T. S. Powell & Co.,
JOBBERS OF
SILK, STRAW AND FANCY
DRY GOODS.

SPRING GOODS, 1860.

We have in store our Spring and Summer Stock, comprising, in part—

SILKS,	MANTILLAS,
DRESS GOODS,	LACE SHAWLS,
RIBBONS,	SKIRTS,
LACES,	CORSETS,
EMBROIDERIES,	ZEPHYR YARN
WHITE GOODS,	SHETLAND WOOL,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,	HABERDASHERY.

traw Goods, of Every Description,
Trimmed or Untrimmed,
FOR WOMEN, CHILDREN AND INFANTS.
Millinery.
French and American FLOWERS, BONNET STUFFS and BLONDS, CRAPES, ILLUSIONS, and a general stock of Materials.
☞Merchants buying for CASH or APPROVED CREDIT are solicited to give us a call before purchasing. fe27 2p1m

Wines, Liquors, etc.,
NOS. 13 AND 15 ROYAL STREET.

A supply of CRENE DE ROUEY CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, continually on hand, which is equal to the best that comes to this market. Also, other brands of inferior quality, CHOICE SHERRY, CABINET SHERRY, SIERRA SHERRY, GOLDEN SHERRY, DUFF GORDON SHERRY, ANCHOR SHERRY, SPARKLING and STILL HOCK, Old and Fine PORT WINE, MADEIRA AND SHERRY WINES, BRANDIES—Sazerac, of the vintage of 1790, 1798 and 1805, and other brands. WHISKY, of all descriptions—Scotch, Irish, Rye and Bourbon. ALE and PORTER, in pints and quarts. Also on hand, my usual assortment of the best
Wines and Liquors
in the market, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house in the city.
SEWELL T. TAYLOR,
of 3ply Nos. 13 and 15 Royal street.

If You Want Clothing!
IF YOU WANT
FURNISHING GOODS,
For Men and Boys,
—Call at—
THE GREAT EMPORIUM
—OF—
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
STORY BUILDING,
Corner Camp and Common streets.
fe13 2p1f&W

Notice to Physicians,
PLANTERS AND SLAVEHOLDERS
CITY HOSPITAL.
BY DR. O. ANFOUX,
EXCLUSIVELY FOR SMALL-POX,
On Elysian Fields street,
Between Soldiers and Josephine streets, New Orleans.
IS NOW OPEN FOR PATIENTS. m1 2p1m

P. Mallard,
Nos. 55 ROYAL STREET AND 77 BIENVILLE STREET.
FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
SUPERIOR STATUARY, DINNER AND TEA SERVICES, RICH CURTAIN AND FURNITURE GOODS, MIRRORS, PLATED WARE, AND SUPER. CUT GLASS.

I have always on hand a large and extensive assortment of FANCY GOODS, of direct importation from Paris, consisting in part of—
RICH FURNITURE—FRENCH STYLE, (made in my establishment)—which is in every respect equal to any ever brought to the United States—such as Rosewood and Mahogany Bedroom, Parlor, Library and Dining-room Sets.
FANCY GOODS—Porcelain and Biscuit Statuettes, Vases, Clocks, Chandeliers, etc.; Decorated Dinner and Tea Sets; Cut Glass Services, Plated Ware, Waiters, Castors, Liqueur Stands, etc., etc.
All of which I will sell low to close out a heavy stock before my departure for Europe.
☞Orders from the country attended to with promptness and care.
☞MELZA OIL always on hand.
P. MALLARD,
fe26 2p1m Nos. 55 Royal and 77 Bienville street.

To Country Merchants.
RAYNE'S WHOLESALE SHOE WAREHOUSE,
No. 38 Magazine Street.
A LARGE STOCK
On Liberal Terms. ⊸26 2p6m

Boots, Shoes and Hats.
We have in store and now landing from ships Harriet, J. Montgomery, Samuel Fales, Lady Blessington, and the steam ships DeSoto and Granada.
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT
—OF—
Boots, Shoes and Hats,
—MAKING—
ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS
EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.
To which we call attention of buyers.

Our stock is, in part, comprised of the following:—

10,000 pairs	Russet Brogans, for Plantation use.
10,000 ..	Kip, Calf and Seal Brogans.
10,000 ..	Kip, Calf and Thick Mud Boots.
5,000 ..	Grain, Hunter and Planters' Boots.
50,000 ..	Ladies', Children's and Misses' Shoes, of every variety.

☞For sale on liberal terms, by
JOHN M. GOULD & CO.,
se19 2p1f Magazine street.

