CORONA DE CABARGA, THE WELL KNOWN REGALIA DEL REY.

Havana, December 20, 1859.

José Domingo, Esq., New Orleans:

Dear Sir: We authorize you by this letter to inform the public that you are the Sole Agent in your city for our brand of Cigars known as CORONA.

Yours, truly,

ANT. CABARGA & CO.

Jose Domingo, IMPORTER OF HAVANA CIGARS, No. 14 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET.

PLOWS.....PLOWS.....PLOWS.

UNIVERSAL PLOWS.

Agricultural Implements,

GRAIN CRADLES, FANNING MILLS, CORN SHELLERS, STRAW CUTTERS, ROAD SCRAPERS, etc.

C. H. SLOCOMB & CO., 62 Canal street.

PREMIUM PLOWS AND SCRAPERS.

WATER! WATER!! CLEAR, PURE WATER!

HYDRAULIC SELF-CLEANING FILTER,

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE! Save the Pieces! ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

Spalding's Prepared Glue

PATTON, SMITH & PUTNAM, CORNER OF MAGAZINE AND GRAVIER STREETS, Agents for the Sale of MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

Manufactured Tobacco,

STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES.

LOUISIANA STEAM CLOTHING MANUFACTORY. 165.....Canal Street.....167 New Orleans.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.—J. E. DUNCAN & CO.,

Woodman & Bement, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, CHOICE GOODS—SELECTED MEDICINES, WOODMAN & BEMENT.

Hostetter's Bitters. WOODMAN & BEMENT.

Bi-Carb. Soda. WOODMAN & BEMENT.

Bruff Brother & Seaver, 44.....WARREN ST.....44 New York. CELEBRATED OVAL EYE COTTON HOES. R. P. BRUFF'S AXES.

Fassman's Iron Tie. H. FASSMAN.

Lillie's PATENT CHILLED IRON SAFES. WE CLAIM THAT Lillie's Patent Wrought AND CHILLED IRON SAFE, POWDER-PROOF COMBINATION LOCK, FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents, No. 80 Camp street.

Selling Out of Fall Goods. 154.....CANAL STREET.....154 MRS. J. STILLMAN French Millinery and Fancy Goods, MRS. J. STILLMAN.

Chs. Farre Champagne, S. D. GRATIAA & CO.,

Boots, Shoes and Brogans, AT WHOLESALE. FROST & CO.

HATS—CAPS, etc., AT WHOLESALE. FROST & CO.

To Advertisers. A. B. STRAWBRIDGE & CO., AGENTS FOR ALL THE BEST CIRCULATED NEWSPAPERS IN THE SOUTH-WEST, CHEAPLY AND SURELY, No. 22 COMMERCIAL PLACE.

F. & L. Piffet, No. 18 CANAL STREET, NEAR CARONDELET STREET, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, RIBBONS, AND American, English, French, German, and CHINESE FANCY GOODS.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED, BY J. O. NIXON, AT No. 70 CAMP STREET.

VOLUME XII. TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1860. NUMBER 281.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1860.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

The talk opened yesterday somewhat despondingly, brought about by the rather depressing advices per the Nova Scotian, and the very large receipts of cotton, which are counting up towards three millions bales for Wednesday, 1st February, at meridian; and if the Memphis shipments for the Atlantic ports are considered, these figures will be overtopped. Therefore, in the absence of later advices, particularly those due by the America, of the 14th inst., there was very little disposition evinced to operate yesterday, and the day closed with less sales than on any day for weeks past. A correspondent sends us his views, that he feels comfortable in reviewing the exports of cotton to England; that Liverpool will, with ordinary passages, get it at the rate of one hundred thousand bales per week, for the first eight weeks of the present year. We suppose, or infer, rather, that our correspondent feels comfortable, that we are sending cotton enough to England to assist in paying for the large importations of dry goods and other merchandise; that is, we are sending cotton at a 2:40 pace to pay our debts, either as interest on some three hundred millions of various kinds of bonds, or to balance crinoline and hoops accounts; the great balances for which, somehow or another, find the way into the hands of the old Grand Marm, Threadneedle street, London, for collection, much to the satisfaction of Governor and deputy Governors of the old Lady, the Bank of England, which, report says, intended, at the last dates, to enhance the rate of interest.

