# New Orleans Daily Crescent.

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BY NIXON & ADAMS.

OFFICE, NO. 70 CAMP STREET.

TERMS:

The Crescent will be regularly served to subscribers in the city at ten cents per week, payable to the carriers.

Advertisements, not more than nine insertions, in all cases, $1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion, 50 cents.

Advertisements in the second page are charged $1 for every insertion.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT

Has a circulation which renders it a desirable medium for advertisers. As a Family Paper it circulates largely, reaching many families at breakfast, at an early hour, and being read before the spread of the news hours, consequently orders for family use may be advantageously published in its columns.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

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TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1856.


☞ Persons leaving the city during the summer, who desire the Daily or Weekly Crescent forwarded to them, can have it done regularly for any period that may be desired, by leaving their orders at the office, No. 70 Camp street.

## ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

We give this morning, on the fourth page, our annual review of the financial operations of the year just passed. It will be found full, complete, accurate and valuable. It has been prepared with care and labor, and as our financial editor enjoys the advantages of much experience, combined with facilities for obtaining really important information of no ordinary character, his statement will be entitled to the confidence of the financial and commercial world.

☞ Our Third District cotemporary, the Orleanian, came to us on Sunday morning in a new dress, and really presents a fine appearance. We sincerely congratulate them on their new suit, and wish them great pecuniary success.

☞ We are requested by Col. John A. Jacques, of the Nicaraguan army, who is now in town on business connected with that Republic, to state that all letters, etc., destined for Nicaragua, will be forwarded direct if left at No. 16 Royal street, previous to the 5th.

Here is a great convenience proposed which those interested should avail themselves of.

DISASTER.—Capt. Couch, of the ship Geo. West, from Philadelphia, reports on the 15th ult., on the Gingerbread Ground, saw wreckers who reported having seen a ship on fire. On the 19th, was boarded by a pilot-boat from the Bemini Islands, who reported that the burning ship was the Colchis, Capt. Ellis, from Boston for this port; that a portion of her cargo between decks was saved and taken into Nassau, (N. P.) The lower hold contained ice which is, of course, lost.

GRAND FILLMORE RALLY.—A grand Fillmore rally will come off in Jackson, La., on the 16th of this month. Extensive preparations are being made to accommodate an enormous concourse of people. Some of the first speakers in the State will be present and deliver addresses. The occasion bids fair to be a glorious one; and it will not be without a marked influence in the Felicianas.

We acknowledge the receipt of a polite invitation to attend. If in our power we shall be on hand.

BUSINESS.—The week commences with reviews of the market for the past year. Well, we have taken a hand in the market; we give one review yesterday, and we give another this morning. Let none of our readers be deterred by its great length from perusing it.

There was considerable animation at the steamboat landing, occasioned by the arrival of several boats from Cairo and St. Louis since last Saturday, bringing full loads of produce. Another important arrival was the Vicksburg and Natchez packet Princess, Captain Holmes, bringing 1013 bales of cotton, nearly all new crop. Every bale which comes to market hereafter will be known by the name of new crop.

On the streets there was but little doing. Many of our citizens who have been temporarily sojourning in the pine woods and on the sea shore, are returning, or rather the heads of families are making arrangements for the return of their absent ones.

The New York papers received yesterday are remarkably quiet about the fever in that vicinity. They are afraid to speak out, for that might endanger the fall trade of the city. If a case of yellow fever occurred in this city, we would see flaming accounts, headed "Telegraphic advices—Yellow Fever in New Orleans," with any quantity of balderdash.

Unquestionably there will be an improvement in business this week, but there will be no comparison whatever for the corresponding week of last September.

Nothing satisfactory regarding the cotton crop can be ascertained at this moment. We are certain of one thing, that as fast as it can be picked and prepared for market, the present prices will bring it rapidly to market.

Freights rule low; exchange rules at reasonable rates, both important requisites in the cotton trade. Several vessels have arrived within the past five days, bringing full freights of merchandise, and giving increased activity to receiving and forwarding merchants, and replenishing the stocks of our wholesale dealers.

The European mails by the Niagara may be received this morning. The next steamer from Liverpool will be the Persia, of the 23d, to arrive at New York. Her advices may be here to-night or to-morrow, being the fastest steamer of the Cunard line.

The great Adriatic will be ready ere long, and it is believed she will reduce the time of passage across the Atlantic to eight and a half days, or as the phrase is, "she will show the way."

From the Mobile papers, we learn that the steamer Cuba, which left that place on Friday last with a large number of passengers on a pleasure excursion, had to put into Blakely on account of a severe storm that she encountered on her way. At one time it was seriously feared that the vessel and all on board would be lost, such was the force of the wind and the waves; but fortunately, and by the good management of her commander, Capt. Horn, the danger was escaped, and she came safely into port. The passengers, if not satisfied at not having been able to get to Pensacola, were quite so with their view of that terrible animal which greenhorns often get a sight of, viz: "the elephant."