Madame L. Drury's
CELEBRATED ART OF CUTTING LADIES' DRESSES.
BASQUES AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
No. 3 Bourbon street, corner of Canal street.
The attention of the Ladies of New Orleans and vicinity is respectfully called to this beautiful Art. It has won the high recommendation of every one who has learned and tested it.
EVERY LADY SHOULD UNDERSTAND THIS METHOD.
A lesson test of fitting a dishy will be given to all who wish, free of charge, which will prove to the most skeptical its invaluable merits.
Every variety of Ladies' and Children's Dress patterns or Dresses scientifically cut and prepared for tacking. m20 2p1m

Important to Consumers of Gas.
Great complaints are being made of the increase of Gas bills in this city. The cause of this is readily accounted for in the fact of the great increase of the "Mains," to supply the demand on the Gas Company. A new invention,
Leffingwell's Gas Regulator,
completely regulates the pressure, no matter what the variations at the Company's Gasometer, so as to give a uniform and steady flame, with a large reduction in the consumption.
Twenty per cent. saving over any burners is guaranteed, wherever a trial is allowed in the use of it.
They are guaranteed for one year, and if they do not work perfectly for that time, the money will be refunded.
I take pleasure in referring the public to the following certificates:

OFFICE OF N. O., J. AND G. N. RAILROAD COMPANY,
New Orleans, March 3, 1860.

F. Belcher, Esq., Agent, etc:
I am happy to state that we have one of Leffingwell's Gas Regulators in use at our passenger depot, which has proved eminently successful. The saving in our gas bills during the month of February has been considerably over twenty-five per cent. I cheerfully recommend the machine to public favor and patronage, as being the only philosophical method for economizing the consumption of gas that has ever been brought to my notice.
JOHN CALHOUN, President.

DAILY DELTA OFFICE,
New Orleans, March 1, 1860.

F. Belcher, Esq., Agent, etc:
Dear Sir—I cheerfully respond to your inquiries, by stating that the experiments made in this office with Leffingwell's Gas Regulator have proved successful. It is saving more than twenty-five per cent. of our gas bills. I heartily recommend its adoption by the consumers of gas in New Orleans.
HENRY J. LEONY, Business Manager.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3, 1860.

F. Belcher, Esq.:
I have Leffingwell's Gas Regulator in use, and am satisfied that it is a saving of more than twenty-five per cent., as well as I can judge, over patent burners.
ANSEL EDWARDS, Auction Book Store,
53 St. Charles street.
F. BELCHER, Agent,
se12 2p1f 22 Commercial Place.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XIII. TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1860. NUMBER 19.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1860.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

The week opened or commenced yesterday with some apathy and dullness. After weeks and months of great activity and a large amount of business transacted, a lull at this time cannot be regarded as the harbinger of listlessness, depression or general inactivity. There is a great deal of produce yet to change hands. The tobacco trade is now only commencing, at least its merits are only beginning to be scanned. The receipts of the weed are increasing from day to day, offering to buyers large opportunities for selections. Prices are talked of as ruling very low; in fact, the growers say they can make more by raising corn and selling it at fifty cents per bushel, than to raise tobacco and receive no more that the present market prices. There is no mistake about corn, it will sell at all times—people cannot get along without it no more than the Jack tars and Mynheers can dispense with the weed. The tobacco season, therefore, having arrived, and the receipts tolerably free, it begins to look like business in and about the tobacco warehouses. It brings to the memory of our old residents the old Goose-Pond Warehouses, the Three Sisters, the warehouses and sheds of Colonel Breedlove, citizen Turner, and some other old citizens—perhaps they may be termed old fogies—who formerly controlled the great tobacco trade of our city. We are drifting off Carondelet street, and getting away up town among the tobacco folks; but we find we must hasten back and ascertain the talk on the flags of Carondelet. We wish the pavers would hurry on the repaving of them, for the good denizens on the street are becoming tired of the "everlasting slowness" which appears to attend the work.

We cannot say much of the general talk yesterday on rue Carondelet and environs. There were many remarks about the *faux pas* of a cotton operator, connected with shipments for France. There was also talk about some bills on England being in something of a filibustero condition. We hope they, the bills, will come out right. There were the usual gatherings at the several corners, but very little business was transacted, beyond confirming and closing up last week's preliminary movements.

We desire to have a little talk of our own. We have from time to time published and given to the commercial world, the receipts of stock and sales of cotton. Great attention and circumspection, aided with many years' experience, have been given to obtaining the latest and most authentic information. Our efforts have been crowned with success, as was confirmed by results of the great years 1858 and '59, and we are gratified with the general satisfaction which our figures and estimates have given the commercial community. At the same time, some parties have taken exceptions to our views, and more recently impeached our tables of receipts, particularly as regards the receipts of cotton at North Carolina and Virginia ports; no exceptions to others have been made known to us. To explain more fully: it has been supposed and charged that the receipts at Norfolk and Petersburg were both the same, blended, as it were, in one. To set this question at rest, we addressed one of the most respectable and well informed houses in Petersburg on the subject, to which we received the following reply:

PETERSBURG, March 20, 1860.

