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New Orleans Daily Crescent.

SOMEWHAT IN ERROR.

The following appeared in the Baton Rouge Advocate of the 7th instant:

HOW WILL THEY SETTLE IT?—It is well known that the Crescent and some gentleman from a neighboring parish, who wrote Douglas a welcome when he visited New Orleans last winter, are warm advocates of Douglas for the Presidency, and at the same time as warmly in favor the re-opening of the slave trade. But as Douglas has declared that he will not accept a nomination from the Charleston Convention if it adopts a resolution in favor of the revival of the slave trade, what are these fire-eating friends of his to do since his avowed hostility to and egotistical squeamishness against their dearest scheme. Will they drop Douglas or free trade in darkies? It is a very serious dilemma, we grant, and will not readily admit of a compromise. Let our States Rights doctors try their hands at patching up a conciliation between these extremes of Abolition demagoguelsm represented by Douglas, and slave trade Disunionists who swear by the Crescent and dream of Congo as the Canaan of the South.

Our friends of the Advocate, unintentionally, we are quite confident, have done the Crescent considerable injustice in the foregoing. To show wherein the injustice lays, as well as to set ourselves and our cotemporary right before the public, we will proceed to make the proper explanations.

In the first place, the editors of the Crescent never "wrote Douglas a welcome" to New Orleans in the sense implied by our cotemporary. When he visited this city, shortly after his triumph in Illinois over that arch and unmitigatedly abominable Abolitionist, Abraham Lincoln, we bade him "welcome" as the only man, in the whole broad North who, no matter what his sins of omission or commission, had been able to beat back and utterly discomfit the serried and triumphant hosts of the Black Republicans, which had swept in victory from State to State until the prospect seemed that all the territory above Mason and Dixon's line was about to be subjected to their fanatical sway. This was the sum and substance of what we said and did. Was there anything wrong in it? anything unbecoming Southern gentlemen? anything antagonistic to the character Southern editors ought to maintain? We, certainly, after reflecting over the matter, have been unable to discover anything improper in the premises. We merely rejoiced over the defeat of a ruthless and unscrupulous Abolitionist, and proposed to welcome the victor, without distinction of party, as such. Nothing more and nothing less. We had nothing to do with the peculiar political tenets of Mr. Douglas, never had, and never expect to have. That idea never entered into our calculations. We simply commended a public demonstration on account of the first and only man who had been able to defeat the Abolitionists in the year of the memorable Illinois contest. And, whatever may be said of Judge Douglas in other respects, he is no more an Abolitionist in feeling and sympathy than we are.

In the second place, we are not nor have we been, advocates, much less "warm advocates of Douglas for the Presidency." Our record will bear us out in this assertion. We have said frequently, and now say again, that we infinitely prefer Douglas to an Abolitionist; that, with all his faults, he is a great, bold, brave man; and we hold to the belief that a man possessing these exalted attributes, can neither be hypocritical or mean, much less an Abolitionist; that we do not think there is a man living who can beat Seward, or a more odious Black Republican, in 1860, but Douglas, and we entertain grave doubts whether he, with all his acknowledged North Western strength, will be able to effect that desirable object; that no man, in our deliberate opinion, from the slaveholding States, stands a ghost of a chance; and that, under the circumstances and in view of the exigencies of the times that are upon us, and considering the alternative that is becoming pressingly imminent, we prefer the election of Douglas to the success of a Black Republican. Our advocacy "of Douglas for the Presidency" hath about this extent, and little or no more! Would not the Baton Rouge Advocate support Douglas in preference to an ultra Pressoiler? If yea, then there is no substantial difference between the Crescent and the Advocate.