The house of Mr. Rufus Rhodes, of East Pascagoula, was destroyed by fire last Wednesday night. One of Mr. Rhodes' children, an infant, was seriously burned by a spark falling on its dress. All the furniture the house contained was consumed by the flames, which was supposed to have been caused by an incendiary. Mr. Rhodes' loss, we understand, will not be severe, as most of the property was insured.

FROM CARTHAGENA.—The brig Mercantile, from Carthagena 1st ult., arrived at New York on Saturday the 23d. She brought the employees of the New York and New Granada Canal and Steam Navigation Company. The correspondent of the Herald states that the dredging machine of the company, which, together with its appurtenances, cost $20,000, has been seized upon by creditors to satisfy claims amounting to about $8,000. Bishop Revello, one of the founders of New Granadian Independence, died on the 28th July, at the advanced age of ninety-one.

There was quite a destructive fire at Cincinnati on the night of the 24th. The pork warehouse of Messrs. Wilson, Eggleston & Co., was destroyed, together with several small stores adjoining. The loss of Messrs. Wilson, Eggleston & Co., amounted to $25,000, on which there was a full insurance.

Another new Fillmore paper is about being started in Indiana. It is under the control of Milton George, of the New Albany Tribune, and it will be issued at Indianapolis and New Albany simultaneously.

The Little Rock Gazette, of the 23d ult., says that the Arkansas river had risen at that point several feet during the last few days, and that a further rise was expected.

## MILLARD FILLMORE.

Although we support Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency on conservative grounds, believing him to be the man the crisis demands and the permanency of the Union requires, still we are rather pleased than otherwise at being able to bring forward high and indisputable testimonials in his favor—endorsing him as a man of worth, capacity and patriotism—from the leading Democrats of the land. It is true, that if these testimonials had no existence, our opinion in regard to Mr. Fillmore would undergo no change; but, as they do exist, as they are correct, and as a great many of the people have forgotten them, it is but right and proper the public memory should be refreshed.

Yesterday, we published extracts from a speech by Mr. Buchanan—Democratic candidate for the Presidency—delivered in 1852, after the nomination of Gen. Scott, in which Mr. Fillmore was spoken of in exalted terms, both as a man and as the chief executive officer of the confederacy. Although Mr. Buchanan's friends are now the political enemies of Mr. Fillmore, we took pleasure in calling their attention to the words of their chosen leader, without indulging in invidious comment, or saying anything we thought calculated to arouse partisan prejudices. We thought we were right then; we are of the same opinion yet—for we wish the sovereign people to decide this canvass calmly, dispassionately and intelligently. They cannot arrive at safe conclusions without they are correctly advised. How can they be better advised than by reading the deliberately expressed views of such men as Mr. Buchanan and other parties, eminent on account of social position and public character? We "pause for a reply."

Now for another distinguished Democratic endorser of Millard Fillmore. The Hon. John E. Ward, of Georgia, was the President of the Cincinnati Democratic National Convention, which nominated Mr. Buchanan, manufactured the platform of principles, and started the Presidential canvass. Some years since, Mr. Ward was Mayor of the city of Savannah. During his occupancy of that office Mr. Fillmore made his Southern tour, which was a perpetual ovation from its beginning to its termination, as most of our readers will remember. As the chief magistrate of a beautiful and prosperous Southern city, Mr. Ward was appropriately selected as the organ to formally welcome the ex-President, whom the people everywhere, without distinction of party, then cordially welcomed. That he did so in eloquent, truthful and unqualified words of commendation, the subjoined language of his address positively demonstrates.

Said Mayor Ward:

MR. FILLMORE: With unfeigned pleasure I perform the duty assigned me of welcoming you to the city of Savannah. Whilst the events which mark your administration of the government are of too recent date to be discussed without arousing passions, which on this occasion should be hushed to rest, we must all remember that those high and solemn duties now devolved by you in the vocation of your prosperity. It was at a dark and eventful period in the history of our government, when the storm began to lour the power of wave, and the pilots to doubt the favor of God." Dark and fearful were the clouds that hung in our horizon; without the faction that agitated one half, and men seemed to reck not how widely spread the storm so that in its fury, it uprooted the institutions of the South.

