SOUTHERN WOOD AND MACHINE WORKS.—
P. HOW, Engineer,
15.....AND.....116
New Levee street.
SAWING, MACHINE AND WOOD TURNING, done for the Trade.
CARPENTERS', JOINERS' AND FANCY WORK, of all description.
PLANTATION MACHINERY of all kinds repaired at the shortest notice.
I have now in operation a PATENT GRINDSTONE SAW GUMMER.
All orders for GUMMING executed with dispatch. PRICES MODERATE.
Being a practical and experienced Mechanic, I employ none but A No. 1 men. This, with the aid of Machinery, enables me to defy superiority. ja31 6m

A CARD.....A CARD.
Dr. SAMUEL REYNOLDS, the unrivaled CANCER DOCTOR, who, for many years, has been located on Gravier street, in the vicinity of the St. Charles Hotel, has removed his office to No. 29 BARONNE STREET, between Common and Canal, opposite the Lafayette Car Landing, where he is prepared to treat all diseases which he professes to cure, viz: CANCERS, in their worst form, SCALD HEAD, WHITE SWELLINGS and ULCERS, of every description.
Specimens of Uterine Tumors, extracted from patients, can be seen at Dr. Reynolds' office, and references to persons of prominent standing in this and other cities of the Union, who have been successfully treated by Dr. Reynolds, will be given to all who have any doubts of the efficacy of his remedies.
He challenges the medical faculty of the United States of America or Europe to equal his cures. my28 3m

MACHINERY.....MACHINERY.
STATIONARY AND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
SHINGLE MACHINES,
INDIA RUBBER BELT,
CIRCULAR SAWS,
COTTON SEED HULLERS,
CORN MILLS,
STEAM GAUGES,
IRON, GAS AND WATER PIPES,
POWER AND HAND PUMPS,
At the Machinery Depot of RICHD P. HARRISON,
ja11 tf Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street.

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY—
Office No. 3 Carondelet street.
Capital, $371,720 38.
OMER GAILLARD, President. A. SCHIRRER, Secretary
TRUSTEES:
Geo. W. West, R. P. Hunt,
James A. White, M. Musson,
Douglas West, Martin Gordon, Jr.,
D. Jamison, Numa Augustin,
Ar. Mitchenberger Cesaire Olivier,
J. Leary, A. Bohn,
Omer Gaillard.
The Company insure against the perils of the seas and rivers, and loss and damage by fire at the correct rate of premium.
d26 1y

LOUISIANA STEAM CLOTHING MANUFACTORY,
165.....Canal Street.....167
NEW ORLEANS.
The subscribers respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the Planters in general, that they are always prepared to furnish them with NEGRO CLOTHING, of the very best materials, and at most reasonable prices.
The large patronage they receive from this and neighboring states has induced them to extend their establishment, so as to meet any increase of business, and, in order to be able to supply their patrons always with the various and best descriptions of manufacture, they have made contracts with several of the most prominent manufactories in the North, and shall henceforth be able to supply Planters with goods of uniform quality.
They feel confident that they will give entire satisfaction to all those who may patronize their eminently Southern enterprise, and solicit their orders, which shall receive immediate attention.
ja15 6m HEBEARD & CO.

TREDEGAR LOCOMOTIVE
AND MACHINE WORKS
Richmond, Virginia.
JOSEPH R. ANDERSON & CO.,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
Locomotive, Portable, Strictly Portable,
—And—
STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES,
CIRCULAR AND SASH SAW MILLS,
Sugar Mills, Gin Shafting,
And every article of Machinery required by the Southern Planter.
—Also—
Car Wheels and Axles, Bar Iron, Bridge Bolts, Spikes, Chairs, and other Railroad Fastenings, Iron Trucks, etc., etc., Iron and Brass Castings.
EDMUND M. IVENS,
General Agent,
my 7 2c1m—1yAW No. 190 Gravier street, New Orleans.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
Save the Pieces!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!
"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine."
As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, etc.
Spalding's Prepared Glue
Meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls, and broken crockery. It is just the article for some shell, and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.
This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet maker's glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.
Wholesale Depot, No. 42 Cedar street, New York.
Address HENRY C. SPALDING & CO.,
Box No. 3,600, New York.
Put up for Dealers in Cases containing four, eight, and twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithograph Show-Card accompanying each package.
A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household.
Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores.
Country merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list. It will stand any climate. ja10 1yAW