In the third place, our capitolian cotemporary intimates that we are "warmly in favor of the reopening of the African slave trade." Now, this intimation does as positive injustice. We have never declared ourselves in favor of reopening the African slave trade. We have said that the great want of the South was a lack of an adequate supply of operative labor. We have never heard this proposition disputed; and we have also stated, we believe, that Africa afforded the only source whence an appropriate supply could be obtained. The laws prohibiting the slave trade are, in our opinion, as disgraceful and humiliating to the South, as they are unjust and unconstitutional. Congress has just as much right to brand the slave trade between the States as infamous as it has to stamp infamy on the African slave trade. In all moral aspects, religious aspects, and philanthropic aspects, there is no difference between the two descriptions of traffic. If there is, it is in favor of the African trade, for the simple but incontrovertible reason, that the African trade elevates, civilizes, Christianizes and redeems from barbarism the wretches bought from their owners there, while the inter-State slave trade does nothing of the sort. On grounds of genuine humanity and true religion, strong arguments can be brought forward to sustain a reopening of the African slave trade; but when we view the question in the light of expediency, it assumes a different aspect. It may be inexpedient, and it may not. On this point men may honestly and intelligently differ; but on the moral issue there is little or no room for discussion. Bigots may rave and fanatics may howl, but neither their ravings nor their howlings, come they from the North or from the South, can have the slightest effect upon a result arrived at through the medium of incontestible facts and legitimate deduction from incontrovertible, historical truths.

The political queries of the Advocate do not require any answer at this time from us, as we do not belong to that popular school. When the period arrives, we have a sufficient amount of self-reliance to say, that we believe we will be enabled to do as we have done in the past—justify and sustain ourselves in following whatever line of policy, duty and an unwavering regard for our section may dictate.

Louisiana Intelligence.

The West Baton Rouge Sugar Planter of Saturday last says:

The weather for the past two weeks has been rather pleasant than otherwise. The daily showers now visiting us keep the air cool and delightful, although the musquito crop is greatly increased thereby. The cane and cotton, so far as we have seen, look well and promise finely. The long drought has, however, greatly injured the corn, which the present showers have failed to restore. Still we hear no complaints from any part of the parish. The health is excellent—crops promise ditto.

The Livingston Reporter of Saturday says:

The farmers in this parish seem to be in pretty good heart. Both corn and potato crops look remarkably well, and the cotton presents a very fair promise.

From the St. Helena Imperial, of Saturday, we extract the following:

The weather during the past week has been all that we could have desired—a delightful alternation of sunshine and showers. The nights have been cool and spring like, and the days very pleasant for the season.

Planters have had rather too much rain lately, but the weather is now more settled, and crops generally are in a fine growing condition. The corn crop will prove to be larger than was expected a few weeks ago, and the cotton, though much later, looks quite as flourishing as it did last year at this time.

We regret to learn that a very serious affray occurred at Tangipaho station, on the Jackson railroad, on the evening of the 4th inst., between Wm. Bridges and Paris Wall, in which the former received a severe stab in the upper part of the abdomen. The wound was supposed at first to be mortal, but we have since heard that Mr. Bridges was recovering very slowly. Owing to the contradictory reports in circulation, we refrain from publishing the particulars of the difficulty, and shall await the investigation which is to take place to-day, before Magistrate Parker.

INCENDIARISM.—A number of fires have broken out recently in Montgomery, Ala., which were, the Advertiser says, undoubtedly the work of incendiaries. Among other buildings destroyed was the carriage and wagon factory of Fountain & Abbott, involving a loss of about $12,000.

THE OBERLIN NIGGERITES RELEASED.—A dispatch of the 6th inst., from Cleveland, Ohio, says:

The Government has backed down, and fully discharged the Oberlin Rescuers, without trial or any concession on the part of the prisoners. One hundred guns are now firing in honor of the victory.

Anniversary Events—July 10.

1856—John Locke, an American physician and naturalist, died at Cincinnati, aged 64.

1855—The British bombarded the Redan tower at Sebastopol, for one day.

1850—James Lovel, oldest member of the Society of the Cincinnati, died at St. Matthews, South Carolina, aged 92.

1834—Abolition riots in New York.

1826—Luther Martin, an eminent lawyer, and one of the delegates from Maryland in forming the Constitution of the United States, died, aged 82.

1810—Cludad Rodrigo surrendered to the French under Massena, with a garrison of 6000, after having been bombarded 25 days; a great quantity of artillery, ammunition and rich stores were taken. This fortress was built by the Spanish as a rampart against Portugal, from which it is distant only eight miles.

