New Orleans Daily Crescent.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1859.

Anniversary Records.—January 21.

1624—The magnificent British vessel Taylour, on her visiting to Baltimore, was wrecked on the Irish coast, and 300 persons lost.

1745—Sir James Morton died at High Hill, Va., aged [illegible] The Revolutionary War he acquired celebrated "Gold Column," by which southern [illegible] was recognized by Lafayette, in 1824, at [illegible]

1746—Great conflagration at Constantinople, in which the Grand Vizier's palace was destroyed; loss estimated at 20,000,000 piastres.

1824—Charles Macarthy killed. He commanded at the Cape Coast against the Ashantees. Whilst making preparations to repel these savages in 1821, the King sent his compliments to him, and said he hoped to have his head as an ornament to their great war-drum. Subsequently Sir Charles marched against the enemy with a mixed force of Europeans and blacks; the latter ran away, and the whites being defeated and their commander captured, the ferocious menace was fulfilled; the body, however, was afterwards recovered.

1815—Day of general mourning in France, on account of the death of Louis XVI, 23 years after his murder.

1815—Nicolas Chamfort, a German poet, died. Many of his songs, set to music by the first composers, have become a part of the national melodies. He held several public offices.

1814—Jacques Henry de St. Pierre, a French philosophical writer, died, at his estate near Paris. He is best known as the author of "Paul and Virginia," which appeared in 1788, and passed through fifty editions in one year.

1793—Louis XVI was beheaded at Paris, aged 38. He had reigned 17 years and 7 months, and is now represented as having been as amiable and benevolent man, anxious to make his subjects happy; who in turn treated him in the vilest manner, and executed him as a tyrant and traitor. His behavior on many trying occasions vindicated him effectually of timidity, and showed that the unwillingness to shed blood by which he was particularly distinguished, arose from humanity, and not from pusillanimity. Upon the scaffold he exhibited a firmness that became a martyr saint.

1773—Pugachef, the daring chief of the Tartars, was betrayed by the Russians, into whose hands he fell and was put to death.

1773—Mustapha III, Emperor of Turkey, died, and was succeeded by his brother Abdul Hamet.

1763—The last issue of *Judas* appeared in Woodfall's Public Advertiser, and the last number was also published on this day, 1772.

1759—Battle of Wandewash, in India. The French under Lally were defeated with the loss of 800 killed and wounded, by the British under Col. Coote, who lost 353.

1750—John Hand, the renowned writing master, died at his academy in London.

1707—Aurungzebe, (ornament of the throne,) died; the last powerful and energetic sovereign that ruled over the Mogul empire of Hindostan. From his 20th year, military duties devolved upon him; he raised a body of troops and obtained the Government of the Decan. He invited his old friends, the Fakirs or religious Mussulmans, to a feast, and compelled them to put on new and decent clothing. The gold and silver pieces which he found on burning their old garments, were of a great service to him in prosecuting the war against his elder brother for the sovereignty. He stirred up dissensions among his brothers, by which they were put out of his way, shut up his father in his house, and in 1659 ascended the throne. Notwithstanding his cruelty, he governed with much wisdom, and consulted the welfare of his people. Two of his sons endeavoring to form a party in their own favor, he caused them to be put to death by slow poison. In the midst of his activity he died at Ahmednagar, and with his death terminated the brilliant epoch of the Moguls.

1702—The alternation allowed by Queen Anne to the Quakers in England was extended to those of Pennsylvania.

1625—King William and his court issued a proclamation against rice and profaneness.

1647—The plague broke out at Edinburgh. A writer of the time says that the last plague they had raged so violently that the fortieth person lived not of those who dwelt there four years before, but that it was peopled with new faces.

1599—Joseph Justus Scaliger died, aged 69. His education commenced early, and he was one of the most indefatigable students through a long life that was ever known. He may be called the founder of the science of chronology.

968—Adalbero, Archbishop of Rheims, died. He assisted in placing Hugh Capet on the throne of France.

NO DUEL.—The affair of honor which was expected to take place between Mr. V. W. Thompson and Mr. R. H. Puxton, both of Mississippi, was interrupted by the arrest of the former in Memphis on the 17th, on a charge of intending to disturb the peace of the State by fighting a duel. He was discharged, nothing being shown to sustain the affidavit; but in the meantime Mr. Puxton had crossed to the Arkansas shore with his friends, and after waiting a reasonable time, returned in good fighting trim. Both parties publish card in the Memphis papers, explanatory of the circumstances.

A WORD FROM THE CANNIBAL ISLANDS.—A missionary paper says there is a piteous demand for "more missionaries" among the Fejees, but whether it comes from those who have just cooked and eaten "two fat ones," is not stated.