"It was your lot to front that storm, and all the mutterings ceased, and to do that you must turn away from the crowds of flatterers to tread the lonely path of duty. With your rules of duty for a passport of love, you tempest worried ones at the portals of earlier years, took from all the temptations which then surrounded you. Unterrified by threats, unmoved by clamors, you held in your steady course! Presented the resolute bulwark your country, amid perils in the land on low, and equally to the institutions which are theirs, illustrating to the world that a statesman and a victorious one has not removed than men. It is the just and proper now, when you have laid white place and power and patronage that the officers of a grateful people should tribute you to your home, and linger around your retirement. As the constituted authorities of the city of Savannah, we welcome you within her limits—we, representatives of the people, we welcome you to our hospitalities—as a portion of her citizens, we welcome you to our homes and our hearts."

We have no comments to make upon the foregoing. We regard Mr. Fillmore as among the first, best and most loyal of living statesmen; but with this feeling strong upon us, we have no words to add to the eulogy pronounced upon him by the President of the Cincinnati Democratic National Convention. All we would ask of a Buchanan editor or orator, under any circumstances, would be to read the above address of Mr. Ward before assaulting the character, or depreciating the claims of Mr. Fillmore, before the American people.

With Mr. Buchanan as a valuable endorser, and with the chief officer of the convention which nominated him as an eulogist, it seems to us the friends of Mr. Fillmore are warranted in calling upon every honest and intelligent man in the Union to rally around his standard, and bear him into the White House with a unanimity which has no parallel in our political history.

FILLMORE IN PENNSYLVANIA.—There was an immense Fillmore demonstration in Harrisburg, on the evening of the 25th ult. Speeches were made by Messrs. Selkers and Moore, of Philadelphia, and by Mr. Benedict, of Huntington.

FILLMORE IN MARYLAND.—The majority for Mr. Fillmore in this State will undoubtedly be as large as that given for Mr. Clay. The Harford Madisonian says that his majority in that county will not fall short of 1,000, and the Cumberland Civilian promises not less than 200 majority in old Democratic Allegheny.

THREE FALSEHOODS EXPOSED.—No. 1. That Gen. Leslie Coombs supports Buchanan. Gen. Coombs, over his own signature, declares himself in favor of Fillmore.

No. 2. That both the sons of Henry Clay are Buchanan men. Thomas H. Clay is not only a staunch Fillmore man, but is President of the American State Council of Kentucky.

No. 3. That J. Scott Harrison, son of the ex-President, is a supporter of Buchanan. He goes for Fillmore with zeal and ardor.

We could give other prominent illustrations of the game sought to be played by our opponents, but the foregoing will suffice for all practical purposes.

HORRIBLE.—We have no desire, says the New Orleans Crescent, to injure the madness trade, nor wholly state the fact, that Mr. Richards who keeps a store on the Hurlfield road, a few days since, found in one of his empty molasses hogsheads a human skeleton, the remains of a negro, who was probably asleep in the hogshead when it was filled on the plantation.

We "found" the foregoing among the miscellaneous news items of the Baltimore Clipper, of the 26th. There is no doubt of its entire truth! We have been credibly informed that from seventy to eighty thousand negroes lose their lives on every sugar plantation each year, by similar means! This is truly a "horrible" condition of things, which should receive the immediate attention of Greeley, Giddings, Sumner & Co. It should lead to an unceasing, earsplitting "shriek for freedom."

Besides it is doubtful whether "nigger" improves molasses!

NEW MOVEMENT.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper, writing under date of 26th ult., makes the following expose, which we reproduce as a matter of news, and for what it is worth:

Among the documents from the prolific Republican press is an "address from Irishmen of Washington city to the citizens of the United States," with the imposing title of "The Killing of Thomas Keating." It is signed by fifty-nine persons, including Patrick and John M. Keating, and other hotel servants.

The address commences as follows: "The extraordinary circumstances which attended the trial and acquittal of P. T. Herbert, on the charge of murdering Thomas Keating, make it the sacred duty of the undersigned to take an appeal from the injustice of legal tribunals to the higher tribunal of the American people. We feel that a great wrong has been done, that a guilty man has been suffered to go unpunished, and that innocent blood still cries from the ground."

The signers strongly censure the judge, jury, marshal and prosecuting attorney. The "Democratic" party likewise comes in for a sweeping broadside from the signers, who indirectly call upon their fellow-countrymen to cast their suffrages for Fremont.

FEARFUL RUMOR.—The editor of the Baton Rouge Sugar Planter is responsible for the following. We copy from his paper of the 30th ult:

It is rumored, and we are inclined to believe with some show of truth, that a certain Paquemine editor while on a recent visit to Indian Village, was kidnapped and held in "durance vile" for some two hours, by the inhabitants of that romantic spot. The reason assigned for this strange freak was, that it had been so long since they had seen a Buchanan man in that vicinity, that when they got hold of one they were determined to have a good look at him!