ECONOMY IS WEALTH!
CARTER'S CEMENT OR NEGATIVE GLUE,
For permanently joining broken China, Glass, Earthen and Wooden Ware, Furniture, Leather, India Rubber goods and Fancy Articles of all kinds.
Ask for "Carter's Cement or Negative Glue," and take no other. It far surpasses anything of the kind in use, leaving no trace of any cement having been applied.
E. R. WHEELOCK & CO.,
Sole Wholesale Agents,
No. 41 Magazine st.
For sale by all Retail Druggists and Dealers generally. Price 25 cents. fe 26 1m AW

A. A. MAGINNIS' COTTON SEED OIL
—And—
OIL CAKE MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 115 and 117 Magazine street,
NEW ORLEANS,
Keeps constantly on hand Crude and Superior Clarified OIL, OIL CAKE, OIL CAKE MEAL, and decorticated Seed.
Orders for the above filled with promptness and dispatch.
CASH paid for COTTON SEED on delivery. ap 16 tf

GALVANIZED IRON!—GALVANIZED IRON!—
The undersigned, Sole Agents for
McCULLOUGH & CO'S CELEBRATED AMERICAN
Charcoal Galvanized Iron,
For Roofing, Guttering, Spouting, Bath Tubs, Stack Pipes, Verandas, etc., etc.
Warranted to flange and seam. The only article that will stand the peculiar humidity of this climate without oxydation.
For sale by McLEAN & OLIVIER,
my24 3m 49 Common street.

PLAIN HAMS AND SHOULDERS—
300 CASKS GROENENDYKE & THOMPSON'S,
In Air-Tight Packages,
For sale by O'DOWD & SULLIVAN,
ja31 1m corner Perdido and Tchoupitoulas streets.

BILLIARD TABLES—BILLIARD TABLES.
35.....ST. LOUIS STREET.....35
Under the St. Louis Hotel.
The undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he has opened a BILLIARD SALESROOM at the above place, where he will keep constantly on hand BILLIARD TABLES, of the celebrated manufactory of J. W. BRUNSWICK & Brothers, Cincinnati, of all descriptions and prices; such as No. 0 Fancy WOOD,
Grecian BIRD'S EYE MAPLE, MAHOGANY,
Ivory BIRCH AND OAK,
All Marble, Slate or Wood Bed. Also, Bagatelle Tables and Balls, Pool Boards, Cushions, Cloths, Cues, Pockets, Cue Balls, Pool Balls, and everything appertaining to Billiards, Ten Pin Balls and everything appertaining to Bil-Liards or other games.
N. B.—Specimens of the above Tables can be seen at the St Charles, Marble Hall and St. Louis Billiard Rooms.
Repairing done at short notice and on reasonable terms.
ja20 1y A. W. MERKIAM.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XIII. SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1860. NUMBER 101.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1860.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

There were a few gatherings here and there yesterday on rue Carondelet; on the grand Boulevard Canal, the shopping folks were few and far between; on the grand levee there were three or four steamboats discharging cargoes; on Tchoupitoulas, New Levee, Fulton and Poydras, there was some skirmishing going on, with about as much business doing as usual at this season of the year. There appears to be a good demand for maize; in line, the corn trade is active. There are shipments of the grain going forward to Europe, to Cuba, to to Alabama, Florida, Georgia, to Texas, to Northwest Louisiana, and it is going out via the Jackson Railroad in greater or lesser quantities daily. Corn is corn; it is a more important article just at this moment than gold dust from California, or the grand humbug, Pike's Peak. Though roasting ears have been on the market for weeks past, the demand for corn for shipment is well supported.

There is some talk about tobacco. The weed has been dull and inactive the entire season. The receipts this week have been large; that is, they have overtopped 4000 hogsheads; the exports have only reached 1569 hogsheads. The stock on hand now reaches 42,000 hogsheads—a larger quantity than ever before known in this port at this season of the year, though the crop of 1842 reached 96,000 hogsheads, and in 1851 the crop was 96,904 hogsheads. The large losses on shipments last year have a depressing effect on the market at this moment. Thirty to forty dollars per hogshead loss, as was the result last year, reacts seriously against the weed this season; and though the annual statements on the 31st of August last, emanating from this city, the remark was made that *to an cent* would the crop of 1859 reach the previous year; yet, somehow or another we have already received since the 1st of September last 69,441 hogsheads against 65,739 for the same time last year. This is something like confirming the low estimates of the cotton crop.

There were some remarks about cotton. There is a very moderate quantity on sale at this moment. The stock on hand, which includes cotton in warehouses and on shipboard not cleared, is 68,545 bales against 56,511 bales same time last year. These figures are subject, however, to the usual excess in receipts, to be added as usual at the close of each commercial year.

There was some further talk on the flags yesterday that the large stock in Liverpool was filling up all the warehouses; that stables, sheds and open fields were called into use for the storing away of the immense receipts, or over-crowded stock; that the warehouses at Birkenhead were filled to repletion; that, in many instances, as high as two pence (2d.) per bale per week had been paid for storage, which is equivalent to 500 per cent. advance on the custom rates.