SINGULAR SCENES AT THE FUNERAL OF A MURDERER.—When the body of McMahon, who was executed at Newark, N. J., on the 12th inst., for the murder of his wife, was removed outside the prison, and about being placed in the hearse, a sister of the murdered man, named Dubois, came up and uttered imprecations and curses on the deceased, and said "that the martyring son of a b—h had got his just deserts." The efforts of her husband and the bystanders were unavailing in preventing her blasphemy and raving, and they were finally compelled to withhold her by force from following the funeral procession, composed of a hearse, two carriages, and quite a number on foot, until it had moved some distance. When released, she started after the procession on a run, and it was anticipated that she would make some disturbance at the grave.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE NICARAGUANS.—In regard to the charge made against Capt. Maury and his companions of obstructing the U. S. officers of the revenue cutter in the bay, the Captain remarked: "I obstruct the officers of the cutter! Gentlemen, the officers of the revenue cutter obstructed me! That's the truth of it." The parties, Capt. Maury, Col. McDonald and Col. Bruno Van Natzmer, were arrested on Monday, charged with obstructing U. S. officers in the discharge of their duty, and setting on foot an illegal expedition, and were required to give bond for their appearance on the following day. The Mercury says that but one of the accused, Van Natzmer, appeared in court on Tuesday, and the case was postponed to Wednesday; the others were re-arrested in the evening.

MURDER IN MAINE.—A man by the name of Wade was killed a few days since, at Stewartsville, in De-Kalb county, Mo. He was on a visit to that place, where he met five men who had previously threatened to kill him. They broke up a buggy belonging to him, and on remonstrating, one fellow fired at him with a rifle, killing him instantly. The murderers dispersed, but they were all arrested afterwards, and there was some probability of their being lynched.

A SINGULAR SPOOKING MATCH.—The Austin (Texas) Gazette has the following:

The well-known sheep raiser of Tennessee, Mark R. Cockrill, has published a letter, to put two mules against two dromedaries or camels, each to carry six hundred pounds. (The weight it is said the camel transports) as they think proper, upon wheels or not, for $2000 a side. The party to take the whole price that transports the above weight the greatest distance around the Nashville track, in two successive hours. He proposes starting two animals, for fear of accident. All matches to be made as above, on or before the 20th of April next, and the test to be made during the second week of May, 1859, continuing from day to day.

Mr. J. Walker, the owner of camels, now at Galveston, accepts the challenge, but wishes it to come off in the next thirty or forty days. It is said that a camel with a load of 1200 pounds, can travel from San Antonio to El Paso at the rate of thirty miles per day, for six days in each week, until arrival.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1859.

Editors Crescent: Hon. George Eustis, from the House Committee on Commerce, is authorized to report a bill appropriating $150,000 for the construction of a suitable Steam Revenue Cutter to be stationed at the mouth of the Mississippi. This was petitioned for by the Chamber of Commerce in your city, and it is thought the bill will pass. The Committee on Commerce have under consideration a bill to authorize the State of Louisiana to impose duties on the tunnage of certain ships or vessels, and to appropriate the monies thus obtained to the deepening of the channels of the Mississippi river and the channels into or through Atchafalaya Bay. The duties proposed are to be laid until $600,000 is levied on vessels passing through the former and $200,000 on vessels passing through the latter—the said sums to be held and disbursed by the State of Louisiana. The River and Harbor bill reported last session, will be called up by the Chairman at an early day, but its passage is doubtful. The Revenue bill has been made the special order for some day this week. The consideration of the Fishing Bounty enormity has been postponed.

The petition of Mr. Alexander Lea, of New Orleans for damages incident to the destruction of the lighthouse in his charge, has been referred to the Committee on Claims, is now under consideration, and it is to be hoped will be favorably reported upon.

Yesterday the Senate chamber was crowded to its utmost capacity to hear Houston's reply to Iverson. The attendance of ladies was very large. Old Sam had on a big sack coat, of a grey color and faced with brown, a cross-barred waistcoat, fancy pantaloons with a stripe down the outer seam, and patent leather gaiters. His hair was combed carefully back over his ears. He made a strong Union speech, spoke in terms of high compliment of Iverson, but ended by comparing himself to the dead lion and Iverson to the animal that kicked the departed king of beasts. "It was from an animal of this class," said he, "that Sampson took the jaw"—and sat down, a roar of laughter from the galleries following the *double-entendre* on "*jaw*," which the papers here marred by making it jaw-bone.

Iverson replied briefly, and in a strain so courteous and appropriate as to elicit a murmur of approbation from the whole House.

