.

LAFAYETTE SQUARE teemed with life, beauty, innocence and gayety last evening. Uncle Dan Busby, the adopted grandfather of all the children, treated them to a hand-organ concert beneath the shade of the sycamores; and right pleasant was it to see the dancing and general happiness of the little ones.

A MURDER was perpetrated on Thursday night, at about 8 o'clock, on Hospital street, between Royal and Bourbon. An old German, reported by the police to be named Michael Swiss, and by the Coroner to be E. Seixth, and keeper of a cheap second-hand variety shop, was found lying in his back room, moaning, and his head bleeding profusely. A charcoal dealer, next door first discovered the fact, being attracted by the old man's moans. He was not insensible, but appeared as if he had been drinking, and refused to answer any questions. The police were soon on hand, but could form no conjecture as to who had done the deed. It was known that during the day the old man had been up to the City Treasurer's office to pay his license, and this led to an inference that some villain, knowing him to have money, had followed him home and knocked him in the head to rob him. At a later hour, one of the police found a twenty-dollar gold-piece lying in the old man's blood on the floor, and this seemed to indicate that the outrage had been committed for purposes of robbery; though no other evidence of robbery was discovered. Lieut. Gastinel had the old man sent to Charity Hospital, where, yesterday, he died. The Coroner sat about holding his inquest, but had to defer it to await the result of police investigations. The post-mortem examination, however, was made; and showed death to have resulted from a violent fracture of the skull, inflicted with some heavy blunt instrument. Lieut. Gastinel thinks a hammer must have been used, not only from the appearance of the wound, but from a freshly-made mark of a hammer found on the door of the room in which the murder was committed, as if made by a misdirected blow at the victim. The circumstance drew a great crowd around the old man's place, and aroused considerable excitement. The police are sharply on the trail of the murderer, we learn.

THOMAS MCGINNISS, a little boy about six years old, was playing in a lot up town yesterday with some other boys, when, pushing open a large gate, the hinge broke and the gate fell upon him and broke one of his legs. The little sufferer was taken to Charity Hospital.

YOUNG JULY is a hot little bantling; seems to have inherited its heat from the lately defunct June. Yesterday was an awfully hot day, tempered at times, however, by clouds, refreshing breezes, and a catspaw or two of water-drops, not amounting to rain.

INQUESTS—*Fatal Fall.*—The Coroner held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of George Hennen, found dead in a house on Elysian Fields street, near Victory street. Verdict: "Accidentally killed by falling, while drunk, from the second story of the house." Deceased was about 46 years of age, and a native of Germany.

Death from Intemperance.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Catherine Sibrey, found dead in a house on Julia street, near Derbigny street. Verdict: "Died of debility, caused by intemperance." She was about 45 years old, and a native of Germany.

A LAD about 14 years of age, son of Mrs. Lanois, residing on Nayades street, between Esterpe and Polymnia, was seriously injured yesterday afternoon, by the explosion of some chemicals which he was mixing for a dentist. His face was badly burnt, and one of his eyes so seriously injured as to endanger its sight. Blinded and smarting with the pain, he rushed through a window, and in so doing, further injured himself.

MARY BENNETT was taken from Good street to Charity Hospital, yesterday, by Lieut. Dryden. One of her ribs was broken; what broke it, was not reported.

FRANCISCO ESCARAGUA, a Spaniard, was arrested yesterday morning, on a charge of having outraged the person of Marceline Portier, a young girl, 14 or 15 years of age, the night before, at the drugstore of Mr. Espinola, on Chartres street, where they both staid. The girl's story was that she was sleeping in a room, with two other girls, when Escaragua stole to her in the dark, seized her by the throat, threatened to kill her if she made a noise, and effected his hellish purpose without waking the other girls. Escaragua admitted the thing to Sergeant Arroyo, but pleaded his belief that the girl was one of that class who could not be actually outraged. The girl, who is fair looking and intelligent, made her affidavit before Recorder Wiltz yesterday, and Escaragua was sent to prison.

RECORDER SUMMERS' COURT.—Luke Feeney was yesterday sent before the First District Court, for a violent assault and battery upon Bridget Price. Bail $300.

Fred Steiner, for beating his better part, Adeline, and Philip Malone, for beating his better part, Ann, were respectively fined $10 and put under peace bonds.

Catherine Farrell Conroy, being out of her right mind, was sent to the Insane Asylum.