The total receipts of cotton at this place since September 1st, 1859, are 94,237 bales, say to this day. Increase over last season for same time, 1800 bales. The receipts for the last month, February, were 3636 bales, and for this month, up to to-day, 1185 bales; while a large portion of our receipts are shipped from that part of North Carolina which contributes largely to Norfolk, yet our receipts here have no connection whatever with Norfolk.

Last season we suppose there were some 600 bales sent from Norfolk here, which belonged mainly to planters, who had it sent through via Norfolk, on account of reducing expenses. This cotton was grown on the Roanoke river. Our receipts are invariably held here, and we do not know of ten bales having been forwarded through for any point during the last five years for planters' account.

Yours, very respectfully.

It is presumed that the foregoing will set at rest the blending of Norfolk and Petersburg receipts. Advices from North Carolina lead to the impression that there will be made in that State this season, of an average, 100,000 bales of cotton. Guano is greatly used, and the old pine wood lands are redeeming something of the expenses laid out on them.

We now append our semi-weekly receipts at all the ports excepting Charleston, taking the last week's receipts at that port. It will be observed that the 4,000,000 bales so much talked of have been received at the seaports. We make no allusion to the overland shipments, say from Memphis:

	Bales.
Receipts proper at this port, New Orleans, to the evening.....	1,979,308
Receipts at Mobile up to evening 23d inst.....	734,923
Savannah to 23d inst.....	452,315
Charleston to 15th inst.....	134,622
Petersburg, Va., to 20th March.....	24,527
Norfolk, Va., to 15th March.....	21,100
North Carolina ports to March 10.....	48,627
Apalachicola to 5th March.....	31,704
St. Marks and Newport to March 1.....	115,485
Pensacola to 20th March.....	28,714
	2,814
Texas ports to 24th March.....	137,015
	183,236
Total bales.....	4,019,714

Or, say at seaports actually accounted for, 4,019,714 bales, exclusive of the Charleston receipts, for the week ending the 23d inst., and two days wanting of the Savannah receipts to make up the full table.

The mails are coming through with some degree of regularity; we have not heard of any complaints for two weeks. Later advices are due from Europe. The Portland steamer is fully due; there is very little reliance to be placed on this militia line. The Arabia, of the 17th, will be due at New York towards the latter part of this month. The St. John, or Galway steamer, may be announced before. The great Persia is to leave Liverpool on next Saturday. She has heretofore, excepting in two cases, brought only depressing accounts. We hope she may do better this time.

A MOUNTAIN OF GOLD THEORY.—The correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, writing from Auraria and Denver City, February 23, gives a golden account of affairs thereabouts. He says that the miners are flocking by hundreds from the valley towns, having replenished their outfits, into the various districts of the gold-bearing mountains, where rich diggings have lately been discovered. The writer gets so elated with his subject as to give vent to the following:

It is my belief that the great natural water-shed region, or quadrilateral table mountain, so to speak, from the several corners of which the great Arkansas, the Rio Grande, the Platte and the Colorado rivers take their rise and flow in their several opposite directions—one to the Gulf of Mexico, another to the Gulf of California, another to the Mississippi river, and the fourth to the Mississippi river, near Omaha, Nebraska; I say it is my belief that, enveloped and embodied between those great natural starting points, or water-sheds, *there is a solid mountain mass of gold!*

THE PROJECTED STEAMSHIP LINE FROM NEW YORK TO BRAZIL.—The Washington Constitution of the 21st instant has the following:

With reference to the announcements recently made in the New York papers, that a company, represented by James D. Stevenson, Esq., of New York, was about to commence a steamship communication between New York and Brazil, and that a mail contract had been obtained in aid of the line, we are authorized by the Postoffice Department to state that no such contract has been made, either with the Government of the United States or Brazil. On the contrary, so far as Brazil is concerned, the Brazilian minister near the United States has officially notified the Department that, not only has his Government not made any contract with Mr. Stevenson, but that, before manifest progress, it will require the intervention of the United States. As regards our own Government, the public has been heretofore once or twice cautioned on the subject.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

[BY THE NATIONAL LINE.]

Steamboat Sunk.

MEMPHIS, March 26.—One of the packets plying between New Orleans and Fort Smith, Arkansas, sunk near the town of Van Buren, on Arkansas river, on Wednesday last. The number of passengers lost is not given; it is, however, supposed that all aboard were saved. The boat and cargo are a total loss.

Barge Sunk in the Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, March 26.—A barge in tow of the steamer Philadelphia, coming down from Cairo, sunk a few miles above this point.

At the time the accident took place she was laden with heavy freight. The loss is estimated at $25,000, which amount is mostly covered by insurance.