1799—Action between American ship Planter, Captain Watts, 18 guns and 43 men, and a French privateer of 22 guns, which was beaten off "after an action of 5 glasses." Two female passengers, Mrs. MacDowell and Miss Mary Harley, dressed the wounded and supplied cartridges. The Planter had four killed, eight wounded.

1799—The French under La Grange surprised the Mamelukes at Sababier, in Egypt, took their baggage, 50 horses and 700 camels.

1794—Battle in India between the British army, and the Hindoos under Vizieram Rauze, Rajah of Vizigapatam. The Rajah and most of his officers were killed; British loss 10 killed, 50 wounded.

1791—Battle of Maclin; a body of 70,000 Turks under the Grand Vizier, defeated by the Russians. The Turks lost 4000 killed, and the whole of their camp; 30 cannon and 15 standards were taken. The flower of the Asiatic troops, with their chiefs, were in this battle.

1780—French fleet under Admiral Ternay, arrived at Rhode Island, having on board 6000 French troops under Count Rochambeau, intended for the American service.

1777—Major General Prescott, commander of the British army at Newport, surprised at night in his quarters, and carried off by a party of 40 Americans.

1704—The fortress of Gibraltar in Spain taken by the British.

1589—"Here lyeth the Body of Mr. David Gardiner, of Gardiner Island, deceased July 10, 1689, in the Fifty-fourth year of his Age. Well, sick, dead, in one hour's space. Hartford, Con." He was the first white child born in Connecticut.

1088—The city of Smyrna in Asia destroyed by an earthquake.

1034—De Vries sailed from the Texel in the ship King David, 14 guns, with 25 head of cattle and 30 planters, intending to form a colony on the coast of Guyana.

1584—William I, Prince of Orange, assassinated. He is styled the father of the Dutch republic, having brought about the union of the provinces. He was shot in the breast with three balls by an assassin supposed to have been employed by the King of Spain, who claimed the sovereignty of the Netherlands.

1570—William Whittingham, dean of Durham, died. He was one of the translators of the Genevan or German Bible, usually called the *Breeches Bible*.

1472—The siege of Beauvais, France, raised by Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, who had invested it with an army of 80,000 men. An anniversary is still held on this day in memory of the heroine Jeane Hachette, and her regiment of women, who signalized themselves at this famous siege.

1460—Battle of Northampton, England; the forces of Henry VI defeated by earls Warwick, Salisbury and March, with great slaughter among the gentry and nobility on both sides, and Henry taken prisoner.

1440—An anniversary was held in Haarlem for two days, commemorating the invention of printing on movable wooden types by Lawrence Coster. The emblems on his monument are a branch of beech, a winged A, a wreathed snake and a lamp. It was also celebrated by the printers of Dortrecht and Rotterdam.

1212—Burning of London bridge, when 3000 persons inhabiting that borough perished in the flames.

1024—Pope Benedict VIII died. To the arts of the politician he added the valor of the warrior, and exterminated the Saracens who invaded Italy. He also defeated the Greeks, who were ravaging Apulia.

983—Pope Benedict VII died.

138—Publius Ælius Adrian, Emperor of Rome, died. He was a renowned general and great traveler, and on a visit to Britain built the British wall, extending from Newcastle to Carlisle, 80 miles in length.

70—Conflagration of the second temple of the Jews, in the night following the ninth day of Lous (Ab) the second year of Vespasian.

EVENTS OF JULY 11.

1853—Samuel Appleton, one of the most opulent, benevolent and public-spirited citizens of Boston, died, aged 87. His charitable donations for many years exceeded $25,000 per annum.

1853—An earthquake destroyed the city of Teheran, the capital of Persia, having a population of 60,000.

1818—The use of the French language in judicial proceedings and by the public authorities abolished in the Netherlands, only allowing advocates to make use of it for a certain time.

1814—The fort at Eastport, Moose Island, mounting six 24-pounders, commanded by Major Putnam, with about 80 men, surrendered to a large British force. In consequence of this capture, the whole of the islands in Passamaquoddy Bay fell into the hands of the enemy.