It will do no service to repeat the talk of what cotton is expected to be sold at in Liverpool before the 1st of September, but "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

The further talk was of the rain which has fallen this week, and of its vast benefits. From almost every quarter do we learn of great rejoicings. There was another light shower yesterday. Some folks talk as though no more rain will be required to mature the cotton crop. Not being a cotton cultivator, we cannot argue regarding the necessary quantity of rain to mature a cotton crop; but there has been a sufficiency in some parts of the country, particularly on the low or bottom lands.

There was some talk about freights and of the number of vessels in port, being largely below last year at this time. Ship-masters, however, must not overlook that the inducements for shipping cotton and tobacco are light—weak, very weak—and not to become impatient if freights should falter or not reach a ¼d. Tobacco factors would be the first to feel the effects of an advance in freights. There was some talk that the Eclipse Towboat Company had been associated with the old companies; in fact, that there is, ostensibly, only one large association, augmented now into one of the greatest monopolies of the age: that there is only one solitary boat out of the about forty tow boats but what are now running in one concern or connection. The only independent boat we hear talk of is the Calhoun. Well, if the shipping interest is satisfied with the grandest commercial and maritime association and combination extant, we are. In fine, our towboat associations will swallow up and absorb the Rocky Mountains in about six years more. The talk and wishes are that they would join in and build a first-class steamer and place her on the Lakes Pontchartrain and Borgne to the watering-places. This will be no more than fair, as some three years since the Mobilians, with one of the chief proprietors of the Mobile and New Orleans Mail Line monopoly, sent three or four boats around on the Mississippi to show our shrewd and sharp towboat monopolists that there was room for improvement. The experiment succeeded so well that our Mobile friends were swallowed up, driven off, in about six weeks. Well, the talk is that all the profits and gains accruing to the towboat associations come out of Northern ship-owners; that it does not make much difference how high the rates of tunnage are fixed. But, somehow or another, King Cotton has in the end to foot the bills, as rates of freight and costs of transportation always form part and basis of all purchases of cotton in our market. *Mais n'importe*; huzza for the New Orleans towboat associations!

Talking of the close of the week, and which will be the best way to spend the coming forty-eight hours, we have only to refer to our advertising columns. A new conveyance offers for Madisonville and the sylvan shores of the Tchefuncta, through the first-class steamer A. G. Brown. She makes a Sunday excursion, and moreover, in her other trips, lands and departs from the Jefferson Railroad. A communication is forwarded us inquiring why there is no boat from Biloxi and the sea-shore suburbs running through in day time, as for the last seven years. Friday has been, for this period, a day trip for the Creole. We are not acquainted with the reasons for the recent change, more than it perhaps costs more to run a boat in day time than in the night, the costs of a dinner being probably taken into consideration by the owner of the Alabama, who lives in Connecticut. We refer for further information, or the causes why the change has been made, to the agent of the boat, Mr. Geddes, Gravier street.

The weekly Coffee Circular exhibits a heavy decrease in the importations of the berry for the last twelve months. The coffee year ends to-day.

SCARED.—That antiquated old granny newspaper, the Boston Courier, is afraid that the canal that is to be run into Vesuvius, will be the means of blowing up the world. It reasons thus:

The object of the Mediterranean canal is said to be to quench the fire of Vesuvius, and, then, by removing the accumulated lava, to recover so much additional territory for cultivation. The experiment seems to us doubtful, and we are free to confess, dangerous. If no other effort should be produced by the imprisoned steam, which would be generating by the introduction of a vast body of water into the fiery bowels of the crater, we should be loth to be, at the moment, within a circuit of many miles, for the reason of the violent effects likely to follow the attempt upon the spot. What more remote and terrible consequence might ensue, it is not possible to calculate. The diameter of the earth is not so large that the water might not rush through all its vast and boiling caverns. In view of the entire subject, we conceive that it would be far wiser to let the crater of Vesuvius alone. It is better in the charge of Almighty Providence, by which all things exist.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—Butterfield's Overland California mail, with advices from San Francisco to the 9th and telegraphic dispatches to the 10th, has arrived at Springfield, Mo., the present terminus of the Atlantic and Pacific telegraph line.

Since the commencement of Indian hostilities in the Territories, over 80 Americans have been murdered by the Indians.

The Central Overland Pony Express of the 23th, had returned on account of several stations having been destroyed by the Indians.

A party of twenty picked men left the Carson Valley escorting the Pony Express Eastward to supply the stations with men and animals, and to reestablish the route.

The Indians have fled from Pyramid Lake, and volunteers stationed in that vicinity are disbanding.