I notice that this new Senate chamber has an exposed look not observable in the old chamber nor in the new hall of the House. The spectators appear to be in immediate contact with the Senators; there are no screens and columns to hide the congratulating *patres conscripti*, and no magnificent distances to separate the vulgar herd from the patrician horde, as in the new hall. Of its comparatively mild but still unperubaudantly gilded decorations, I have heretofore spoken. This is said to be the work of Meigs, between whom and the architect Walter, a bitter feud has long been raging. Meigs labors sedulously to appropriate as much as possible of the credit belonging to Walter, and so anxious is he to secure his immortality, that I am told he has caused iron plates bearing the superscription of "Montgomery Meigs, inventor," to be inserted at suitable points, that is to say nearly everywhere throughout the capitol extension and the dome, and also on the aqueduct. If Floyd were not the friend of Walter, he would long since have been removed; and *vice versa* Meigs would have disappeared long ago but for the influence of Jeff Davis, who first placed him in office.

Hammond is allowed by all to be the most impressive looking man in the Senate. A member of the British legation coming into the Senate gallery a week or two ago, ran his eye over the crowd on the floor, and pointing to a Senator who sat on the outer circle, asked "who is that? He is the first man in the Senate." It was Hammond. His colleague, Chestnut, a dark-complexioned, full-faced man, said to resemble Rust. He has not yet afforded us an opportunity to measure his ability.

Jerez is confirmed Minister from Nicaragua, and the ratification of the Cass-Yrissarri treaty is daily expected. So it was last session.

Robles is made President of Mexico and Miramon the next. It is well that your correspondent does not write every day, or, like the rest of the scribbling tribe hereabouts, he, too, might have fired up about Robles. Discussing Mexican politics and Presidents is like shooting at dickappers—by the time your gun goes off the dickapper has gone down. The only way to discuss the Mexican question is the way selected by Alexander to discuss the Gordian knot, or the way that doctors choose to discuss a malignant tumor—with the knife or caustic. To talk about "internal, alterative treatment" is ridiculous. If reliance is to be placed upon the statement of a Government scribe in this city, who affirms that there is no alliance between England and France relative to Cuba, then the only chance of solving this Cuba-Mexico-Central-American problem—for the problem is the same, whatever title you give it—is postponed for a season. Certainly, the Cass-Buchanan Government, left to themselves, and not forced by outside pressure, will never solve it unless, indeed, the term of their Administration be prolonged until somewhere about the middle of the month preceding the day of judgment.

Mr. Kennedy's revival in the Senate of the movement made last winter toward securing a Northern and Southern set of ocean mail steamers, to run from all the principal ports of the United States to all the principal ports of Europe, will scarcely succeed. One thing is certain—the South can never secure direct trade so long as she has to compete with Northern steamers subsidized by the U. S. Government. Think of the Pacific Panama Company paying Vanderbilt $40,000 a month, $480,000 a year, not to disturb their monopoly, and then realizing 30 per cent upon a capital of five millions, and you have some idea of what the South must do when she undertakes to compete with the North in this matter. Facts like these, ferreted out last session by Reuben Davis, of Miss., had the effect, in some strange way, of making the question of the ocean postal service pass *nolens volens* out of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads, of which Mr. Davis was a member, into the Committee of Ways and Means, from which it emerged not essentially changed.

Much has been said of late about an extra session. Don't believe a word of it. Members will do just enough to prevent an extra session, and no more. Never was there less disposition to second the measures of a President, or greater indisposition to harmonious party action. Oregon, the Pacific Railroad, Cuba, the tariff—everything in fact, except a loan to keep the Governmental machine in motion, is likely, from present appearances, to be staved off.

In one thing the House seems inclined to follow the example of Mr. Buchanan, and that is to blow hot and cold with the same breath upon the conduct of Paulding—to vote him thanks and lay the vote on the table, just as Buchanan instructed him and blamed him for following instructions, approved his course, and ordered him home. Of a piece with this wisdom, is a late article in the Union, going to show that the passengers in the Susan had no serious intentions whatever, but went off "on a spree," and got wrecked in fun. Truly, we live in a land and day of original thought! Among the speeches recently made in the House, which have attracted marked attention, are those of Mr. Jenkins of Va., and Giddings of Ohio. Mr. Jenkins' treatment of the Clayton-Bulwer imbroglio, was considered eminently able for so young a man. Old Joshua, that is to my Giddings, delivered a sort of last will and testament, bequeathing to the Black Republicans a rich legacy, in the shape of advice to stick to freesoil principles and never coalesce with the Americans.

Edmund Ruffin, of Va., has issued a pamphlet from the press of Lemuel Towers of this city, styled "African Colonization Unveiled." It contains some very queer information about Liberia, and is well worth reading.

Permit me to call the attention of your Methodist and other religious readers to the "Methodist Pulpit South," a handsome octavo volume, published by William T. Smithson, Esq., of this city, for the benefit of the only Southern Methodist Church in Washington. The volume embraces the portraits, beautifully engraved on steel, of many of the most eminent ministers of the Methodist Church South, with a select sermon from each. Rev. J. C. Granberry, one of the ablest ministers in the city, introduces the book with an admirably well written preface.