CROPS IN GEORGIA.—The Columbus Times, of the 29th ult., has the following:

We learn from an intelligent gentleman who has recently passed through Harris, Troup, Coweta, Campbell, Fulton, DeKalb, Gwinnett, Jackson, Franklin, Clark, Walton, Newton, Henry, Spalding, Pike and Merriwether counties, Ga., that both the corn and cotton crops are very sorry, and that hardly a support can be realized. He saw hundreds of acres all along his route, which will not make a bushel of corn to the acre. We are pleased to learn, from other sources, that the crops in Southern Georgia are very good.

Our flag has arrived. It is a magnificent one. Fillmore and Donelson grace its folds, while the proud bird of America adorns its standard. It will be in the club room on Monday night, and under it the true and the brave will appear during the campaign, on all fitting occasions. [Clinton Patriot, 30th ult.

(CORRECTED.)

### The Big Gun has become Foul, and now begins to Kick Badly.

The advocates of Fremont's election have made all the capital they could out of the Kansas troubles, and now seem to be horror stricken at the murders that have lately been committed there. Beecher, Greeley, Webb & Co., are now aware that the people whom they have so long duped, are beginning to take the right view of the Kansas difficulty, and are disposed to hold responsible the wicked men who, by all manner of falsehood from the pulpit and from the press, have goaded on to murderous strife, men who are innocent in comparison with the wicked instigators. Some of those misguided men were made sensible of the deception which had been practiced upon them, in time to prevent their entrance into the bloody strife. They had been deceived by the Abolition brawlers, and had consented to bear arms, which had been furnished for them by the religious young ladies of Haverhill, for the purpose of redressing the wrongs against Abolitionists in Kansas. These imaginary wrongs had been rung through all their changes from the pulpit and the press. But as these men drew near to the scene of war and outrage, and began to take a cooler and honest view of the matter, they found that they had been grossly deceived by the freedom shriekers; and that the true cause of offense had originated with the Abolitionists. Then like honest men they were willing to return home without fighting in an unjust cause. Parker then became furious against them, denouncing them as the veriest cowards; which is not to be wondered at, as these returned soldiers were ready to expose the deceptions that had been practiced upon them. They could tell to their friends the truth as they had heard it from those upon the spot, who knew well, that the first troubles in Kansas originated with the Northern land speculators in the Territory, who had their compeers in Congress. "Truth is mighty and must prevail" against all the labors of the Abolition fanatics. The great mass of the people now begin to understand the tricks of demagogues. It is now apparent that the land speculators wished to secure as many primitive claims as possible in the new Territory; a game which they had successfully played in all the new States.

The people of Missouri had a desire to secure some of these the lands, and availing themselves of the privileges of the pre-emption law, settled upon some of the choicest lands contiguous to them. They were soon molested in their possessions by land hunters who acted as agents for Northern companies. When the Missourians resisted them, and called upon their brethren for assistance to protect their rights, they were all denounced as border ruffians, a cry which has well served the purposes of Abolition editors and priestly agitators. But there is now a rebound in public opinion, and the Black Republicans are beginning to be aware of it; and hence the desire to deplore in advance the atrocities that are now being committed in Kansas. But the people will hold this party to a just account, and will visit them with a terrible retribution for their many deceptions. The recoil comes prematurely for them, and there appears to be no little confusion in their ranks at present. Here is an extract from a late number of the New York Herald, which discloses what is to be the line of operations of that paper:

Thus we have the melancholy fact that Kansas is still the scene of bitterness, bloodshed, and all the evils that accompany civil war. The public were flattered with the idea that the difficulties there would quiet themselves, and that the danger of further disturbances was past.

In the same number from which the above extract is taken, there is a labored article upon the condition of the blacks in Africa, evidently inserted to hoodwink the South. The gist of the article is to show the downward tendencies of the negroes in the scale of civilization, where they have been left to govern themselves; and that a state of vassalage is the only condition in which they have made any progress in civilization. All this is gilding the pill which they wish the Southern people to swallow with Fremont. Whether Greeley, Beecher, Webb & Co., will thank their brother of the Herald for his plan of "fighting upon his own hook" remains yet to be seen. It is, however, evident that the party seem sensible that the affairs in Kansas now begin to give them no little trouble. They now find themselves in the condition of the Irishman who had discharged his old fowling-piece at a flock of ducks, and who had been kicked over by the discharge. As he recovered himself, his friends assured him he had killed several of the ducks. "Yes, faith," said Pat, "I believe it for the murthering old muskit is after killing from both ends." ROSSITER.

FILLMORE IN MISSISSIPPI.—The friends of Fillmore and Donelson held a meeting at Port Gibson on the 23d ult. and organized a club.