The further talk was, there is something systematically wrong in the general management of the cotton trade in Liverpool; that importers, consignees and operators in that town, do not understand the selling and managing of large consignments of cotton; that they are swerved and influenced by the Cottonocracy of Manchester; that if there is no demand for goods and yarns, a great bug-a-boo is raised, and many other things called into requisition to operate on cotton. It is manifest at this time, and has been for three or four years past, that the Liverpool importers, operators and dealers in cotton, do not understand the real principles of the cotton trade. They allow the New York jockeys to control shipments in a great measure; in fact, the Liverpool merchants do not, even in this advanced age, really and truly understand the science of the great cotton trade. It is suggested that it would be an excellent move for some half dozen of our old and intelligent cotton factors, with an equal number of our shrewd and sagacious brokers, to proceed to Liverpool to teach and learn the merchants of that town how to sell cotton. Located in Liverpool, our factors and brokers would soon inform the importers and operators, from day to day, how to manage and checkmate the spinners of Manchester. In the meantime, there was very little inclination observable yesterday to move in the staple.

The receipts of cotton and Western produce are large. On the great levee it was very active yesterday. Arrivals of rich argosies were numerous; consequently, there was great activity on Poydras, Tchoupitoulas and New Levee streets. It is not much use to allude to the levee and landings, as it is well known the movements there correspond with previous years; although the receipts of sugar at the depot are much less than last year.

The Mobile folks seem much elated that the ship Francis B. Cutting, which was cleared at that port last week for Havre, had taken out 2382 bales of cotton, weighing 1,353,672 pounds; when, on her last voyage from New Orleans, she carried 2383 bales—one bale more—weighing 1,355,500 pounds. Do not our Mobile friends know that, from time immemorial, Alabama cotton has been of greater weight than Louisiana, owing to dust and sand? As for the compressing of cotton, it is generally the received opinion that the cotton presses of New Orleans can squeeze a bale of cotton into as small a compact as any other presses extant. As our Mobile cotemporaries seem to be elated on this increase, and intimating that it is considerable of an item, how is it that vessels come from Mobile to New Orleans to take loads of cotton to Europe? We are getting along tolerable well here in the Crescent City; and the Mobilians can go on boasting, and when a ship is loaded in their bay, a score of miles from town, with seven thousand bales of cotton, as the great cargo of the Ocean Monarch, we shall acknowledge that ship owners and masters gain largely by loading in the Bay of Mobile.

The mails continue at sixes and sevens. Though the placard at the Post-Office yesterday said there were mails from New York to the 24th inst., there were no papers at hand. We learn that Col. Wright's immaculate circular of last week came through. The Africa's mails also came through in part. The balance, as well as the balance of the Europa's, due eight days ago, will be along some time during this week. It would be a most fortunate thing that the entire Post-Office Department be abolished, and the carrying of letters and papers given to parties who would deliver them in the shortest time. Abolish the mail service, and the incendiary newspapers and publications from the North would not receive any circulation in the South. It was reported that a mail was received yesterday over the Jackson Railroad, from somewhere north of Baltimore.

The Varieties.