When I wrote my last letter to you, the thermometer was only eight degrees above zero. Six hours afterwards, it rose to summer heat, where it remains. Of course it is raining.

The hotels are crammed. There are no less than forty ladies at Brown's, nearly all from the South, and many of them young and beautiful. The National is also well stocked with the fair sex.

Piccolomini will be here next Thursday. Meantime, we enjoy panoramas and lectures and things.

MALOU.

Thirty-fifth Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—*Senate.*—Mr. Fitzpatrick presented a memorial for the establishment of a line of mail steamers from New Orleans and Mobile to various ports in the Gulf of Mexico. Referred.

Capt. Hartstein was allowed $2,000 for extra expenses incurred on board the bark Resolute, by a unanimous resolution.

The Pacific Railroad bill coming up as a special order, a discussion arose whether to take it up or the private calendar. Finally, by yeas and nays, it was decided to take up the Pacific bill, which was debated all day. It was overtaid with amendments and left in that condition when the hour of adjournment arrived.

By a vote of 34 against 32 the vote was taken on Mr. Bigler's amendment to limit the location of the road between the thirty-seventh and forty-third parallels, which was lost—nays 24, yeas 19.

Messrs. Bigler and Wilson offered various modifications, the object of both senators being to provide for the completion of the mountainous and desert part of the route, although they differed respecting the details. In the course of the discussion Mr. Doolittle submitted an amendment, that any contract made by the President be submitted by him to Congress, and take effect only by joint resolution; which, after debate, was adopted.

A motion of Mr. Mason to recommit was lost by 29 against 23, and another by Mr. Toombs to lay on the table was also lost by a vote of 29 against 27.

The Senate discussed for an hour a proposal to adjourn till Monday. Mr. Brown protesting against waste of time, and Mr. Sebastian expressing the opinion that a recess to-morrow would advance the public business. Finally the Senate adjourned to Monday.

House.—Various committees made reports of a private character.

On motion of Mr. Kunkle, of Pennsylvania, the Secretary of the Navy was requested to furnish a statement of the amount of coal used by the navy since 1852, what commissions have been paid to coal agents, and by what authority such officers are appointed.

The select committee appointed to investigate the accounts of Mr. Seaman, late superintendent of public printing, was authorized to employ a stenographer, as was also the Committee on the Judiciary to aid in the examination against Judge Irwin.

Louisiana Legislature.

BATON ROUGE, Jan. 17, 1859.—*Senate.*—This body met at 12 o'clock, twenty-two Senators present. The usual resolutions informing the Governor and the House of the organization of the Senate were passed. Hon. Wm. Beard was sworn in as Senator elect from Catahoula, Caldwell and Franklin parishes, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Frank Oliver, deceased.

Mr. Simmes introduced a resolution to appoint a joint committee to examine the accounts of the Swamp Land Commissioners for the past year. Laid over.

Mr. Hyams introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary of the State to furnish a report of the census taken in 1858. Passed.

Mr. Simmes introduced a resolution to examine the returns of the census taken in 1858, in order to provide for the apportionment of members for the Senate and House of Representatives. Passed.

The Governor's message was then received and read by the Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. Laidlaw introduced a resolution to appoint a joint committee to investigate the affairs of the various railroad companies, in which the State is a stockholder. Passed.

Mr. Hyams introduced a resolution requesting the State Treasurer to report to the Senate the number and amount of Auditor's warrants he had refused to pay, and his reasons therefor. Passed, and a thousand copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Withers introduced a resolution to provide for the payment of the contingent expenses, officers and members of the Legislature for this session, which passed.

The customary resolutions of respect relative to the late Hon. Frank Oliver were offered by Mr. Beard and passed.

Mr. Defreese pronounced an appropriate eulogy upon the life and public services of the late Senator from Catahoula, after which the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

House.—The Speaker called the House to order at 12 o'clock, when the following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Allen, Andrews, Armant, Babin, Bannister, Barry, Broussard, Bush, Claiborne, Cook, Dugas, Eastman, Flechier, Gastinel, Gray, Harper, Haynes, Herring, Holland, Huard, Hynes, Keary, Knox, Laville, Leefe, Morel, Newton, Nutter, Patterson, Pierce, Polk of Jackson, Polk of Orleans, Randall, Reeves, Richardson, Roberts, Sale, Simmons, Taylor of Feliciana, Taylor of Union, Texada, Tregre, Trudeau, Walsh, Whitaker, Wilkinson, Womack of Winn, Womack of Livingston, Wooley and Wright.

The member elect from St. James, Mr. Armant, was sworn in and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Haynes, a committee of three members of the House and — members of the Senate was ordered to be appointed to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the two Houses were ready to receive any communication which he might desire to make.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Haynes, Gray and Trudeau of said committee on the part of the House.

The House was informed that the Senate had concurred in the resolution to appoint a committee to wait upon the Governor, and that Messrs. St. Paul had been appointed on the part of the Senate.