Thirty-Sixth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—*Senate.*—Mr. Seward introduced a resolution calling on the President for information respecting the expulsion of a naturalized citizen of the United States from Prussia in 1856, which was adopted.

Mr. Yulee, from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill in relation to undelivered letters. It provides that persons by indorsing their names on letters, can have them returned free of additional charge, when undelivered. The bill was passed.

Mr. Johnson, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the House Homestead Bill, amended by substituting the Senate Bill.

On motion of Mr. Gwin, the Pacific Telegraph Bill was taken up, in order that certain amendments might be introduced and printed, which were ordered.

The Homestead Bill was taken up, when Mr. Wade moved to substitute the House Bill.

Mr. Clingman explained the amendement offered by him, which proposes to give at once to every man in the United States, who comes within the provisions of the bill, a warrant for 160 acres, with power to retain the land or sell it out if unsuitable.

The present bill requires a man to work five years continuously on the land in order to get a title.

Mr. Pugh spoke in favor of the passage of a Homestead bill.

Mr. Hale spoke at length on the same side, in the course of his remarks expressing his sympathy with the strikers in New England, hoping their combination would continue until they obtain the highest wages compatible with the general good.

Mr. Wade advocated his motion to take up the House bill, which he showed to be more liberal than the Senate bill.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, opposed Mr. Wade's motion and referred to Mr. Hale's remarks as insincere and demagogeish. He wanted to hold on to the *canaille* of New England by the cry of "free homes for free men," fearful that under the pressure of starvation they would desert him and his party.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, knew the House bill could not pass this body, and the true friends of the homestead principle should take that which they could get.

Mr. Johnson opposed making this a party question.

Mr. Wade withdrew his motion.

Mr. Wigfall regarded the matter as a party question, involving as it did the power of the Federal Government. If this Government was established to provide for the halt, blind, lame, etc., if it could give land to the landless, why not niggers to the niggerless? It might open the African slave trade on missionary grounds, and bring negroes here to be converted. He then went into an examination of the power of the Federal Government, and contended that as the trustee of sovereign States, it had no right to vote away their lands.

In the course of his remarks he said that it is nonsense to talk of a State committing treason—the thing was impossible. He owed allegiance to the State of Texas, which, conjointly with the other States, exercised the same portion of the sovereign power.

Whenever she declared the Federal Government no longer her agent, then it would be his duty to return to his State, and if he should be captured fighting under the lone star, under the law of nations he could not be treated as a traitor.

He thought nothing better could occur than a dissolution of the Union. New England would then beg the South to come back. Her spindles would cease to turn, and her ships rot at the wharves; her sailors and operatives, turned out to starve, would burn and steal.

He also drew a picture of a mob of deceived and infuriated people, bearing on poles the heads of Seward and Hale. If these men only knew that the South was in earnest, they would keep quiet. They were not the men to coin their heart's blood into drachmas.

He denied that these were threats; the day of farces has gone by. He would speak his mind freely, and say that he believed that no Black Republican ever could be inaugurated President. Northern men talked of subduing the South, but he believed that a Southern army would winter in Boston before a Northern one could reach Texas. He would like to know how they were going to take the South.

Let them look around this chamber, and they would see on the Republican side but one man who ever saw the flashing of a gun, while he particularized members on the Democratic side who had rendered signal military services. The military chest was the first matter of consideration in war, and the current ods bolt the latter shape for some time, for popular feeling is so largely interested in the match, as an international affair, that Englishmen do not seem to care to bet against their pride. On the day of the fight, however, I expect to see some wavering of the odds, when the *connoscenti* come to see the light and shade play in the satin-like knots and knobs of our young giant's untripped shoulders.

The hour approaches for the closing of the mail, and I have time left to say but little. I may say this, however, in closing, on the prize fight, that I have satisfactorily convinced myself the public authorities will not put themselves to unusual pains to interfere with the great pugilistic tournament of the 16th of April, and that, consequently, the memorable battles for the Championship of the World, by the heavy and light weights of the ring, as represented by Heenan and Lynch, for America, and Sayers and Shaw, for England, will come off on that day. That the best may win, but that those who prove themselves to be the best may be our countrymen, is, of course, the ardent wish of the

[Correspondent of Wilke's Spirit of the Times.

Those who go to law for damages are pretty sure to get them.

"Here are two faces under one hat," as the young lady said when her lover was saluting her.

Keep aloof from quarrels; be neither a witness nor a party.