Two English men of war landed their crews and took possession of San Blas. They were holding it against the Liberals.

Important mineral discoveries have been made in Klammoth county.

Senator Haun died at Maryville on the 6th of congestive chill.

Judge Terry had applied for a change of venue. The southern counties of Oregon elected an entire Democratic ticket. The remainder indicate a success of the Republican party.

The trade at San Francisco is steady. Provisions are firmer. Sugar closed buoyant at full prices.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

[BY THE AMERICAN AND NATIONAL LINES.]

Mutiny on Board a Coolie Ship.

BOSTON, June 29.—An arrival at this port from the coast of Africa, reports that a mutiny took place on board an American ship engaged in the Coolie trade.

The ship alluded to is the Kitty Simpson, from the port of Macao, bound to Havana with a cargo of 350 Coolies.

On the 3d of May the Coolies, in consequence of bad treatment, rebelled and made an attempt to take the ship.

Their unsuccessful scheme proved a failure, and they were driven below with the loss of one of their number. Several were also wounded.

The ring-leaders were subsequently whipped and put in irons.

After this mutiny the Kittie Simpson put into Table Bay, where she lay at the latest accounts.

Michigan Democratic Convention.

DETROIT, June 29.—The Michigan Democratic State Convention assembled in this city yesterday.

A resolution was offered providing to invite Gen. Cass, who was in that city, to take a seat in the Convention. This resolution was laid on the table.

The Convention repudiated foreign Democratic policy.

The Douglas Nomination.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Administration has enthusiastically approved of the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas to the Presidency, and Herschel V. Johnson to the Vice-Presidency.

Douglas Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—The friends of Stephen A. Douglas will hold a ratification meeting here tomorrow night.

They will refuse all overtures from the Breckinridge and Lane party.

Marine Disaster.

PASS A L'OUTRE, June 29.—The schooner Arrogante, Captain Escalza, from New Orleans bound for Campeachy and Sisal, was lost on the Alncranes reef at 12 o'clock on the night of the 7th inst.

Her crew and passengers were all saved, and reached the shore safely. The cargo is a total loss.

Domestic Markets.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—The Flour market closed dull. The prices range from $4 70 to $5. There were 750 bbls of Whisky sold at 17½c. per gallon. Pork closed buoyant at $18 to $18 50 per bbl. Lard was generally neglected. Lard in tierces closed firm. Molasses is selling at 44c. per gallon. The Sugar market closed buoyant at 8 to 9c. per lb. Wheat has declined 1c. since yesterday. Oats closed firm at 38c. per bushel. Corn closed active, and was sold at 47c. per bushel.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, June 29.—The Ohio river at this point is falling, with 3 feet 6 inches of water in the canal by the mark.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

THE HOME-BOOK OF HEALTH AND MEDICINE. By W. A. Alcott, M. D. Philadelphia: G. G. Evans.

This is a work which should be in the library of every intelligent family. It is really remarkable what an amount of information and practical good sense is contained within its limits, and with simplicity of style it is conveyed, so as to be perfectly intelligible to everybody. The writer, though a physician, is strenuously opposed to the abuse or frequent use of medicine, and devotes his work to the means of creating and maintaining health, other than those coming from the apothecary's. Among the subjects ably and interestingly discussed, we find the mechanism and laws of digestion, breathing and ventilation, circulation, the skin and bathing, how to prevent consumption, clothing and temperature, food and cookery, exercise, rest and sleep, etc. The doctor is the man to be relied on in his conclusions and advice, that he has exemplified the injunction, "Physician heal thyself." Some twenty or thirty years ago he considered himself to be dying of consumption.

By a systematic adherence to the plans herein laid down, he has improved so much in vigor as to be able to lecture eight hours in one day, and as never to catch cold, though originally of the most extreme susceptibility to that disease. As we said, no family should be without this book. There is no affectation of hard words and learned talk in it, but an immense amount of practical information on every subject bearing upon health, and upon which we cannot generally consult physicians, that cannot but be of the greatest value to parents, masters and all persons capable of controlling their own movements. The work is moreover highly and to many persons intensely interesting. The price, we see, is $1 25, which being remitted to Mr. Evans, will ensure the reception of the book by return mail.

THE THREE CLERKS: By Anthony Trollope. New York: Harper & Bros. For sale by J. C. Morgan & Co.

Quite an interesting work of fiction, written in a good style.

TYLNEY HALL. By Thomas Hood. Boston: Tilton & Co. For sale by J. C. Morgan & Co.

Of course no eulogy upon the writings of this gifted author can be necessary. It is really refreshing after coming in contact, for a length of time, with the romances so plentifully manufactured now-a-days, to stumble over a novel which has not only an interesting plot, but moreover makes some effort at style. The present work is written in a beautiful style, full of graces and merits, strikingly in contrast with the hasty, unfinished roughness of ordinary novel writings, frequently injurious and never beneficial to the literary taste of their devourers.