"Our American Cousin" started for a "wun"—as Lord Dundreary has it—last night. The house was jammed and packed up stairs and down in every conceivable nook and corner where there was standing room, and a splendid array of lady auditors made dress circle, second tier and parquette brilliant as a flower bed in May or a pea patch in June. Mr. John Owens figured as *Asa Trenchard*, the "American Cousin," and he did the rabid type of "Varmount Yankee" with infinite unction and gusto, his impossible American and Sothern's impossible Englishman keeping the house in a condition of continuous uproarious merriment. Sothern's *Lord Dundreary* is the quintessence of comic nonsensicality; a ridiculously concocted portrayal of the sober silliness of a shallow brain too weak to know its own failings, except the failure to sneeze—the acme of the noble whiskerando's ambition, and goal which he constantly fails to achieve. Sothern accomplishes the addling caricature of a fop of the first water marvellously. Miss Charlotte Thompson was exceedingly charming, graceful and every way appropriate as *Florence Trenchard*, and Miss Sara Stevens made the quieter part of *Mary Meredith* very winning and agreeable. Mr. Couldock brought his art to bear on *Abel Murcott*, and rendered the part of the besotted but right-minded victim of Bacchus with great power and effect. Mr. Leffingwell played *Sir Edward Trenchard*, and did not look the least like old Tackleton as the handsome, stately representative of the nobleman. Mr. Briggs was everything to be desired as *Lieut. Vernon*; ditto Mrs. Chapman as *Mrs. Mountchessington*; ditto Mr. Morris as *Coyle*; ditto Miss Couldock as *Augusta*; ditto Mrs. Preston as *Georgiana*, the "sick gal"—in fact every character was sufficiently well done, and everything evinced the most careful and thorough preparation of the piece from beginning to end. There was no balk or wrong movement from the curtain rise to its final fall, though it was a first performance.

Somebody defines character as "the only personal property which everybody looks after for you."

If a man can be fired with ardor, why can't a musket be fired with the same material?

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

FURTHER INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE.

STEAMER FULTON ARRIVED AT NEW YORK.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

THE HOUSE STILL UNORGANIZED.

Mr. Pennington Adopted by the Republicans.

ANOTHER EXCITING SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

[BY THE NATIONAL AND AMERICAN LINES.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The steamship Fulton, of the Havre and Southampton line, has arrived at this port, with advices from Southampton of the 11th inst.

Her commercial advices have been fully anticipated by the Nova Scotian, at Portland.

The Fulton's mails for the South were forwarded by the early morning train.

Advices from Italy state that the Pope had addressed another appeal for protection to all the Catholic powers except Sardinia.

Grave charges were rife against Austria to the effect that she was engaged in a disguised intervention in Italian affairs, and direct contravention of the Villafranca and Zurich treaties.

Le Norde, the Russian organ, stigmatizes the conduct of Austria as dishonorable and seriously endangering the continuance of peace.

Active preparations are being made in France for the completion of the Suez canal, notwithstanding the protest of the Turkish Government.

A new pamphlet against the temporal power of the Pope has made its appearance in the Legations and in Tuscany.

In some of the Papal provinces serious revolutionary manifestations have been made, but no general outbreak had followed.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The steamship Empire City arrived at this port on the 29th.

Her news is of an unimportant character, and was anticipated by the Moses Taylor at New Orleans.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Important from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Black Republican members of Congress held a caucus at noon on Saturday, according to previous announcement.

Much excitement prevailed. The meeting is represented as having been a very stormy one.

After an exciting discussion upon the present position of the party, Mr. Sherman withdrew his name as a candidate for the Speakership.

The caucus, however, could not agree upon a candidate, and no nomination was made, but it was thought the Republicans would unite upon Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey.

There has been a great deal of canvassing to-day among the Republicans, as also among Conservative members of Congress, but nothing definite has been arrived at by either party as to who shall be their candidate for Speaker.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—In the Senate to-day nothing important transpired.

The House met to-day under considerable excitement, owing to the fact becoming generally known that the Black Republicans had determined to concentrate their vote on Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey.

The Democrats and South Americans, after an active canvass, determined to sustain Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, as their candidate for Speaker, as being less objectionable to either party than any member that they could unite upon.