Margaret McGinn and Alice Jones were held for a hearing on the 7th, on a charge of having pawned to Moritz Stiverd, for $7 70, a silver watch which they falsely represented was theirs; the watch afterward being restored to its rightful owner.

Seethene, slave of Bouligny, was held for a hearing on the 7th; charged with stealing a silver watch out of the room of Alexander Boyden, at the corner of Chartres and Barracks streets.

George Manning and Thomas Bagan, charged with assault and battery upon James Cook, with threats to kill; John Duncan, charged by Nicholas Martin with larceny; and Catherine Devine, charged with beating Mrs. O'Reilly's daughter Eliza, were also held for future examination.

RECORDER WILTZ'S COURT.—Lina alias Mag Shepherd, of Burgundy street, near Customhouse street, was fined $5 for beating the little daughter of a Mrs. Budd alias Lotz, of the same neighborhood.

Jimalmy Hardy, f. w. c., was held for hearing on the 8th inst., on a charge of grossly abusing and insulting Eliza Crane and family, of Conti street.

A charge of assault and battery, made by Mary Donsey against Mary Kizan, was dismissed.

RECORDER LONG'S COURT.—Thomas G. Cox, taken up on the railroad, with bad language in his mouth and a brass knuckle in his pocket, yesterday had to disgorge.

Mrs. Dalling, of Enghien street, complained of by her husband as being continually drunk, was sent to the Work House for three months.

Jean Casaan and Paul Louis gave bail to answer to the charge of having swiped August Obse, and August Obse was held on a charge of having abused Louis and called him a nigger.

DEATH IN THE PRAIRIES.—In the proper place, our readers will see the death of Mr. William Johnston and Mr. J. J. Day, his overseer, announced. We learn that one negro died about the same time—that a dozen more were very sick, and that six mules had died. The disease, which has proved so fatal, is supposed to have been produced by the eating of bread made of corn that had been damaged by exposure to the weather. We heard, day before yesterday, that the sick were getting well. (Dallas (Ala.) Gazette.

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

FURTHER BY THE STEAMSHIP ARABIA.

[BY THE NATIONAL LINE].

The Crisis in Turkey.

BOSTON, July 1.—The Canard steamship Arabia has arrived at this port from Liverpool via Halifax.

Her advices have been very fully telegraphed from Halifax, and there is little of interest to add.

The London papers publish a report that the 12th of June had been appointed for a general rising of the people in European Turkey.

The political ferment in Servia is rapidly increasing.

Domestic Intelligence.

Accident to the Steamship Arago.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 30.—The steamship Arago, of the New York, Havre and Southampton line, which left New York on the 23d inst., for Southampton and Havre, is ashore in Trepassy Bay, on the coast of this island.

She put into the bay leaking badly, and will probably prove a total loss. The passengers, crew and baggage were landed in safety. A steam tug has gone to her assistance.

Indian Depredations in New Mexico.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Despatches from our Indian Agent in New Mexico state that the Navajo Indians are committing all sorts of depredations in opposition to the advice of their chiefs, and he thinks that another war is imminent.

United States Treasury

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The receipts into the treasury during the past week amounted to $4,879,000, including $1,250,000 from customs.

The amount of drafts paid is $3,179,000, principally on account of treasury notes.

The balance remaining in the treasury is $4,565,000.

The Purchase of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Ex-Minister Dodge, late Minister to the Court of Madrid, has published a card stating that though the prospect of the purchase of Cuba at present is inauspicious, yet he believes that the course the President is pursuing, will lead to the consummation of that object by honorable negotiation.

Ship Destroyed by an Iceberg.

NEW YORK June 30.—The ship Fleetwood, of Boston, struck an iceberg off Cape Horn, on the 4th of May, and sunk in a few hours. The officers and crew took to the boats.

Niagara Falls Crossed on a Tight Rope.

NIAGARA FALLS, June 30.—Monsieur Blondon has successfully accomplished the great feat of walking across Niagara river, near the Falls, on a tight rope.

From 8500 to 10,000 spectators were present, to witness the performance, and much excitement was manifest.

Mons. Blondon was 17½ minutes in crossing and 12 minutes in returning by the same rope.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The Cotton market closed firm. The sales to-day were 700 bales at previous quotations. Flour closed firm. Sales to-day 11,000 bbls. at $5 35 to $5 95.