The Governor's message was received and read.

A message was received from the Senate asking the concurrence of the House in a joint resolution relative to the next apportionment in the State Legislature, and announced as the committee on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Simmes, Gardere, Defreese, Delony and Laidlaw.

On motion, the Governor's message and the message from the Senate were laid on the table subject to call.

Mr. Gray announced to the House the death of Hon. J. T. Sterling, late a member from Ouachita, and offered the following resolutions:

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, That we have received with unfeigned sorrow and regret, information of the death of Hon. John T. Sterling, late a member of this House from the parish of Ouachita.

Be it further resolved, That as colleagues and friends of the deceased, we hereby tender to the family of our departed fellow member, the assurance of our sincere sympathy for this calamity which has fallen alike upon them and to the State.

Be it further resolved, As a still further mark of our respect for his character and our sense of his great worth and merit, that the usual badge of mourning be worn for thirty days by the members of this House, and that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, and that the House do now adjourn.

The resolutions having been read, after eloquent and feeling remarks from Messrs. Gray, Haynes, Allen, Randall, and Polk, they were adopted and the House adjourned.

LYNCH LAW IN NEBRASKA.—About 8 o'clock last Saturday evening, the jail in this city was entered by a party of fifteen or twenty men—the precise number not ascertained—and two prisoners, named Braden and Daly, whose arrest and imprisonment for horse stealing we noticed last week, were forcibly taken therefrom. The keys to the cell where the prisoners were confined were first obtained by some person walking boldly into a room occupied by Mr. Reeves, the jailor, in his absence, and taking them from the cell on which they were hanging, and retreating before his exit could be prevented by the females who were present. There were three ladies in the room, which is immediately over the jail, at the time, and on going to the door they beheld a number of men descending to the basement where the prisoners were confined. None of the persons were disguised, and all were unknown to the women. On being asked what they wanted one of the persons advised the ladies to be quiet and they would not be hurt; and in a few minutes the whole number re-appeared with the prisoners, threw the keys into the door and departed. A messenger was immediately dispatched to another part of the city for Mr. Reeves and an alarm given, but too late to avert the evil already accomplished.

Nothing further was heard or known of the affair until 10 o'clock yesterday, (Sunday), when one people were startled by a rumor that the prisoners were seen hanging by the neck to a tree, some two miles above Florence, and about eight miles north of this city. This rumor proved, alas! too true. On visiting the spot indicated both bodies were found as described, where they must have been suspended at least twelve hours. The prisoners were shackled at the time they were taken from the jail, and the irons were still on when the bodies were discovered. The corpse of Braden presented the most frightful spectacle of which it is possible to conceive—the rope, either by accident or design, having been placed in his mouth instead of under his chin, by his inhuman murderers.

[Omaha Nebraskian, 10th.

FUNERALS AND OFFICE-SEEKERS.—A recent letter from Paris says:

A rather new and ingenious method of pushing one's fortune is the subject of conversation here. Attending funerals is so arranged in Paris that an opportunity of scraping acquaintance with influential people, either at Pere-la-Chaise, or in the mortuary apartment, or at the service in church, is too good a chance to be thrown away. A lately deceased gentleman, who had been made a "prefect de department" to the wonder of his friends, actually obtained that post by assiduous attendance on the obsequies of folks where he was likely to meet statesmen, the Minister who appointed him taking it for granted that he belonged to a very high class of society, from constantly seeing him at these grand gatherings.

WOULDST BITE SUCH BAIT.—Our friend Jones has been doing homage to a pair of bright eyes, and talking tender things by moonlight, lately. A few evenings since, Jones resolved to "make his destiny secure." Accordingly he fell on his knees before the fair dulcinea, and made his passion known. Much to his surprise she refused him out flat. Jumping to his feet he informed her in no choice terms that there were as good fish in the sea as ever were caught. Judge of the exasperation of our worthy swain, when she coolly replied: "Yes, but they don't bite at toads!"

Alabama Intelligence.

The Tallapoosa Times of the 12th says:

We are informed that Enoch Howard, a citizen of this county, was found dead some six or eight miles northeast of this place on Friday morning last. The circumstances of the case, as we learn them, are: he left this place on Friday morning with a jug of spirits, and it seems on his way, when within a quarter or half mile of home, he got into a creek and got very wet, and after scrambling about he got out, and was found dead about a hundred yards beyond the creek. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "death by freezing."

F. M. Young, Esq., an esteemed citizen of Cherokee county, residing near Gadsden, committed suicide a few days since by stabbing himself with a knife.

A little girl, aged about five years, daughter of Mr. Gilman Davis, of Stephentown, Pike county, was burned to death a few days ago—her clothes having caught fire while she reached over a stove to pour water from a tea-kettle. From her chin she was burnt to a crisp, the flesh being literally cooked; yet she lived thirty-six hours, when death relieved her of her pains.