Under the belief that a Speaker would be elected to-day, the galleries of the House were densely crowded with spectators at an early hour, and many ladies and their attendants took places upon the floor of the House, depriving members of their seats. A motion having been made to exclude the ladies and other unprivileged persons entirely from the floor of the House, a flippant discussion arose, which occupied the greater portion of the day, and very much obstructed the business of the session.

The floor was finally cleared of spectators, and the House proceeded to the fortieth ballot, which resulted in the largest vote of the session, although the Republican candidate, Mr. Pennington, came no nearer being elected then did Mr. Sherman during his contest for the Speakership—their vote still falling three short of an election.

The fortieth ballot resulted as follows: The whole number of votes cast was 234; necessary to a choice, 118. Pennington, of New Jersey, received 115; Smith, of North Carolina, 113; Scattering, 6.

The announcement of the ballot created great excitement in the galleries, as well as on the floor. Mr. Smith gained one upon his previous vote, and the vote for Pennington was larger than that of any previous ballot.

After order had been restored, two more ballots were taken without effecting an election, the vote being nearly the same as that of the fortieth ballot.

There being no prospect of an election the House adjourned.

Annexation to Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The New York Tribune's Washington correspondent states, on what he considers good authority, that a plan has been agreed upon by the Democratic members of the Senate to extend the western line of Kansas to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and to extend the northern line to the Platte river, the object of which is to make the State Democratic. The measure is to be introduced by an amendment to the House bill for the admission of Kansas as a State. If the House refuses to concur in the amendment, the Senate will vote to exclude Kansas from the Union until the next session of Congress.

Courier Express.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—A courier express is about to be established between the two termini of the San Francisco Telegraph Line, by Messrs. Russell & Majors. They will contract to make the run between the two points in ten days.

Destructive Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The store situated on the corner of Nassau and Fulton streets, occupied by Messrs. Wynkoop, Hollenbeck & Co., printers, was destroyed by fire, together with the Ledger Press Room of Mr. Robert Bonner.

The loss of the former amounted to $175,000, which was covered by insurance.

The extensive drug store of Messrs. Ward, Close & Co., situated on Courtland street, was also destroyed by fire.

Sentenced to be Hung.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 30.—Francis Michael, a porter on board the steamship Marion, was sentenced last Saturday to be hung on the 2d day of March, for attempting to assist a slave in leaving the State on board of the said steamship.

The Paraguay Treaty.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Don Jose Gerges arrived in this city to-day. He comes for the purpose of exchanging ratifications upon the recent treaty concluded between the United States and Paraguay, known as the Bolivian treaty. He also wishes to arbitrate upon the question of indemnity to the United States and Paraguay Navigation Company.

Deaths.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—Mr. Henry D. Gilpin, formerly U. S. District Attorney-General, died in this city.

PRINCETON, Jan. 30.—Mr. Joseph A. Alexander, Professor in the Theological Seminary of this place, died on Saturday, the 28th inst. He was a man of great talent, and ranked as one of the best teachers of the Seminary.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30.—Col. Ely Moore, Register at the Land Office in Lecompton, Kansas, died at that place on the 26th inst.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The sales of Cotton to-day amounted to 700 bales. Middling Uplands is quoted at 11¼ to 11½. Potashes closed dull. Cuba Sugar closed quiet. Muscovado Sugar closed at 7¼ to 7½. New Orleans Fair Refining Sugar is quoted at 8¼c. ℔ ℔. The Flour market closed dull, the sales consisting of 4000 bbls., at $4 90 to $5 00. Oats closed dull at 44½ to 45c. per bushel. Eastern Mess Pork is quoted at $17 50. The market closed quiet.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 30.—Flour closed buoyant at $5 50 to $5 55. Provisions closed buoyant. Wheat is quoted at 50c per bushel. The market closed with an advancing tendency. Oats closed firm at 45c per bushel. Barley declined 3c.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 30.—The Ohio river, at this point, is falling, with six feet six inches of water in the canal.