Corn closed with a declining tendency. Sales to-day 2000 bushels at 82 to 86c. for Mixed. Eastern Mess Pork, $16 12½c. Whisky closed dull at 25½ to 26c. Sugar closed firm; Muscovado, 5½ to 6c.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—Flour closed firm. Sales to-day, 3000 barrels, at $5 90 to $5 10 for Superfine. Corn closed firm, and prices have advanced 2 to 3c. Whisky closed quiet at 25½.

Navigation of the Western Rivers.

LOUISVILLE, June 30.—The Ohio at this point has fallen three inches during the past 24 hours, and is still falling, with five feet of water in the canal.

ST. LOUIS, June 30.—The river at this point has fallen 4½ inches during the past 24 hours, and is still falling.

The upper streams are also receding.

Sailing of Steamships.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The steamship Saxonia, of the New York and Hamburg line, sailed from this port to-day for Hamburg, taking out $100,000 in specie on freight.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—Messrs. Ladd, Patrick & Co.'s planing mill, and several houses adjoining, were destroyed by fire last night.

The loss is estimated at $45,000.

Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Secretary of War has dismissed the charges against Captain Van Vliet.

There is no truth in the report that the Secretary of War was personally interested in the contracts for supplying flour to the troops in Utah.

The Arago's Passengers.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The steamship Glasgow which sails for Glasgow to-morrow, will stop at St. Johns and take the Arago's passengers to their destination.

Later from New Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—The New Mexican mail has arrived at Independence.

The Democrats of New Mexico have nominated Senor Otero for Congress.

An expedition is being fitted out at Albuquerque to chastise the Navajo Indians for their recent depredations.

A Gunpowder Plot in Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, July 1.—At about 4 o'clock this morning some scoundrel ignited a keg of powder which had previously been placed under the Court-house at Port Gibson, and about half of the building was blown to atoms.

No clue has yet been discovered to the perpetrators of this hellish act.

The Sheriff's office adjoining was also destroyed, and his vault robbed of about $10,000.

The occupants of the buildings all escaped uninjured.

The damage done to the building is estimated at from $10,000 to $12,000.

Specie for Europe.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The steamship Ocean Queen, of the Vanderbilt line, and the Kangaroo, for Liverpool, sail to-morrow, and will take out $1,100,000 in specie on freight.

Aeronaut Traveling.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—Two aeronauts, bound for the Atlantic coast, made a splendid ascension to-day, and are now (where?) traveling due East.

They expect to reach the seaboard before noon tomorrow.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The cotton market closed buoyant. The sales to-day were limited to 300 bales.

Flour closed dull. Sales to-day 6000 barrels.

Corn closed quiet. White Corn is quoted at 82c.

Sugar closed with an advancing tendency. Muscovado is quoted at 6 to 6½c.

CINCINNATI, July 1.—Flour closed steady and prices are unchanged. Whisky closed steady at 25½c. Corn steady at 80 to 84c. Oats dull at 49c. Provisions generally closed dull.

River Intelligence.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—The river at this point has fallen six inches during the past 24 hours, and is still rapidly receding.

VICKSBURG, July 1.—The steamer Messenger passed down at 4 o'clock this morning.

The Grand Duke passed down at 6 o'clock this evening.

WHEAT HARVEST IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Athens Penny Post of the 27th says:

Our farmers are now in the midst of the wheat harvest. As far as we have learned, though the grain stood thin on the ground in some places, the heads are better filled than usual, and the yield will be much larger than was anticipated a few weeks ago. For illustration, a farmer in the western part of the county told us on Tuesday that six weeks ago he offered to take a hundred and fifty bushels for his crop, but he was satisfied now that it would yield four hundred and fifty. And this is by no means a solitary instance. We have no means of arriving at the probable figure at which the market will open.

FATAL CUTTING AFFAIR.—A difficulty between Robert F. Hardy, an engineer on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, and a man named Virgil Homes, occurred at Opelika, Ala., on Sunday last, when the former was so severely stabbed that he died next day.

Texas Intelligence.

From the Austin County Courier of the 25th ult. we extract the following:

Two serious accidents, one of which resulted in death, occurred on the Central Railroad, above this place, during the past week. A man was bitten on the finger by either a tarantula or a centipede, which caused his death in a short time. Another was very much injured by being struck on the head by a piece of heavy timber on one of the construction cars. He may live, but it is doubted.