The Eufaula Spirit of the South gives the following account of a recent affray in Henry county:

A serious affray occurred in Henry county on Friday last, a short distance from the Barbour Line, on the stage road from this place to Abbeville. The parties were two brothers, Reason and James Hays on one side, and Green and William Wood, also brothers on the other. We learn that a difficulty had been pending between them for some weeks, and that the Hays had made recent and public threats against the Woods. Reason Hays was shot through the hand in the attempt to draw a pistol, but nevertheless succeeded in firing several shots. Both Hays were severely wounded, receiving each a load of buckshot from a double-barrelled gun, and at last accounts their recovery was considered doubtful. Neither of the Woods were injured, although the ball from a repeater passed through the hat band of one of them, within a quarter of an inch of his head.

The Ringgold Express tells of a gay but green Lotharia, who had deceived a confiding girl in Whitfield county, and took her over to Ringgold under promise of marriage, where he offered the sum total of his assets—three dollars—to any of the boys who would play justice and marry them to "satisfy the gal." The boys managed to get a license, and a *bona fide* justice, and had him securely tied before he knew it!

LATER FROM THE KANSAS GOLD DISTRICT.—The Commercial Gazette of Wyandotte City, Kansas, says "a miner from Ohio, whose name we did not learn, passed through this city on Thursday, on his way East, having in his possession over two thousand dollars in treasure, which he had acquired by his own labor in the Cherry Creek mines. He exhibited the gold to a number of our citizens."

[From the Kansas Tribune, Jan. 10.]

Mr. O'Donnell, a resident and business man of Lawrence, came into our city last night direct from the gold mines. He passed through this place in September last, on his way out. Stayed about four weeks in the mines. Brings upwards of $70 of the precious metal, besides quantities of sand containing gold, which he intends washing on reaching home. Reports six hundred persons in the mines; met and passed several companies going out, on his way coming in. The grass along the route made very good feed for his cattle. Came by way of South Platte route, but says that this road will be impassable in the spring, and that there is less wood and water on this route than on the Southern. Both of these routes are round about, and thinks that he may go in the spring—as he stated to us that he certainly would return—up the Republican Fork, making the distance considerably less.

Mr. O'Donnell showed us about seventy dollars of gold dust, some of the specimen lumps being worth sixty cents cash. He said that he did not wish to influence any person to go there, but that *he* should by all means return to the diggings early in the spring. That he only went out on a prospecting tour, and had intended to reach this point by the 1st of January, on his way in. Only six inches of snow on the plains. The gold, says Mr. O'Donnell, is found all over the large extent of country, and that he saw diggings where they got eight feet of paying sand by stripping off one foot of earth.

These items in reference to the Kansas gold mines can be relied on as strictly true. Mr. O'Donnell is a man of integrity, and cares not whether others go there or not.

MURDER IN THE CHOCTAW NATION—*A Master Killed by his Slave.*—A correspondent in the Choctaw Nation writes us that Mr. Richard Harkins, who resided near the line, on Little river, was recently murdered by one of his own slaves, a negro man, who struck him on the head with an axe, and carrying him to the river, a distance of nearly half a mile, tied a large stone to his body and threw it in. After several days search for the murdered man, the negro was suspected of the murder, and after giving him a few lashes, he confessed to the above facts, and stated that he was induced to commit the deed by an old negro woman, who persuaded him that if he would kill his master they would be taken back to where they came from. The negro showed those in search of the body the place where he had thrown it into the river, and when they drew it out he leaped into the water and attempted to drown himself. He was taken out, however, and he and the old woman, his accomplice, were burned to death.

[Washington (Ark.) Telegraph, 12th.

THE KANSAS-MISSOURI DIFFICULTIES.—Mr. J. A. Weaver communicates to the Jefferson City Examiner of the 15th the following piece of information:

I notice in your issue of this morning a small error in your notice of "News from the Border," but which I found, on my visit to the House of Representatives, was magnified into some importance. The error was in the location of the fort built by Montgomery, Brown & Co., on the Missouri border. Instead of the present fort being a third of a mile from the border, it is—or one of them, for there are more than one—some eight or ten miles. Another is some thirteen miles from the State line; and a third, which I have not seen, but which I have sufficiently reliable information to satisfy my mind is really building, is only some four miles. A fort was commenced some months ago, by old Brown, within one-third (perhaps less) of a mile of the State line, but, through my exertions as an officer commissioned by ex-Governor Denver, was deserted and abandoned by Brown in an unfinished condition. These forts—for so they may be called—are located, one in Bourbon, and the other in Linn county, in the Territory of Kansas, and are of sufficient strength to defy anything short of artillery. The walls are composed of logs and earth, and in the smallest fort are three feet thick.