VICKSBURG, Jan. 30.—The steamer South American passed down at 1, the Fanny Bullitt at 3, and the Universe at 5 o'clock this evening.

The Hopes of England on the Dissolution of the American Union.

[From the London Post (Government Organ), Jan. 7.]

Within the last month, the Victoria Bridge, the greatest triumph of engineering science, has been opened, and the wealth of the Western States and of Canada will be carried along the Grand Trunk Railway to the Atlantic terminus at Portland. Canada—thanks to British and provincial capital and enterprise—possesses the longest separate line of railway in the world. It is, however, greatly to be regretted that this line was not continued exclusively through British territory to Halifax; but this object we have a sanguine hope will be accomplished whenever that general confederation of the States of British North America comes to take place—a matter which has so long engaged the attention of the people of Canada, and must, at no distant day, engage the attention of the British Parliament.

If a war should unfortunately occur between England and the United States, the former would be excluded during one half of the year from all direct access to Canada. Again, if the Northern States should separate from the Southern on the question of slavery—one which now so fiercely agitates the public mind in America—that portion of the Grand Trunk Railway which traverses Maine might at any day be closed against England, unless, indeed, the people of that State, with an eye to commercial profit, should offer to annex themselves to Canada. On military, as well as commercial grounds, it is obviously necessary that British North America should possess on the Atlantic a port open at all times of the year—a port which, whilst the terminus of that railway communication which is destined to do so much for the development and consolidation of the wealth and prosperity of British North America, will make England equally in peace and war, independent of the United States.

We trust that the question of confederation will be speedily forced upon the attention of Her Majesty's Ministers. The present time is most propitious for its discussion. Whilst the most distinguished men in the United States, such as the President and Gen. Winfield Scott, view with natural distrust and apprehension the agitation which is growing up in America in favor of a dissolution of the Union, the people of Canada are quiet and contented under British rule, thinking more of economy and trade than any constitutional changes which they know could not confer upon them a single iota of real liberty and happiness more than they now enjoy. But if slavery is to be the Nemesis of republican America—if separation is to take place—the confederated States of British North America, then a strong and compact nation, would virtually hold the balance of power on the continent, and lead to the restoration of that influence which more than eighty years ago England was supposed to have lost. This object, with the uncertain future of republican institutions in the United States before us, is a subject worthy of the early and earnest consideration of the Parliament and people of the mother country.

A NICE PET.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Times relates the following:

Apropos to traveling, let me give you a little railroad incident, which occurred a few nights since while riding on one of the lines leading to this city, about midnight. I noticed a lady and gentleman on the seat in front of me—the lady in a sound sleep, with her head reclining upon the shoulder of her companion. She was sitting on the side, next to the middle of the car, and I was regarding her in that condition which usually "comes o'er us" at that hour, when I was somewhat surprised to see the head of a snake slowly rise up between her and the arm of the seat, until about a foot of his body was in sight. There he stood, erect as a grenadier, slowly looking around in one direction after another, and thrusting out his tongue. I had shaken such reptiles from my blankets at night, upon the great plains and among the Rocky Mountains too often to be much startled by his sudden appearance; but here, in a country which has been settled for two hundred years, the sight struck me as decidedly novel. What was to be done?

My first impulse was to behead the snake where he "towered," but he might possibly be domesticated, and there would be a row! I might wake the lady, and call her attention to him; but she possessed nerves (and most American ladies do) there would be a worse row, with screaming or fainting into the bargain.

To wake a gentleman whom I had seen conversing with her an hour previous, seemed the more prudent course; and I did so. He at once informed me that the snake was an anaconda from South America—one of twelve which the parties were taking home with them out of curiosity. Their box had been placed near the stove, and this one aroused from his torpor by the heat, had escaped from it. The lady on being awakened, neither fainted or screamed; but took up the truant reptile as kindly and familiarly as if he had been a lap dog, and deposited him again with his eleven companions, assuring me that *had* I killed him it would have been a heavy grief to her!