DROWNED IN A HOGSHEAD.—Alexander McCoy, about 20 years of age, residing on the farm of Jos. C. Courtney, in Newton, Delaware county, Pa., while endeavoring to bathe in a hogshead, the water in which was quite low, lost his balance, and falling in head foremost, was drowned before assistance could be rendered him.

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

[Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

HAVANA, June 26, 1860.

Mr. Editor—Since my advices per Cahawba, of 18th inst., the more favorable intelligence, then just received from the Northern United States, has produced a corresponding effect upon our market for Clayed Sugars.

Planters at once resumed their old pretensions upon the basis of 8¾ reals per arroba for D. S. No. 12, at which rates there was a fair demand, and various parcels were realized. Inferior qualities were obtained at lower rates.

Notwithstanding the large arrival of American vessels, (nine in one day) tonnage has continued scarce, and this circumstance has had a depressing effect upon the minds of many purchasers who have held back from operating.

My quotations to-day are as follows: D. S. Nos. 6 to 10, 6¾ to 7¼ reals; Nos. 11 to 12, 8¼ to 8½ reals; Nos. 13 to 14, 8¾ to 9 reals; Nos. 15 to 17, 9¼ to 10 reals; Nos. 18 to 20, 10½ to 11½ reals. Whites, according to quality, 11 to 13 reals per arroba f. o. b.

Almost at the close of the market Saturday 12,000 boxes Browns and Cucruchos, produce of several estates, the property of one of the large joint stock companies of this city, were realized at 7¾ reals for No. 11, and 8¾ reals for No. 13, per arroba; but this is merely an isolated case, and cannot therefore be assumed as a criterion of the current rates. "I reckon," too, the quality of the sugar had something to do with those lower rates being accepted.

There was a great decrease in the arrivals of sugar here last week, and the stock is somewhat reduced, and may be estimated here and at Matanzas at about 350,000 boxes, against about 408,000 at this period last year.

Muscovadoes continue in good request, but the scarcity of tunnage prevents any extensive operations.

MOLASSES—Very little doing. A few deck loads have been taken since my last advices at 2½ reals per keg for Clayed.

LARD—There have been frequent arrivals from various ports, but the rates for tierces and barrels have not altered from $18 to $18 12½, except in the instances of a few very small lots, for which $18 25 per quintal was obtained, being the highest figure of which I have heard as having been paid. Kegs sell at from $15 to $18 25 per quintal. 50 kegs, stated in the "sales on the wharf" to have come from Bremen, sold on the 25th instant at my outside quotation for kegs. The stock is not far from about 1500 tierces and bbls. and a like number of kegs.

BUTTER—26 kegs ex Cahawba, from New York, sold 19th inst. at a rate not made public; 320 kegs of Philadelphia Butter at $16, and 63 kegs Inferior at $14 per quintal. There are in store about 500 kegs Philadelphia and various small parcels in store, and 50 bbls. and 100 kegs ex steamer Baltimore, have also been placed in store.

CHEESE—The market is quite bare of all descriptions; $35 per quintal has been offered, I hear, for a parcel to arrive soon from Antwerp.

HAMS—No sales reported since my last advices.

CLEAR PORK—8 boxes from store sold on the 19th inst. at $14 50 per quintal; some 75 or 80 boxes remain in store.

POTATOES—The following parcels have been realized: 30 bbls. ex Express, from New York; 93 bbls. ex John Bell and 781 bbls. ex steamer Isabel, from Charleston, at rates not made public; also, a large parcel ex steamer Baltimore, from Baltimore, at $4 per bbl.

BEANS—The market is quite bare of egg beans; 50 bbls. ex Express, from New York, realized $1 31½, 18 bbls. ex Odd Fellow, from Portland, at $1 43½, and 30 bbls. from store at $1 37½ per arroba.

RICE—In fair demand. The ruling rates are from 13½ to 14 reals per arroba for American.

CORN—800 sacks from New Orleans sold on the 22d inst. at 62½c. per arroba.

TALLOW—Very abundant and in little demand.

CANDLES—Superior Composition are wanted; 30 boxes, 50 lbs. each, ex Express, from New York, sold (22d inst.) at $36 50 per quintal.

YELLOW PINE is very scarce; last sales at $32 per M. feet.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Extremely dull.

FREIGHTS are quite active. The vessels that have arrived have been immediately engaged. The ruling rates are: to British Channel, for orders, 60s. to 65s. per ton constwise, $1 50 to $1 62½ per box, $6 to $7 75 per hhd. Sugar, $3 to $3 50 per hhd. Molasses.