These outlaws have in their possession two pieces of brass cannon. One of these I have seen, and is a six pound howitzer. Their arms, of which they have a large quantity, are of the best—Sharpe's, Minnie, and the common U. S. and Kentucky rifle; muskets, shot-guns, and Colt's and other revolvers. Most of them have the Sharpe or Minnie rifle, and from one to four revolvers.

Their numbers, from the best information I can obtain (and I have myself seen many of them, living in the disturbed district, at Paris, Linn County,) are from two hundred to three hundred and fifty in the field, with from two to three hundred, or more, whom they can gather from different parts of the Territory and the adjoining counties in Missouri, in case of emergency.

Were the hour not so late I might give a detailed and connected account of the state of affairs on the border, but will let this suffice, with the additional statement, that at least five of the reported murders were actually committed by these outlaws; and of the robberies you have not heard half.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—A late Hartford paper has the following:

Great excitement prevails in Newark, Conn., in consequence of the announcement that Frederick B. Brigham, until within a few months since Principal in that place of the Union School, had been arrested on a grand juror's complaint for an attempt to poison his wife. The testimony went to show that the prisoner had administered poison to her at various times since she gave birth to an infant by means of her medicines and food, and more especially by an *apple*, which she did not eat, but without his knowledge, conveyed to her physician, by whom, and also by Professor St. John, at his instance, its contents were subjected to various chemical tests, and found by each to contain a large quantity of arsenic—say from ten to twelve grains. The evidence was listened to with breathless attention by a crowded and most interested auditory, and at its conclusion the case was submitted to the Justice without argument save very briefly on the single point of the amount of bail to be required of the prisoner for his appearance at the next session of the Superior Court of this county, to be held in March, when it was promptly fixed at $5000. No event of a similar nature has ever excited such deep interest among the people of that vicinity. The high position held by the accused in that community, until within a short time, as a successful instructor of youth, a member of the Church, Superintendent of a Sabbath School, and a gentleman of popular and winning address, and the delicate condition of his wife, appealing so tenderly to the kindest sympathies of all; these and other considerations have combined to throw around this case elements calculated to stir the popular mind to its depths, as in the celebrated case of Professor Webster.

It is said that during a trial before Norbury, Curran one day lost his temper, and used language highly displeasing to his irascible lordship, who, turning to his "yoke fellow" on the bench, remarked on what he was pleased to call "the impudence of a little bantam whom he could put in his pocket." Curran, overhearing the last seven words only, slowly shook his head, and pityingly looking upon his lordship, said: "Ah! my lord, you would then have more law in your pocket than ever you had in your head!"

The man who courted an investigation says it isn't half so pleasant as courting an affectionate girl.

JOHNSTON & TURNER.

GREAT EMPORIUM!

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

—AND—

CAPS! CAPS!! CAPS!!!

FOR THE MILLION!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOHNSTON & TURNER,

UNDER THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

On St. Charles Street,

Near the FRONT ENTRANCE,

—Have just opened—

THE GREATEST STOCK

—OF—

HATS AND CAPS

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY!

They have, something in that line to suit the taste of

EVERYBODY,

MAN, BOY OR CHILD;

Whether it be to Work or to Visit in—for Fair Weather or Foul—for Peace or for War—for

HUNTING, BATHING, OR COURTING!!

All demands made upon their Stock is sure to meet with a ready response.

To show their customers the great variety kept, they will enumerate to a moderate extent. They will first call attention to their stock of

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS,

Consisting of the different varieties of

FRENCH CASSIMERE—Latest Style.

AMERICAN CASSIMERE—Latest Style.

FRENCH FUR—Latest Style.

AMERICAN FUR—Latest Style.

FRENCH SILK—Latest Style.

AMERICAN SILK—Latest Style.

—ALSO—

All of the above-named qualities of the

NEW ORLEANS CREOLE STYLE!

which is not to be SURPASSED by anything ever produced.

They have on hand also a very large stock of

FELT HATS,

being all the varieties of—

SOFT BEAVER HATS, with Low Crown or High, to suit the taste.

Fine French Fur MALAKOFFS and REDANS, with Broad or Narrow Brims.

Fine Black and Colored French, English and American FUR HATS—Broad or Narrow Brim—High or Low Crown.

BENGAL PLAIDS of French, English or American manufacture.

AMERICAN FUR HATS of all qualities.

WOOL HATS at all prices.

They also have the following described kinds of

GENTLEMEN'S YOUTHS' AND BOYS

CAPS:

SCOTCH BONNETS, YORKSHIRE CASSIMERE, French Cassimere and Cloth, English and American do.

Oil Silk CAPS and CAP COVERS—Plaid, Black and Colored Silk.

Black, Blue and Brown Silk Velvet CAPS—All patterns.

United States Army and Regulation CAPS.

FANCY CAPS, with Plumes—for Children.