Arrivals at the Hotels Yesterday.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—J F Kehoe, J A Powell, C D Phillips and lady, J P Caruthers, C L Nelson, J H Brinkley, [illegible]

Local Intelligence.

MORTUARY.—According to the report of the Board of Health, there were 139 interments in the city cemeteries last week.

EXAMINATION OF EDWARD ISRAEL.—The examination of Edward Israel, charged with the murder of George Rose, by shooting, in the bar-room of the St. Charles Hotel, came up before Recorder Summers yesterday. The prisoner had Randell Hunt to defend him.

Several of the most important witnesses, those examined before the Coroner, were absent. Those examined threw small light on the matter.

In order to secure, if possible, witnesses who know something of the homicide, the case was continued to the 4th proximo.

FIGHT IN A DAGUERREOTYPE SALOON.—A steamboat hand, named Samuel W. Williams, yesterday afternoon went into the picture saloon of John Brunell, at the corner of Hospital and Old Levee streets. The story is that the boatman refused to pay for the pictures when taken, on the ground that they were not good pictures, and not worth paying for. At any rate, Williams and Brunell had a fight; Brunell beating Williams over the head and bleeding him with a club, and Williams drawing a knife and giving Brunell a stab which was believed to be dangerous. Officer Omedas, hearing the fight, rushed up stairs and arrested Williams. Brunell is abed at his residence, adjacent to his picture gallery. Williams had a very bloody head, and had badly cut one of his fingers in using his own knife.

MURDER IN JEFFERSON CITY.—A stranger, whose name it is supposed was Hors, was murdered in Jefferson City at about 9 o'clock on Sunday night. His body was found lying in front of a lumber yard on Valence street, between Magazine and Live Oak. He had been killed by violent blows in the head with some heavy, blunt weapon, and his pockets were turned inside out, seeming to show that the murder had been perpetrated for purposes of robbery.

Mr. Carbo, Superintendent of the saw mill and lumber yard, near which the body was found, states that but a little while previously he saw the man, afterwards identified as the deceased, in company with another man; the deceased, or Hors, having in his hand a silver-headed cane, and the other man having in his hand a stick of wood or piece of lumber. As Carbo passed them, Hors hailed him, and, stating that he was a stranger, asked where he could go to get lodging for the night. They all went along together, and whilst Carbo was giving directions to Hors which way to go for lodgings, the other man called out to Hors, with an oath, to come his way. Hors then went to him, and proposed to Carbo to come over and take a drink with them. Carbo accompanied them over to a coffeehouse; the third man left his stick outside, and went in with Hors; Carbo did not go in; and whilst the other two were inside drinking Carbo went on home. That was all he knew, until the dead body of Hors was found.

The silver-headed cane seen in Hors' hand was found lying by his body. About ten feet from the body was found a piece of lumber, similar to that seen in the unknown man's hand. It had blood on it, and a dent in one of the edges, supposed to have been caused by the violence of the blows inflicted with it. A Mississippi five-dollar bill and a two-dollar-and-ahalf gold piece were found in his pockets, and a small quantity of silver change on the ground by him. In one of his pockets, also, were found a small programme of the performance at the Amphitheatre, and a number for a seat.

That his name was Hors, and that he either belonged to the steamer Natchez, or had been a passenger on her, was inferred from a bill found upon him, to-wit: "Mr. Hors, due bar-room steamer Natchez for drinks, $2. Freeman." He was a very well dressed man.

Mr. Carbo described the probable murderer as a short and slim man, with a black beard. Coroner Young was to set about his investigation last evening.

SHOOTING AND STABBING.—Felix Polk was arrested on Customhouse street, on Sunday night, by officer Smith, on a charge of having shot at or shot some person unknown. He awaits a hearing before Recorder Wiltz.