The following named gentlemen were elected officers:

President—Dr. F. B. Magruder.
Vice Presidents—Judge Kelly, H. M. Coffey, Samuel McClellan, Jasper R. Richmond and John Nordica.
Recording and Assistant Secretary—Evan Griffith and R. H. Fordon.
Corresponding Secretary—G. R. Gleaves.
Treasurer—Jas. M. Smith.
Executive Committee—S. V. Moody, T. B. Magruder, Wm. Sillers, H. S. Parkerson and Samuel Milliken.
Speaker's Committee—S. V. Moody, G. W. Seyfer and T. Y. Berry.

After having been addressed by several able gentlemen, the meeting adopted a preamble and resolutions, in which they utterly repudiated the doctrine contained in the Cincinnati platform, and pledged themselves to support Fillmore for the Presidency, he being a trid friend of the Union, whose administration of the government was pure, upright and national, who in the discharge of his duties was able to overcome long cherished prejudices, and disregard party claims, and to be the President of a whole people and not of a faction.

Hon. Wm. L. Sharkey, American elector for the State at large, then addressed the meeting on the political issues involved in the present canvass, in a speech of great power and eloquence; advocating duty and skill as the leading traits of the friends of the Union, Fillmore and Donelson.

After which the meeting adjourned to partake of the barbecue prepared for the occasion.

A Fillmore and Donelson pole was raised in Brandon, Miss., on the 18th ult., one hundred and twenty-six feet in length. The Republican says that the enthusiasm on the occasion knew no bounds. The "free State of Rankin" will do her duty in November next.

We learn that the American barbecue at Mount Albon on the 20th ult., was one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in Warren county. The meeting was addressed by the Hon. Wm. L. Sharkey, E. M. Yerger, Esq., Hon. Amos R. Johnson and Hon. Jas. Lowry.

ARMY WORM AND CATERPILLAR.—By the following extracts from our exchanges from the interior of this State and Mississippi, our readers will learn that the caterpillar and army worm have made their appearance in cotton fields in various vicinities.

The Natchitoches Chronicle, of the 23d says:

The picking of cotton has commenced in earnest in our parish. As we stated sometime since, the field of cotton throughout the whole parish, will not exceed the half of a usual crop. Upon several plantations in our vicinity the caterpillar has made its appearance and is doing its work of destruction.

The Alexandria Democrat, of the 29th says:

The cotton in the upper part of this parish is literally eaten up by the caterpillar—the stalks are as free from foliage as they usually are at Christmas. The boll worm has also made its appearance, and its ravages are said to be terrible on some plantations. The weather is most intensely hot and dry.

The DeSoto Columbian, of the 23d, has the following:

The weather still continues hot and dry—the health of our parish is good. The caterpillars, which made their appearance a few days since in our neighborhood, are doing but little damage. This is, perhaps, owing to the fact that the fields are too hot for comfort. Our planters are now busily engaged picking cotton. On some farms, 150 to 200 lbs. per hand is daily gathered, and from the best information we can get, a fair crop of cotton will be made in our parish.

The Port Gibson, (Miss.) Herald, of the 29th says:

The army worm is in our county. It is, so far as we can learn, confined to a few plantations, but will undoubtedly spread. A few days of cloudy weather would increase their ravages, whilst the continuance of the present dry and hot weather will limit them in their operations.

The Reveille, published at the same place, on the 28th, says:

There seems to be no doubt of the appearance of this dreaded foe to the cotton plant in our county. We have had several stalks of cotton brought to our office, exhibiting the worm in its different forms, and showing very great destruction. We hope it may not extend its ravages, for the prospect is certainly not flattering for an abundant crop should the worm become general.

ANOTHER STRAW.—The Philadelphia Sun, of the 27th ult., has the following:

A ballot-box was arranged at the Exchange Hotel, in Dock street, on Saturday, and printed tickets for the three candidates were furnished. Considerable feeling was evinced by those who visited the establishment, and at four o'clock the polls closed, the vote being as follows:

For Fillmore, 735; Buchanan, 407; Fremont, 185; Gerrit Smith, 1. Total, 1,378.

## POINT CLEAR CORRESPONDENCE.

POINT CLEAR, August 29, 1856.

*Dear Crescent:* Having familiarized myself with the chief New Orleans watering place, Pass Christian, I am here on a flying visit to Mobile's chief sea-shore resort. Arriving in Mobile, I found that city so very like New Orleans, in respect to dullness, dustiness and distressingly good health, that I could not stop there long. Besides, I fell in with some old chums there, the first evening, who "took me around" after a fashion they have in Mobile. All I can state of that round is, that on the following morning I found myself in a strange room, which proved to be in the Battle House; and that, upon asking the clerk for an explanation, he informed me that I had returned late at night with two friends; that I was "four or five hours high;" and that I had called for a bed with three rooms in it.