A man named Bender was found suspended to a tree on Woodward's Creek, near Brenham, on Wednesday last. It is supposed he hung himself in a fit of *mania apotu.*

The Sherman Texan records the killing of Howard T. Hales, in the county of Grayson. He had had some difficulty with his wife, who left him and took refuge in her father's house, to which she was followed by her husband. On reaching the house, Hales made some hostile demonstrations against the family; he was shot at from an outhouse by two young men named Lock, nephews of Mrs. Hales' father, sixty or seventy buckshot taking effect, and killing him instantly.

From the Dallas Herald of the 23d we extract the following paragraphs:

We learn from a private source that a man was shot in McKinney, by the Sheriff, in attempting to arrest him. At last accounts, he was thought to be recovering. Within the last few weeks we have recorded the killing of three men in neighboring counties, and the wounding of of another. It is becoming so common to record such scenes, that they scarcely produce a "nine hour's wonder," much less nine days.

We are called upon to record the killing of a man at Denton, last week, a Mr. McDonald, who, it seems, had been very troublesome to the citizens. The unfortunate man was intoxicated at the time of the difficulty. He was hit by three balls from a revolver, and died in the course of a few hours, mortification having ensued in an unprecedented short time, owing it is said to the effects of intemperate habits.

Heavy rains are reported to have fallen in most of the surrounding counties, during the last week, but not a drop has fallen here to cool our parched and dusty thoroughfares. The sand in our streets seems as hot and deep as those of Sahara; but the nights are cool and refreshing. The weather has been unusually warm, the thermometer sometimes standing as high as 100 F. in the shade.

We have been presented with a twist of fine tobacco, raised in Denton county, by one of its enterprising citizens, Mr. John Shipley, near Pilot Point. It is of excellent quality; and as we puff away its delicious fragrance, we are translated in memory to the fertile hills and valleys of the Old Dominion, with her waving, rustling fields of the priceless weed.

WEATHER IN NORTHERN LOUISIANA.—The Franklin Sun of the 24th says:

We have had some fine showers of rain within the last two weeks. They have cooled the atmosphere, which was becoming excessively hot, and greatly benefited the crops, both cotton and corn needing them very much.

Yesterday morning was extraordinarily cool for June—it was a real fall day, and the thermometer must have been close down towards freezing point.

GOLD IN MISSOURI.—The St. Louis Republican of the 27th says:

Two or three days ago we published a letter from Warsaw, written by a respectable gentleman, giving an account of the discovery of gold in Benton county in this State. The Warsaw Democrat contains some further statements on the subject. It seems that the discovery was made by Mrs. Ann Walters, a widow lady, of high respectability, as far back as 1852. Three pieces of gold were found at the time, and in 1858 she found five more pieces. Last week, she visited the same place and collected gold which, when tied up, equalled in size the small spool of sewing thread usually sold by merchants. Mrs. Walters says she can collect at the same spot as much gold as can lay on the bowl of a teaspoon in a short time, without digging for it. Having ascertained that it was real gold, she reserved to herself fifteen days before she would disclose the locality where it is to be found.

A HORRIBLE DEATH.—The Hingham (Mass.) Journal tells a story of a man being strangled to death by a snake. It appears that Mr. Daniel Cortbell of that town had for some time been troubled by a living snake in his stomach. Several attempts were made to eject the reptile by different methods, which proved unavailing, until at last boiled milk was resorted to, the stream of which, as it entered the mouth of Mr. C., started the snake up into his throat, where it stuck fast, and before it could be removed, Mr. C. choked to death. It is supposed that Mr. C. swallowed the snake when it was quite small, while drinking.

STATISTICS OF SLAUGHTER.—The N. Y. Tribune goes into a statistical survey and review of the campaigns of the Great Napoleon, as compared with the present war in Italy, which is shown to be, so far, less bloody than the campaign of Napoleon I:

Groping for facts among the mass of contradictory telegrams, it would seem that about 250,000 troops, of all arms, participated more or less in the struggle at Magenta; and that the killed and wounded number some 20,000—being not far from eight per cent. of the armies. Appalling as is such slaughter, Magenta wears a much smoother front than the grim-visaged fields of the Napoleonic period.

We collated the details of ten of the chief battles of that period—Austerlitz, Jena, Eylau, Friendland, Aspern, Wagram, Borodino, Leipsic and Waterloo. Taking as the basis of our calculations the average statements of the leading authorities on all sides, and discarding mere fractions, and dealing only in round numbers, we find that, in these ten battles, France and her allies had 989,000 men, of all