EXCHANGES have declined. I quote Sterling 12 to 12½ prem. New Orleans (short)+2 to 2½ prem. New York, etc., 60 day bills, par to 1 per cent. premium.

As ever, ***

A Courageous Woman.

The following is translated from a late number of the Havana *Presa*:

At a place not very far from this city (Havana) about 8 o'clock P. M., a few days ago, five individuals presented themselves at the dwelling house of a half-ruined plantation, inhabited by a couple with one small child—the mother being at that moment playing with the infant, while her husband was quietly conversing with her. The five robbers, for such it must be supposed they were—entered the dilapidated house, three through the back and two by the front.

One of the latter fired at the owner of the premises, doubtless with the intention of killing him, that they might rob with impunity; at least, such is the natural supposition, as the family had about $1000 in their possession, amassed amid cares and privations, with which they intended purchasing a servant to make their labors less. The ball from the pistol fired by one of the robbers, passed at a slight distance from the man's head, and entered one of the doors behind him, producing no worse effect than causing the farmer a sort of stupor, and he remained as if in a swoon. His wife, seeing this, with admirable *sang froid* extinguished the light, placed her child under the table, and quietly managed to get hold of a pair of loaded pistols which her husband had hanging on the wall, and fired them off in the direction she saw the robbers; the result of this intrepid and courageous act, was the death of one of the bandits and the wounding of another.

The husband recovering his senses, and ignorant of the deed of his wife, called her to hand him his pistols, to which she replied: "Here, take them and load them, for I have fired at both the robbers, and do not know if they are dead or wounded, but I can tell you there are three more of them." It seems that these last instantly took flight, for some neighbors arriving a few moments after, only found one expiring in the yard and the wounded one attempting to escape. We are not informed whether this last was taken or not, but the correspondent says that the good couple were much afflicted for fear that the consequences of the affair might bring them into trouble; but the local authorities soon tranquilized them upon that point, telling them that they had merely fulfilled a sacred duty in defending their own lives, and relieving the public from such destructive vermin.

Such are the facts communicated to us, and we publish the details, merely reserving the names of the parties and the locality where the affair took place, until obtaining further particulars.

FATAL AFFRAY IN ARKANSAS.—The Memphis Avalanche of Thursday has the following:

Tuesday evening about 4 o'clock a difficulty occurred in Madison, Ark., between a Mr. Cole, the keeper of a grocery and livery stable, and Mr. Inge, a lawyer of that place, which resulted in the latter gentleman being fatally wounded. Inge had hired a horse and buggy from Cole, and there was some misunderstanding in regard to the price asked by Cole, which led to harsh words. Both parties armed themselves, and met between Conner's grocery and the court-house, when Inge fired at Cole and missed him. Cole returned the fire, his ball taking effect in Inge's side below the ribs. Inge fired again without effect, and Cole fired the second time hitting Inge in the thigh. For the third time Inge attempted to shoot, when his pistol missed fire and Cole's third and last shot struck Inge in the head back of the ear. Cole made his escape, and Mr. Inge was conveyed to his room, where medical aid was at once rendered, but without avail. He was at the point of death when the train left last evening. Both gentlemen were highly esteemed by the citizens of Madison.

Later from China.

[From the Alta California, 5th.]

THE WAR TO PROCEED.—By the arrival of the Ida D. Rogers, we have papers from Shanghae to the 14th of April. The main items of news is that the war is to go on. The Chinese have refused to accede to the demands of the allies. Several articles, purporting to be translations of replies of the Chinese Government, have been published in the English papers, but there is some doubt whether they are genuine. The Shanghae Herald gives the following as one:

Last year, when proceeding to Pekin on a professedly pacific mission, for the exchange of the ratified copies of the Tien-tsin Treaty, the British Plenipotentiary was accompanied by a formidable military force. He had determined to proceed to the capital by the Tien-tsun route, and when requested to go via Peh-tang, where arrangements had been made to receive them, he refused. This conduct was the sole cause of the quarrel that immediately ensued. As regards the quarrel, therefore, its cause is to be attributed to the unreasonableness of the British Envoy, not to any unfriendly feelings on the part of the Chinese Government, for it belonged to the native, not to the foreign authority to decide by which route the British Plenipotentiary should travel up to the capital. Very many foreign nations here at present are engaged in commerce with China: let those of them who remain unprejudiced regarding this controversy, determine who is right and who wrong.

But farther, an indemnity is required of China. How such a demand redounds to the honor of the English nation is by no means palpable. On every occasion of making a treaty of peace with China, the English representative has been instructed to press a demand for money; the principle upon which this policy proceeds seems incomprehensible.