This sort of thing, I concluded, would never do for a person on a recuperative tour; so I spent the second evening with a friend out amid the pine hills, twelve miles from the city, where I luxuriated in full upon the fare that is to be had only in well-cultivated rural districts, and the chief charm of which consists in its very complete difference from anything that love or money can procure in a city. To come in contact with the country girls, too—plump dark-skinned and solid—shy on first acquaintance, but so confiding and captivating afterward—girls who, when they marry, will leave their husbands no vestige of a hope of ever becoming widowers—was another novelty which of course I duly appreciated. The air was cool and bracing at night as on the sea-shore, and the nocturnal music, entirely destitute of two strains that are its chief element about New Orleans—the deep bellow of the bull frog and the sharp twang of the mosquito. It was, in truth, a delicious halting-place, and I could have anchored there for a month easily.

After supper, hearing that a party—a regular country breakdown—was to come off "close by," and that it would be perfectly free, the invitation to all the vicinity having been left by word of mouth at the cross-roads, I determined to go; it is good policy for a city greenhorn to "make the most of it" when he is out in the woods. So, in company with some of "the boys," and the orchestra—to wit: an old nigger with a fiddle in a bag—I started. We went about a mile and a half through the woods by an old deserted road, fetlock deep in sand, full of holes and ruts, and blockaded at intervals by fallen trees—the loveliest path for twisting ankles, stumping toes and barking shins that I ever I blundered over of a dark night. We finally arrived at the "ball-room." But that it had a good roof, I would have sworn it was the building immortalized by the "Arkansaw Traveler." A log cabin of the most primitive description, with the chinks of the logs all open, a puncheon floor, two of the corners occupied by snow-white but pestilent beds, the other corners by wooden benches, flanking a large fire-place in which pine-knots were blazing—the only light in the cabin, but amply sufficient—and sending their smoke up a log chimney not half as high as the cabin, nothing between the roof and the floor but a few naked logs, a porch of loose planks on each side, and a bench on the back porch with a bucket of spring-water and a tin dipper, make up the complete picture of this unique temple of Terpsichore. The host, his wife and his daughter appeared to be the roughest and the happiest of all human beings.

It was after eight when we arrived, and "the company hadn't arriv." In a short time, however, whoops resounded through the neighboring forests, and parties of the country backs appeared from different directions, swinging pine-knot lanterns—some with store-clothes on, and their hair combed, and others in their native cow-linen and jeans. But, sad to relate, not a lady accompanied one of the parties! This was easily explained. The previous week, a party had been announced at the same place; the "gals" had "slicked up" and attended; but Dick the fiddler failed to arrive, and so they all had to go home in disgust, without shaking their heels more. This time, of course, they staid away for spite; at least it was so understood. In this exigency, a consultation was held; the result of which was that two of the sprucest backs of the party, Jim and Bob (I didn't learn their names,) were deputed to go around "the neighborhood," and notify the gals that Dick was on hand with his fiddle, and that they would have a chance to shake and shiver to their heart's content. "But," said Jim, "the gals is all gone to bed now." "Well," said Bob, "spose they are? We can wake 'em up mighty easy, I reckon. We'll fetch 'em if they're fetchable!" and off they started.

During their absence, Dick was induced to draw forth his fiddle and give a concert. The fiddle appeared to be a female, from the manner in which Dick in his pride had decked it with blue ribbons. The old darkey shouldered his instrument, and propelled, using his left foot for a baton, and bringing it down faithfully and fatly to time. His performance of "Leather Breeches," "Zip Coon," "Rackon sack," "Lakey Scapsuds," "Ripsy doodle-doodle," and other rural favorites, was so inspiriting, that the boys couldn't stand it, and got up a stag-dance. They went it "in a manner beautiful," and fairly made the old cabin rattle; a reel of eight taking up all the room, and the others having to stand outside and look through the cracks.

At half-past ten, Jim and Bob returned disconsolate, with "nary gal." Said Bob, "We've rampoozled the woods for five miles round, and woke up more'n a few, but d—n the gal would come!" The disappointment, however, was ameliorated by a few more stag-dances, and then all hands "rampoozled" their way to their respective homes. There being neither omnibuses nor gas-lights on the road I had to take, I hardly think the party paid for the trouble of getting there and back. It was officially announced that that would be the last ball of the season at Hicks'.

Having returned to the city, I last evening came here to Point Clear. A little arrow-like, *lajoe* of a boat, the Southern Star, that skims the waves like a seagull, made the distance—twenty-two miles—in about an hour and a half. She had, as she has every evening, a gay crowd of Mobilians on board, who are enabled to spend every night at the Point, if they feel like it, without interfering with their business; the boat returning after breakfast each day.