One Barney Williams was arrested in the Fourth District, the same night, charged with the cutting of a boy belonging to Wm. Kincaid.

A sailor named Wm. Smith, or Schmidt, was reported to have been cut by some unknown person, in the same District, the same night, on Levee street near Jackson.

STABBING WITH INTENT TO MURDER.—On this charge, Robert Jones, f. m. c., was yesterday arraigned before Recorder Wiltz. Officer Castillon, who arrested him, charged that on Sunday evening, at the corner of St. Louis and Claiborne streets, he inflicted three stabs upon Lafayette Perret, f. m. c. In default of bail, Robert Jones was sent to prison.

BALL OF THE ORLEANS BASE BALL CLUB.—Among the gay and pleasant events of the coming Mardigras, will be a ball, masquerade and fancy dress, by the Orleans Base Ball Club. It will take place on Old Levee street, between Montegut and Clouet. As the ball games of the Orleans balls are in the field well-conducted, lively and pleasant, so will be this extra Mardigras ball game or hop. They have our thanks for invitations.

TRAGIC AFFRAY AT LAKE MAUREPAS.—Lawrence Scofield, a sailor belonging to the lake schooner Dame Blanche, was yesterday morning brought down to the city on the Jackson Railroad from Lake Maurepas, by a Mr. Moore, who had himself arrested him, on the charge of having killed one man and dangerously wounded another. Mr. Moore's statement was, that Scofield had engaged in a fight with others with axes, and with the above result.

Scofield, who was lodged at the First District lock-up, states that the schooner went over to Maurepas for a load of staves, and he and a lot of the wood-cutters were all drunk together, at night, in the camp of the wood-cutters, in the woods near the lake; but he professed not to remember that he had had a fight, or that he had hurt or killed anybody. He stated, however, that he knew he was charged with having killed a Dutchman who went by the name of Charley. He stated that this Charley had previously been thrashed by the Captain of the schooner for his ugly and quarrelsome behavior.

Being brought to the city as the readiest place of confinement, Scofield will remain here until sent for from the parish in which the homicide took place.

EXTRAORDINARY FATALITY AMONG WITNESSES IN A MURDER CASE.—Our report elsewhere explains that the examination of Edward Israel for the killing of George Rose, which was commenced yesterday before Recorder Summers, had to be postponed for the want of witnesses actually knowing something of the matter. The absence of the witnesses may be partially accounted for in this way:

Cummings, a witness examined before the Coroner, was soon afterward shot and killed by Samuel Wheeler in Santini's coffeehouse.

Thomas W. Dick, barkeeper in the St. Charles, examined before the Coroner, has since died; falling dead suddenly, of disease of the heart, in the Cotton Plant coffeehouse, on Carondelet street.

George Keane, another important witness, died last night suddenly, so it was reported, of a rupture in the abdomen.

The most important State witness, Genin, the card-writer, is not dead, though dead to all purposes of prosecution—he having, for reasons best known to himself, left the city some days ago.

ALMOST BORN A PRISONER.—Night before last an Irishwoman who on Saturday night had been arrested at her husband's request for drunkenness [illegible]

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT COIN IN CIRCULATION.—[illegible]

ARRESTED AND OUT ON BAIL.—[illegible]

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—[illegible]

IMPOSED UPON WEIGHT AGENT.—[illegible]

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—[illegible]

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—[illegible]

BOUND OVER.—Anthony Palmer, charged with beating Kate Ing and smashing her furniture, [illegible]

CONVICT RUNAWAYS CAUGHT.—[illegible]

CASES FIXED.—[illegible]

FINED.—[illegible]

RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT.—[illegible]

DRAYS IN TROUBLE.—[illegible]

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Hunt.*—[illegible]

NEW BOOKS.—Mr. Thomas L. White, bookseller [illegible]

ARTIFICIALLY FORMED WORK.—[illegible]