Arrivals at the Hotels Yesterday.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—H Clopton, Ark; W N Fowler, W Baldwin, Miss; S B Hour, Ala; H H Haynes, F R Turner, Texas; Dr J S Thisell, Balt; A Turner, W D Scott, Jno Blakely, Fred Sears, Nashville; A Edgert, N Edgert, Y; S Y Dunbar, Yazoo City; W Patchin, La; Wm Hughes, Natchez; J Van Horner, Jas C Reid, Texas; J H Verdelet, Vicksburg; J P Henry, Miss; W N Vanmeter, Ky; Jas Cockrell, Mo; Geo Cockrell, Mo; W T Selby, W A Jackins, U S S Preble; J Monroe, Miss Mills, Miss Jencks, St Louis; A Osborne, Miss; W H Rice, Ala; J B Edwards, Ga; S Freeman, Ind; J M Melhom, A Y; W A Stocum, Rev T S Gibson, Yazoo River; J Y Mason, C A Maudler, La; T R Sh ddis, Natchez; J N Grosse, La; D Hamilton, Miss; C Giles Clarke; H Pace & lady, Mrs Brisco, Miss; J T Minlon, La, T D Hire, C W Penson, La; M Nelson, Canton; N Hicker, Mobile; Dr John Waters, R S Taylor, U S S Preble; J O Carr, J Monroe, Wodiler; Hanes, St Louis; F Hodger, Miss; C H Thomas, Charleston W H Bloodgood & lady, Mobile; H N Allen, West Baton Rouge; Miss C F Moulton, Mobile; J J Kirkman, Ala; Antonio Alexanta, Mexico; Jno Hamer, St Louis; J M Russell, Ky; F C Wise, Miss; J F Thompson, La; J D Shewalter, Horace Cure, B L Peel, Tex; L Flournoi, La; Miss L Caldwell, Ark; J L Man, W N Rogers, Galveston; George Sampson, A R Walker, Canton Christ; J P Gibbon, Va; M L Bryan, L Bennett, Geo; R A Rawlins, Va; Col J A Ripley, J A S Crossin, Ga; S Sampson, Mrs Sampson, S H Barton, J G Willingham, Texas; Dr F Fairfax, Jas C Bell, Dan Drake, J J Kirkpatrick, Tex; Chas Barry, Baltimore; G B Hardins, F McNavy, Nashville; L M Garth, R A Alexander, Ky; J M Lindsey, N C; P Minslow, Va; J R Jackson, J N Jackson, Mrs Porchice, Miss Lake, J E Swenson, G M Cooly, Miss; J J Hobson, J McLain, Mo; A G Frantz, Miss.

CITY HOTEL.—Mrs Mills, G W Rice, A S Bell, G B Bell, J M Bloodworth, Texas; J E Hall, Wm Miller, Wm Larkin, C Wayenck, C V Dile, W D Larkin, Jno Oliver, S W Stevens, C Collins, Miss; Jas Pressbolt and lady, S Benjamin, Wm Lofflebolm, Jas Rochell, M Weatherly and lady, L L Bowes and lady, Miss; M Bryan and lady, Miss; Jas Bryan, Wm Keiger, M C Holloway, Geo; G Tankerly, H Bernstein, W S Hoyt, Alabama; J Mayer, Pa; T Rousin, S C; A D Bills, J Manning, A Mowery, D N Lisk, W Rem, J L Kennedy, J N Alexander, W D D F Craig, Texas; S W Prairie, Lac W P Cooper, Ark; J Duncan, N Y; T W Nelson, A T Dyer, J Haskell, A Campbell, La; A Barlow, F Harrington, T T McGee, W A Lon, J Buell, Wm Thomas, Miss Thomas, Texas; D Mckinley, Capt Moseman, J Hebron, B M Dudal, W A Power, W R Adams, J J Brown, D Barrer and lady, Miss; G A Howell, Ms; John Dunn, Texas; R H Hopkins, J C Hopkins, Texas; D R Reaves, R Peterson, La; R W Walker, Miss Pickins, Miss Fisher, W C Hay, W Fryer, W D Hall, Tex; J H King, Galveston; J B Hogan, C Herbert, H H Simmons, Texas; J B Abernathy, Ind; H J Jones & wife, Galveston; F F Hayden, Ms; Julius Cohen, San Francisco; Saul Peyman, Texas; F F Payne, La; H Y Halverson, Texas; G N Durfin, G B Zengler, Ga; J J Irvin, Fla; J P Beesley, Miss; J Lyon, Ky; J Lee, Ala; L T James, N C; Dr N L Jones, Flat S Grant, O; H S Spear.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—Louis Bush, R G Dunlap, B F Holden, Lafourche; J B Russell and lady, J F Bradford, Texas; J J Gaehrie, T S N; B D Russell, O B Oakley, La; D H Otis, Canton, Miss; J Graw, N Y; G Gumser, Boston; Wm H Wadsworth, San Fran; Miss L B Metcalf, Va; J M Downing, N J; Wm Wood and fam, Mrs Miles Green, Ga; Dr J Arms, N Y; Rich Stretch, Ky; J H Dix La; W D Cameron, Cal Tex; I Lamo, Phil; W H Lewis, Berrick's Bay; W S Mcculloch, Ireland.