Finally, should the English Envoy determine to visit the capital to exchange ratifications, the Chinese Government will at once make all proper arrangements for his journey to Pekin. The policy of his Majesty the Emperor has ever displayed an indulgent kindness to the "men from afar," but on every occasion of a visit to the capital by the envoy of a foreign power a military force has been dispensed with. If, therefore, the foreign envoy will content himself with a moderate retinue, and will agree to travel by the route which shall be indicated by him, the amity of former times may still be preserved intact; but if, on the contrary, he be unwilling to comply with these reasonable conditions, it remains for him to decide upon his own course.

The following is another version of China's reply, in points:

1. The demand of an apology for the Taku affair: receipt of the letter is acknowledged, its contents declared to be insolent, and an intimation given that any future letter written in the same tone, will be returned without a reply.

2. The residence of the British Minister at Pekin cannot be granted; Lord Elgin waived this demand and the Americans have not asked it.

3. Payments for the gunboats destroyed at Taku. In reply to this the Emperor says he knows nothing about them; if they were lost he did not get them. He would like to know who will pay for the damage done to the forts.

4. In answer to the demand for payment of the expenses of the present war, he says he did not and does not wish to go to war; that, by not seeing Kweliang, Mr. Bruce brought on the war, and he cannot pay for it.

5. The indemnity money for Canton will be paid as soon as that city is given back to the Chinese Government. The reply to the other demands is, that Mr. Bruce may go to Peh-tang, as the Americans did, and that the Emperor never made any objections to the treaty being carried out.

The Shanghae Herald makes the following remarks about the present state of the case:

"It matters but little in what terms the refusal is couched. That it is positive and dogmatical there is no doubt, and if the instructions to Mr. Bruce, given in the published correspondence received by the last mail, have not been superseded by others, the matter should now be in the hands of the naval and military commanders-in-chief. But with the bungling that always attends similar arrangements in England, the forces are not at hand, nor likely to be before the end of next month. In the meantime, the Allied fleet and transports are assembling at Kintang, with the intention of proceeding to Chusan, to occupy such part as may be convenient for the exercise of the troops as they arrive there previous to proceeding to Cheefoo, where they will be organized. A small squadron will blockade the Gulf of Pecheli, and probably any inlets that may be found in the southern part of Shantung. Cheefoo will be the rendezvous, and a military depot established there."

The San Juan Difficulty.

A letter of the 24th ult. to the Alta California, from Victoria, says:

I told you before that two frigates and two gunboats were expected here every day. That this is not on account of San Juan is shown by the fact that the Satellite has been ordered home, Commissioner and all; this proves that the affairs of San Juan are no longer to be entrusted to Commissioners, but will be otherwise settled. These Commissioners have cost their respective Governments no little money but, what is worse, no little annoyance, for the fact cannot be denied, that had they asserted their rightful authority the unpleasant affair of San Juan would not have happened.

By the by, some new facts have transpired regarding that question, by which it will be seen how much the world has been deceived as regards the truth, and how some people have trumped up tales to suit their own climbing propensities. It would appear that General Harney has been making some aggressions upon the Hudson Bay Company's possessions at Fort Vancouver, on the Columbia river, and when called upon for an explanation, states that the company's time had expired, and, in fact, that they were now only permitted to remain on sufferance, and by courtesy. In the course of correspondence, some matters relating to San Juan come up, and as Mr. Dallas happened to be at Vancouver, he took the opportunity of writing to General Harney the letter which I send you.

Later from Japan.

By the arrival, says the Alta California of the 5th inst., of the Ida D. Rogers, we have some very brief news from Japan. The memoranda of the vessel (and her news should be twelve days later than that brought by the schooner Page, as her time is reported 28½ days from Kanagawa) says:

The government was in an unsettled state; a battle had been fought near Yeddo, in which one Prince had been killed. Fears were entertained that an attack would be made on Kanagawa—so much so that the shipping in the harbor were notified to hold themselves in readiness; that they could not be protected by the Government.

The Page brought news of the assassination (afterwards modified to an attempt at assassination) of Prince Go-Taro, and this vessel has news of a battle in which "a Prince" is killed, but whether this is the result following the death of Prince Go-Taro, or a different version of the first story, cannot be learned from this brief report. It is likely that we will have other particulars—if this be *news*—in the letter of our correspondent, which we will undoubtedly receive to-day.

Louisiana Intelligence.

The Mount Lebanon Baptist of the 21st says:

No rain yet, Tuesday 19, though there seem to be favorable indications—clouds and thunder, and a damper atmosphere. In a day or two we hope it will come abundantly. It would be most gratefully received now, and would greatly benefit some fields.