Common Cloth and Cassimere CAPS, for Servants, etc., etc

FOR THE LADIES

—They have—

RIDING HATS

In the following variety:

EMPRESS EUGENIA BEAVER, with Magnificent Ostrich Plumes.

Rich Black and Colored HATS, with Plumes to suit.

American Ladies' HATS, with Eagle Plumes.

Besides the above named Goods, they have a fine assortment of—

UMBRELLAS AND CANES,

Of all Descriptions of French, English and American manufacture.

FINE LEATHER HAT BOXES,

HAT AND COAT BRUSHES,

And last, though not least, a SPLENDID ARTICLE of

FURRED GLOVES

—And—

GAUNTLETS,

—For—

PILOTS AND EQUESTRIANS!

—Also—

RIDING AND HUNTING WHIPS.

LADIES' RIDING WHIPS, with Magnificent Gold Heads.

GENTLEMEN'S RIDING AND HUNTING WHIPS, with Gold Heads, and splendidly mounted with fine Ivory Carvings, etc.

FINELY MOUNTED COACH WHIPS, with Gold, Silver and Ivory Mountings.

The prices for all these Goods are at as low a figure as they can be bought anywhere in the Southwest, and all articles are warranted good.

JOHNSTON & TURNER,

St. Charles Hat Emporium,

Under the Hotel.

PEBBLE SPECTACLES.—THE undersigned—successors to Gregor & Wilson—will continue to keep the largest assortment of Pebble SPECS in this city, and have reduced the prices—

Steel Frames	$3 00 to $4 50
Silver	6 00 to 7 00
Fine Gold	12 00 to 16 00

We make no "professorial hunting pretensions," neither are we agents for any particular manufacturer, yet we guarantee to suit any person's vision with an article equal to any to be found in the United States.

N. B.—PEBBLE LENSES cut to suit any frame.

GEO. W. GREGOR & CO.,

d27 tf corner Camp and Canal sts.

CHAS. R. RAILEY & CO.

CHAS. R. RAILEY & CO., GENERAL GROCERS

—And Dealers in—

LIQUORS, WINES, CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

No. 17 Tchoupitoulas and

No. 24 Gravier street,

Offer for sale, on reasonable terms, the following articles:

Brandy—

200 packages, various qualities.

Whisky—

250 packages OLD BOURBON,

MONONGAHELA,

IRISH,

SCOTCH,

RECTIFIED.

Gin—

HOLLAND,

AMERICAN.

Wines in Wood—

MADEIRA,

PORT,

SHERRY,

SWEET and DRY MALAGA.

Wines in Glass—

CLARET,

WHITE WINES,

SAUTERNE,

BARSAC, etc., etc.

Champagne—

200 baskets assorted.

Sundries—

BRANDY CHERRIES—Glass and cork stops.

BRANDY FRUITS—Assorted.

ABSYNTHE—Various brands.

ANISETTE—All qualities.

CHERRY BRANDY and CHERRY BOUNCE.

CURACOA.

CORDIALS—Assorted, all kinds.

KIRSCH.

MARASCHINO.

PEPPERMINT.

ORANGE FLOWER WATER.

WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

RASPBERRY BRANDY.

APPLE BRANDY—Old and fine.

PEACH BRANDY.

CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

LONDON PORTER—Quarts and pints.

SCOTCH AND INDIA ALE—Quarts and pints.

PORTER AND ALE—In Boxes, qts. and pts., Amer'n.

Tobacco—

500 boxes, of all styles.

Pounds, half pounds, 4's, 10's, TWIST.

POCKET LUMP, etc., from the lowest grade to the highest quality and price.

Cigars—

All the approved brands of fine Havana CIGARS.

An assortment of German CIGARS.

Cuba Sixes, etc., etc.

Snuff—

Lorillard's, Garrett's, Goodwin's, Scott's, etc., etc., etc.

Pipes—

PIPES of every description.

PIPE HEADS of assorted qualities.

Goodwin's Smoking and Yellow Bank TOBACCO.

Gail's .. ..

Tea—Tea—Tea—

IMPERIAL, in half chests, of every quality—100 pkgs

.. in 6, 12 and 17 lb. boxes .. 200 ..

.. in canisters of 1 and 2 lbs. each. 100 ..

GUNPOWDER, in hf. chests, of every quality, 50 ..

.. in 6 lb., 12 lb. and canisters, 100 ..

YOUNG HYSON, hf. chests, ass'd quality, 50 ..

OOLONG POUCHONG, ... 100 ..

.. .. in 10, 15 and 20 lb., 100 ..

POUCHONG, in 5 and 8 oz. papers, 100 ..

Pickles, Preserves, Ketchups, etc.

Ground Spices.

Wood and Willow Ware.

Spices—

100 bags PEPPER.

20 tcbes and half bales CLOVES.

50 bags ALLSPICE.

500 mats CASSIA.

1000 pounds NUTMEGS.

200 ..