The Point I find to be a delightful place. The hotel is large, elegant and well-kept—being a branch of the Battle House in Mobile—and is crowded with the fashion and beauty of Mobile and site vicinity. The building stands on a tongue of land so narrow, that it has the Bay in its rear and the Gulf in front. It is thus a perfect strainer of sea-breezes, and the bathing is almost at the door. I do not wonder that the Mobilians brag of the place.

Last night the weekly soiree came off. It was crowded and brilliant, and the most unalloyed enjoyment seemed to prevail. Of course I did not neglect so fair an opportunity of beholding the belles and beauties of Mobile. These where beauty and general attractiveness were greatest, to my judgment, were Mrs. S——tt, and her sister, Miss B——e. I had the pleasure of seeing, in one quadrille, a young lady, her mother, and her grandmother! The grandmother appeared to be about sixty; was becomingly dressed, with a neat cap over her gray hair; and participated in the festivity with a smiling benignity and grace of movement that blended very pleasingly. The grandaughter was sweet sixteen, lively as a cricket, and pretty as a tulip. The connecting link—daughter to one and mother to the other, was fat, fair, and apparently less than forty—neatly dressed in white, with a black belt, and diamond earrings and necklace; her hair being put up plainly but pretty. I am thus particular in describing this lady, because she commended herself to my notice by her grace in the dance, her vivacity in conversation, and the deference that was paid to her on every side, as if she were queen of the ball. By asking who this lady was, I proclaimed myself an utter stranger; for she proved to be the famous belle and leader of the *ton*, Madame Levert, of whom I had read so much and had such curiosity to see. She cannot now be called pretty, except in shape; but the intellect that brightened her beauty in her youthful days, still shines, in her manners and conversation, with undimmed brightness, and compels to hold her way as a belle.

But I am stringing out too lengthy to-day. Heigho! I hate to tear myself away from Point Clear, but must do it. G.

A WONDERFUL RELIC.—In cutting through Oliver street, for the purpose of extending the Bowery, says the New York Express, of the 25th, a tombstone was exhumed and a perfect skull found beneath it. The inscription was in Hebrew characters, and after being submitted to the inspection of many learned citizens of the Israelitish persuasion, it was decyphered to bear the name "Grunada," while the date runs back some 300 years. This is a monumental relic of many years before the discovery of America, and should attract the attention, not only of the city authorities, but of all interested in local antiquities.

## TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT.

### CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

BY THE SOUTHERN AND NATIONAL LINES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The New York Herald contains a long letter professing to give the terms of the adjustment of the Central American Question.

The treaties signed between Clarendon and Herran, the Plenipotentiary from Honduras, are—

*First*—A general treaty of amity and commerce.

*Second*—A provision for a convention for the adjustment of all claims of British subjects in Honduras, and for the extinction of any Indian Mosquito titles within the territory recognized as pertaining to Honduras.

*Third*—A convention for the restoration of Bay Islands to the sovereignty of Honduras. The latter stipulates, on behalf of the people who have established themselves there under the British occupancy, certain rights and privileges.

The ground upon which the restoration was made, is the importance of preserving neutral the route of the proposed inter-oceanic railway through Honduras.

The same letter also states that it has been agreed between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Dallas that Greytown shall return to the sovereignty of Nicaragua, and that the limits of Belize shall extend southward to the Sarstoon river.

#### Fever at New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The yellow fever is abating at Fort Hamilton.

#### Declines to Run.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—Amos A. Lawrence, who was nominated by the Whigs and Americans for Governor, declines running.

#### Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Flour has improved; Southern ranges from $7 to $8. Southern Red Wheat, $1 50. Corn firm; Western Mixed 62c. Mess Pork, $19 87½ to $20. Lard, 13½ to 13¾. Whisky, 32c.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 1.—Flour is selling at $5 80. Whisky is quoted at 29½c. Molasses firm at 56c.

#### River Intelligence.

VICKSBURG, Sept. 1.—The Star of the West passed down at 10 A. M., and the Southern Belle at 3 P. M. The Planter passed down at 5 A. M., the Avondale at 10 P. M., Sunday, and the Farmer at 4 and the Maria Denning at 8 o'clock this morning.

LOUISIANA INTELLIGENCE.—The Shreveport Gazette, of the 23d says:

The greater portion of this parish is still suffering for rain, though if it were to come now it could not possibly be of any benefit to the cotton, and the corn is made—what little there is. It is believed that the Caddo planters will not produce enough corn altogether for their purposes. Some will not make bread.

The Fillmore club of Shreveport had a grand torch light procession, banner presentation, etc., on the night of the 23d ult. Several very able speeches were made, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested.

The American party of the parishes of East and West Feliciana, La., are to have a grand Mass Meeting on the 13th of September, at Clinton.