The editor of the Baptist recently paid a visit to Bossier parish, and says:

We observed the drought bore heavily upon the crops in that parish, even worse, if possible, than here. We saw large fields ruined—literally ruined, rain or no rain. Cotton is looking extremely well, presenting many open blossoms on the 10th, and some as early as the 5th, which is a week or ten days earlier than usual. As a general thing, the cotton crop is promising, the dry weather suiting it exactly; the corn crop is anything else but promising now, though rain in a few days would work a wondrous change for the better, while a delay of two weeks more, or even one, with the hot winds we have had, will prove most disastrous.

The Claiborne Advocate of the 20th says:

The prospects for good crops in this parish, which up to the present time were never more flattering, now begin to look gloomy and uncertain in the extreme. The fact is, our corn crop is already cut off from one-fourth to one-half, and if we do not have rain within the week, the crop must prove an almost entire failure. The cotton crop is not suffering so much as the corn, but needs rain very much.

The oat and wheat crops of the parish have resulted in complete failures on account of the protracted drought. We have not had rain sufficient to wet the earth thoroughly, for the last three or four months—an extraordinary occurrence—the like of which never was known, before in this section of country. Our gardens are literally burning up, and a few more days of such weather as we now have, will destroy the last vestage of vegetables in them.

The Natchitoches Chronicle of the 23d has the following:

No rain yet. The crops are suffering greatly, and unless we soon have rain, the corn per acre will be reckoned as fearfully short.

The protracted drought in this neighborhood has caused a great scarcity of water. The cisterns in our town are "running low," and the public springs and wells are found insufficient to supply the wants of the people.

The Ascension Acadia of Tuesday last says:

Sunday night there was a very sudden change in the weather, which rendered less covering necessary to comfort, and in the morning it was cool enough for November weather; in the evening it again changed, becoming warm and sultry, and on Tuesday morning a slow but steady rain set in and continued until night; the rain again set in yesterday morning, with every appearance of a long wet spell. At the hour of going to press it is still raining, and the indications are that we shall soon be as clamorous for the rain to cease, as we were for it to come.

The Jackson Parish Times of the 22d has the following:

Never within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants has there been a more gloomy prospect for a corn crop as now stares the farmer in the face. For three weeks or more the crops have been suffering for rain; and though this is comparatively a short drought, still, owing to the dryness of the spring, it has done more real damage than the drought of any previous year, of twice the duration. Corn in some places is literally ruined, if we are correctly informed, though cotton seems to be but little injured thus far. We hear of lands that will not yield five bushels of corn per acre, and of others that are scarcely a whit better.

The state of affairs is truly deplorable, not requiring exaggeration to make it too painful for contemplation. We see from our exchanges that we are not alone in our suffering. All North Louisiana, Middle and Southern Texas, and various other portions of the South have been cut short in their expectations of fine crops.

The health of the country is as good as we have ever seen it. One occasionally hears of attacks of bilious fever and chills, but that is about all. In this respect the hills seem to be far in advance of the swamp, where, we are told, there is an unusual amount of sickness.

CHLOROFORM OUTRAGE—*Tragedy on a Flatboat.*—From the Memphis Argus of Thursday we extract the following paragraphs:

Late last night a most daring burglary was perpetrated in the suburbs. The residence of Mr. Dixon, in the vicinity of the hospital, was entered by a party of burglars—how many could not be ascertained—who proceeded to help themselves to whatever valuables were in the house. The noise made by them awakened Mrs. Dixon, (Mr. D. was absent) who, discovering that some one was in her apartment, attempted to call the servants who slept in an adjoining room. Her cries were stopped by the ruffians, who, after brutally choking her, administered chloroform, and then leaving the apartment entered that of the servants, where they also quieted by the narcotic. The premises were then ransacked by the robbers, who carried away a number of articles, but only obtained four dollars in money.

From a gentleman who arrived in the city last night on the H. D. Mears, we learn that an affray occurred on a flatboat a few days since, which terminated fatally to one or two of the parties. The flatboat commanded by one Dan Lucas, well known on the river, left the mouth of St. Francis for Vicksburg a few days since. On the way a quarrel arose between the captain and crew, which resulted in a meeting. A fight ensued, in which it is said Lucas shot one of the mutineers dead, and fatally wounded one or two others. Our informant learned that Lucas had been arrested. We give the statement for what it is worth.

GIRLS RUNNING OFF WITH HORSES.—A correspondent of the Marysville Appeal, writing from Chico, Butte county, California, says:

A very singular occurrence took place near here on Saturday last. A woman whose name I am unacquainted with, started from near Marysville, the latter part of last week, with her two daughters, for Yreka. On their way up the three stopped at Lowery's Ranch, on Butte Creek. At this point the mother left her daughters and went upon her journey alone. On the day in