Local Intelligence.

YESTERDAY was a beautiful day; cool for the season. Business rushed ahead, the ladies were out and around, and the work on the Clay Monument and other things progressed as usual.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT POISONING AFFAIR.—It appears that "the end is not yet" of the sad and shocking poisoning affair, with the first details of which the public are so familiar.

We have to report the death of another of the poisoned ones; the amiable lady, the genial and kind-hearted hostess, who, surrounded by the young, the beautiful, the innocent and the gay, dispensed her hospitalities and presided at the feast with that warm feeling of pleasure and good humor, which any lady feels when her relatives and friends are seated with her at the family table.

This lady, the wife of Mr. Lemley, was at first pronounced in a fair way of recovery. But on Saturday her sickness became worse; on Sunday she sank; and on Sunday evening her kind soul was released from earthly trouble, and winged its way to Heaven.

The younger daughter of Mrs. Young (Mrs. Lemley's niece) also got worse, and yesterday it was feared she could not survive. There was a rumor current yesterday, that young Dr. Hunt, on whose account the sad dinner was given, had died somewhere up the country, he having left by the Jackson railroad after the dinner; but we were unable to find anything like confirmation of the story.

The Chief of Police and the Coroner think they have information which will lead to the whole history of the poisoning.

TRANSFER OF MORE PRISONERS.—A hundred or more of the prisoners taken by the Saratoga, on the steamers Gen. Miramon and Marquis de la Habana, were yesterday afternoon transferred from the sloop-of-war Preble to the Parish Prison, for safe-keeping, till orders for their disposal shall be received from Washington.

The prisoners were brought over the river on a tug boat, all in irons, and landed at the foot of Conti street. A great and excited crowd of people assembled on the levee to see them, and followed them, as they marched out to Congo square, in charge of the U. S. Deputy Marshals. We are informed that one of these prisoners is a Catholic priest.

CORONER'S INQUESTS—*Convulsions.*—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of James Boren, a child three months old, dead at its mother's residence on Liberty street, between Perdido and Poydras. Verdict, convulsions.

Drowned.—An inquest was held on the body of an unknown white man, about 35 years of age, found in the river opposite Post 37, Third District; had brown hair and sandy whiskers under the chin; wore corduroy pants, blue flannel shirt, woolen socks and brogans. Verdict, found drowned.

The Murder of Mrs. Horrigan.—This case, some account of which we have published, was inquired into. Mary Kilroy swore as follows: "On the 16th of March, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock at night, I was in the house of the deceased, Ellen Horrigan, on a visit. Whilst I was there an old man named Sweeney came in and asked for something to drink. He and Mr. Horrigan drank together. Sweeney got drunk and asked permission to stay in the house all night; the permission was granted to him, and a bed prepared for him. I was sleeping in the same room, and was awakened by the noise Horrigan made in beating his wife and Sweeney with a whip, a drayman's whip. I got up from my bed and went to Mrs. Horrigan; I saw that she was bleeding, and had a blow on her head. Sweeney had nothing in his hands, and was turned out by Horrigan. I asked Horrigan to let me wash the head of his wife, but he refused me to do so, and went to bed with her. I am positive that Horrigan struck his wife and Sweeney; I am positive that he struck his wife three times." Julia Kellahar swore: "On the 21st of March, I went to the house of the deceased, Ellen Horrigan, to get some clothes that belonged to me. I found her in bed, and she told me she could not get up, she was suffering too much; that her husband had beaten her. I went for a cab, in order to carry her to Charity Hospital, but could not get one. I then induced her to come with me and Honora Mahoney, that we should help her to the Hospital, which we did. We left her at the Hospital, and that is all I know." On this testimony a verdict was rendered that Ellen Horrigan came to her death from a blow on the head, fracturing the right temporal bone, penetrating the brain, and causing inflammation; said wound having been inflicted by her husband, Tim Horrigan, on the night of the 16th March, 1860.

The Murder of Thomas McGuire.—This murder, some account of which we published yesterday, was inquired into last night. Deceased was a steamboatman, and was found with his throat cut, at five o'clock on Sunday morning, at the corner of Conti and Front Levee streets. All the parties arrested as witnesses and accessories were examined at length; but so far from there being anything shown to criminate Thomas McCloud and James Maguire, arrested on suspicion of being the murderers, it was made manifest that the stabbing was done by some unknown person who escaped. One of the witnesses saw this stranger give the stab and escape, and noticed for a singularity that he gave the stab with his left hand. The jury of inquest postponed rendering their verdict.

ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY OF RUNAWAY SLAVES. Yesterday at about noon, a gang of thirty-four plantation slaves, all men, marched into the city, by way of the Jackson Railroad, and came down to Commercial Place to look for a lawyer, as they said, to put them in the way of finding out who their master was. Whilst standing in a gang on the alley, the police came along, and finding they were not under anybody's control, arrested them and lodged them in the First District Lockup.

These negroes came from the Oak Grove plantation, in St. James parish, 50 miles above the city. Their story is a singular one. The plantation belongs to the estate of Jas. H. Shepherd, deceased, and is held by a number of heirs. The negroes say that for five years they have not known whether they had a master or not; that lately a new overseer was put over them, and treated them cruelly without proper cause; knocking them down with clubs, and flaying them till their backs were all raw. They say that they went to a young man on the plantation, (one of the heirs) and asked his protection, but obtained no satisfaction; and that on this account they deserted the plantation to come to the city for legal redress.

They say they left the plantation between nine and ten o'clock on Sunday, walked all day and part of the night through the woods, to avoid being intercepted, and part of the night walked on the railroad, coming down from Kenner on the track yesterday morning. They say there is another gang who left the plantation with them and took to the woods, and that this gang will come along soon, if not stopped on the way.

They deny positively that any white man ever had anything to do with them in their taking this course; that all they want is to find out who their right master is, that they can complain to him when treated as they have been by the new overseer.

They had not eaten a mouthful since leaving the plantation, and were dreadfully fatigued and hungry. When put into the Lockup, they fell down in heaps and commenced snoring, whilst some, who were not so sleeping, commenced begging for something to eat.

It is said that ever since the death of their old master they have been a very unruly and insubordinate gang of negroes, requiring a hard hand to keep them in subjection. Be this as it may, their action in coming boldly to the city, instead of skulking off for good, entitles the story to some credit. The plantation is to be sold before long, and then maybe they will have the gratification of knowing who their master is.

BURGLARY.—Thomas and Michael Hanahan were yesterday sent to prison by Recorder Summers on the charge of burglary. Wm. Zabriska, living at No. 112 Calliope street, declared that a few days since a hole was made in the side wall of his house; that the burglars entered through the hole, broke open a bureau drawer and took away a silver watch, $30 or $40 in cash, notes to the value of $693, and a bill of sale of a square of ground in Bonligny; also, that he had good reason to believe the Hanahans to be the robbers. The case was fixed for examination on the 31st.

DROWNED.—George Thomas Davis, cook of the schooner Henry Latour, at the New Basin, was sitting on the taffrail washing dishes, yesterday afternoon, when he accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. Every effort was made to save him. The body was found last evening.

INCENDIARISM.—The house of Auguste Gerekes, in Love street, between Union and Frenchmen streets, Third District, was set on fire Sunday morning, at half-past four o'clock, and partly destroyed. It was insured for $200. The premises were not tenanted.

BURGLARY.—The residence of Mr. Mansco, on Bacchus street, near Second street, was entered last night by burglars, and robbed of a silver basket worth $40, and a pair of pants, the pockets of which contained $50 and a note for $240.

ACCIDENT.—Wm. Garrity, driver of a cotton wagon, fell from his vehicle yesterday morning while passing on St. Peter street, between Levee and Chartres. One of the wheels of the heavily laden wagon passed over his arm, tearing the flesh in a shocking manner and leaving the bone bare from the elbow to the wrist. Lieut. Decoux, of the Second District, had him removed to the Charity Hospital.

TAKING DOWN THE OLD BELL.—Crowds of people stood in front of the St. Louis Cathedral, looking at the apparently perilous work of a lot of men who were fixing spars and tackle high up on the steeple. The work is to take out and let down the big bell, which is cracked; a heavy job, seeing that the bell weighs 4000 pounds.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Hunt.*—The trial of Alexander F. Hutchinson for murder, fixed for yesterday, was continued.

Henry Weigand was arraigned for the murder of his wife. He pleaded not guilty, was remanded, and the Court appointed E. Hiestand, Esq., to defend him.

There were no trials, the other cases being continued.

MORTUARY.—There were 147 burials in the city cemeteries last week, as reported by the Board of Health.

The Coming Prize Fight in England.

LONDON, March 2.—I called this morning on Mr. Dowling, one of the editors of Bell's Life; whose able management of the department known as Fistiana has held the prize ring up, by the neck, as it were, from the danger of declining, as it threatened to do at one time, into an institution unworthy of the countenance of gentlemen. By dint, however, of good writing, and a stern, though just, administration of the almost imperial powers which "the fancy" have always accorded to him, he has redeemed it into order, and now has the superb pleasure of seeing it restored to the favor of "the governing classes," and even to the mighty approbation of a sort of left-handed pat on the back from the London Times.

Mr. Falkland and Heenan I have not yet seen, both being at present at a place near Salisbury, where Heenan is taking his training. I am glad to be able to say, however, in this connection, that he takes to his work much better than he did—indeed, than he was able to do—in his first preparation for the fistic circle.