The Alexandria Democrat, of the 29th says:

Red River was never lower, as far as the memory of man runneth back, than it is at the present time. The smallest boat in the trade now cannot approach our town within a mile. Little boys wade across the river in front of the town. Above the hills there is scarce water enough in our shrunk up the river to float a good sized yawl.

The editor of the DeSoto Columbian, has been presented by a gentleman of that parish, with a sample of four of home produce, which, after having been tried, was pronounced to be of a superior quality.

There were 567 deaths in the city of New York during the week ending on the 23d ult. This shows a decrease of 84 as compared with the week previous.

☞ The U. S. mail packet Natchez, Capt. T. P. Leathers, will be at the Levee to-morrow to receive freight for Vicksburg, Natchez, etc., leaving on Saturday, at 4 P. M.

GARNOLL, PRITCHARD & CO.

☞ By virtue of the powers with which I was invested by the Supreme Government of the Republic of Nicaragua, as per documents deposited and recorded in the office of W. Christy, Esq., Notary Public, I have constituted and appointed Messrs. CHARLES FRIEDER and SHADRACH P. SLATTER the sole agents of the said Republic, for the purpose of effecting a loan and of settling such advances as may have been heretofore made to the same.

They are fully accredited to that effect, and have since authority hereafter to assume obligations and contract for Nicaragua.

JYL 2 3p D. DE GOICOURIA.

☞ Dr. J. Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters—2,000 solid and pin—nothing in the medical market for the past fifty years has ever equalled; nor can an article be produced to equal this great anti-dyspeptic. One wine glass taken three times each day before meals will be a sure cure for Dyspepsia; will remove all obstinacy or heaviness from the stomach, keep you free from costiveness, assist digestion, give a good appetite, and give a healthy tone to the whole system. No person suffering from debility of any kind should fail to try this great antidote. Try them. For sale by R. J. Hart & Co., 79 Tchoupitoulas street; Cady & Holmes, 7 Gravier street, and by all the principal druggists. au20 2w36 & 41W

☞ For the benefit of the invalid portion of our community, we extract the following from the Almanac of Dr. C. M. Jackson, proprietor of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, hoping it may induce a trial of them:

J. C. NILES says:

SHEFFIELD, ILL., March 13, 1855.

I expect to sell great quantities of your Bitters this year. Many of my customers speak very highly of its good qualities, having received much benefit in cases of Fever and Ague prevalent, a recent purifier of the blood, and the very best thing we have to add digestion and create a good natural appetite. In short, I feel sure it is one of the very best medicines known for family use being safe and pleasant for any one to take.

C. L. D. GROCKWELL says:

ANAMOSA, Iowa, May 1, 1854.

The Bitters give unbounded satisfaction all that have used them, and I do and can always recommend them to all that are afflicted. They have cured many cases of Dyspepsia, some of them whose hundreds of dollars have been spent for remedies were afforded no relief, and were considered incurable until they used the Bitters. See advertisement. au30 1mDWAA

☞ A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, would any other person know you have the teeth white as ivory? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate that their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A beautiful complexion may easily be secured by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and delicate hue. Wet a towel, put on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

*Shaving Made Easy.*—Wet your shaving brush in either warm or cold water, put on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful, rich lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. Fairchild & Co., proprietors. For sale by J. Wright & Co., O. O. Woodman, and all druggists.

20 4t & W eod 2m

THE GREAT RUSSIAN REMEDY—*Pro Bono Publico*—"Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents to the children." Redding's Russia Salve is a Doctor remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for burns, scalds, boils, sores, cuts, chilblains, and all sores of every kind; for fever sores, ulcers, tetter, scald head, nettle rash, bunions, corn nipples, (unmanageable by nurses) whitlows, stiff joints, fresh cuts, sudden stings, frozen limbs, salt rheum, scurvy, sore and cracked lips, sore nose, warts and flesh wounds. It is a most valuable remedy in fact, which can be justified to be the miracle which have acted it for thirty of Redding's and whichever for the last thirty years. It is a remedy which will astonish the world, and tarbre with a physician's present potions. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia—of articles growing in that country—and the proprietors have letters from all classes, clergymen, physicians, nurses, surgeons, surgeons and others who have used it themselves and recommend it to others. Redding's Russia Salve is put in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a soldier on a wounded soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper. Price, 25 cents a box. Redding & Co. For sale by J. Wright & Co., O. O. Woodman and all druggists. 2414 sod6m&W


Dolbear's

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

No. 106 Canal Street.

French, Spanish, German, English, Arithmetic, Geometry, Surveying, Navigation, Penmanship, Phonography, Book-keeping, etc., etc., are taught by able Professors.

☞ New Classes this week.

RUFUS DOLBEAR,
106 Canal street.

Carpeting, Matting and Floor OIL CLOTH,