He is certainly better at this early period of his training than he was at any time previous to his contest with Morrissey, and far more fit to fight to-day than when called upon for the encounter on the memorable 20th of October. He is reported by Jack McDonald, his most competent assistant, to be already no heavier than thirteen stone (182 lbs.), so the danger predicted by "El Hakim" may be said to have been already passed. McDonald further declares that he will produce him in the ring at twelve stone seven (175 lbs), which will appear somewhat incredible to those who have seen Heenan stripped, or to those who have heard him and his American trainers repeatedly declare that he could not be brought down to fight at a less weight than 190 lbs.

Of Sayers, also, the most flattering accounts are given, and he is reported on all sides to be as well fit for the work he has before him as he ever was for any contest in his life.

That he feels confident of victory, you may infer from his department at his recent sparring exhibition; and that this confidence is shared by his friends and backers, is also evident from the fact that the odds are six to four in his favor, and that even as high as seven to four, in one large amount, has been offered. I should not be surprised to see the current odds bolt the latter shape for some time, for popular feeling is so largely interested in the match, as an international affair, that Englishmen do not seem to care to bet against their pride. On the day of the fight, however, I expect to see some wavering of the odds, when the *connoscenti* come to see the light and shade play in the satin-like knots and knobs of our young giant's untripped shoulders.

The hour approaches for the closing of the mail, and I have time left to say but little. I may say this, however, in closing, on the prize fight, that I have satisfactorily convinced myself the public authorities will not put themselves to unusual pains to interfere with the great pugilistic tournament of the 16th of April, and that, consequently, the memorable battles for the Championship of the World, by the heavy and light weights of the ring, as represented by Heenan and Lynch, for America, and Sayers and Shaw, for England, will come off on that day. That the best may win, but that those who prove themselves to be the best may be our countrymen, is, of course, the ardent wish of the

[Correspondent of Wilke's Spirit of the Times.

Those who go to law for damages are pretty sure to get them.

"Here are two faces under one hat," as the young lady said when her lover was saluting her.

Keep aloof from quarrels; be neither a witness nor a party.

Arrivals at the Hotels Yesterday.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—H Clopton, Ark; W N Fowler, W Baldwin, Miss; S B Hour, Ala; H H Haynes, F R Turner, Texas; Dr J S Thisell, Balt; A Turner, W D Scott, Jno Blakely, Fred Sears, Nashville; A Edgert, N Edgert, Y; S Y Dunbar, Yazoo City; W Patchin, La; Wm Hughes, Natchez; J Van Horner, Jas C Reid, Texas; J H Verdelet, Vicksburg; J P Henry, Miss; W N Vanmeter, Ky; Jas Cockrell, Mo; Geo Cockrell, Mo; W T Selby, W A Jackins, U S S Preble; J Monroe, Miss Mills, Miss Jencks, St Louis; A Osborne, Miss; W H Rice, Ala; J B Edwards, Ga; S Freeman, Ind; J M Melhom, A Y; W A Stocum, Rev T S Gibson, Yazoo River; J Y Mason, C A Maudler, La; T R Sh ddis, Natchez; J N Grosse, La; D Hamilton, Miss; C Giles Clarke; H Pace & lady, Mrs Brisco, Miss; J T Minlon, La, T D Hire, C W Penson, La; M Nelson, Canton; N Hicker, Mobile; Dr John Waters, R S Taylor, U S S Preble; J O Carr, J Monroe, Wodiler; Hanes, St Louis; F Hodger, Miss; C H Thomas, Charleston W H Bloodgood & lady, Mobile; H N Allen, West Baton Rouge; Miss C F Moulton, Mobile; J J Kirkman, Ala; Antonio Alexanta, Mexico; Jno Hamer, St Louis; J M Russell, Ky; F C Wise, Miss; J F Thompson, La; J D Shewalter, Horace Cure, B L Peel, Tex; L Flournoi, La; Miss L Caldwell, Ark; J L Man, W N Rogers, Galveston; George Sampson, A R Walker, Canton Christ; J P Gibbon, Va; M L Bryan, L Bennett, Geo; R A Rawlins, Va; Col J A Ripley, J A S Crossin, Ga; S Sampson, Mrs Sampson, S H Barton, J G Willingham, Texas; Dr F Fairfax, Jas C Bell, Dan Drake, J J Kirkpatrick, Tex; Chas Barry, Baltimore; G B Hardins, F McNavy, Nashville; L M Garth, R A Alexander, Ky; J M Lindsey, N C; P Minslow, Va; J R Jackson, J N Jackson, Mrs Porchice, Miss Lake, J E Swenson, G M Cooly, Miss; J J Hobson, J McLain, Mo; A G Frantz, Miss.

CITY HOT