1814—United States brig Rattlesnake captured by a British 50 gun ship. The Rattlesnake had some time previous thrown overboard all her guns except two, to escape another British man-of-war.

1813—Black Rock taken by the British, who burnt the barracks, blockhouse and other buildings, spiked several cannon, took off a quantity of provisions, leaving on the shore a part of their killed and wounded.

1812—United States frigate Essex captured a British transport with a detachment of the first regiment of Royal Scots on board.

1811—Earthquake at St. Michael's, one of the Azores; an island was formed where the water had been 30 fathoms in depth.

1809—Battle of Znaim; the French under Marmont, Duke of Ragusa, defeated the Austrians, took two standards, three cannon and 3000 prisoners.

1804—A duel fought between Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton, at Hoboken, opposite New York. On the first fire Hamilton fell mortally wounded, on the same spot where, a short time previous, his eldest son had been killed in a duel. He lingered until the afternoon of the following day, when he expired.

1797—Charles Macklin, an Irish actor and dramatic writer, died, aged 107. His name was M'Laughlin, which he changed for one more euphonious. His last performance was at the age of 90, when his memory failed him, and he took leave of the audience forever. His comedies still keep the stage.

1789—James Necker, the prime minister and great financier, ordered to leave France.

1782—Savannah, Georgia, evacuated by the British, and taken possession of by General Wayne.

1763—Peter Forskal died; a celebrated Swedish naturalist and oriental traveler.

1708—Battle of Oudenarde, in Belgium, between the French and the allied army under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene. The French were defeated with the loss of 15,000; loss of the allies 5000.

1576—Martin Frobisher, the navigator, descried Friesland "rising like pinnacles of steeples, and all covered with snow;" and entered, with his two small barks, the strait which bears his name.

1450—Jack Cade, an Irishman who headed a rebellion in England, was slain near Lewes, and his head placed on London bridge.

1191—Acre, in Palestine, surrendered by the Saracens to the crusaders under Richard of England and Philip of France, who had besieged it two years. Nine battles were fought in the vicinity of Mount Carmel, with such vicissitudes of fortune, that in one attack the Sultan forced his way into the city, while, in a sally, the Christians penetrated the royal tent. There were slain, according to the computation of the minister of Saladin, 100,000 Christians.

1103—Eric, (the good,) King of Denmark, died at Cypress.

472—Proccius Anthemius, Emperor of Rome, murdered. He acquired the title of Augustus by his valor. Ricimir, a general to whom he had given his daughter in marriage, burst the gates of Rome and imbrued his hands in the blood of his father-in-law, while his barbarian followers were indulged without control in the three-fold license of murder, rapine and indiscriminate pillage.

(For the New Orleans Crescent.

INVOCATION TO SLEEP.

BY MILDRED.

"Tired Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep."

O, balmy sleep, through all the long, long night,
I've waited for thy coming, and the light
Of morn shall wake the world from soft repose;
But when, sweet sleep, wilt thou mine eyelids close.

Will these wild visions of my heart and brain
Cease nevermore? I'm now almost insane,
And wilt thou ne'er again, O, gentle rest,
Shed thy soft influence o'er my aching breast?

O, come again, thou velvet-footed sleep,
And in forgetfulness my being steep;
With thy soft fingers now mine eyelids close,
And soothe my senses into soft repose.

Thou wilt not come! the weary hours pass by,
And demon Thought torments me, as I lie
On restless couch. O, for the power to weep,
Then loss all care in thine embrace, sweet sleep!

The visions of my fancy, wierd and wild,
Can by thy presence only be beguiled;
But in an instant, can the magic touch
Of thy soft hand dispel a thousand such.

Then come, and let my tortured heart no more
The painful absence of thy smile deplore.
Come; clasp me to thy soothing, gentle breast,
And soothe my wakeful soul to blissful rest.

Thou'rt coming? Yes; my weary eyelids droop,
And from my mind wild fancy's minions troop;
O'er my whole being, softly, slumber creeps,
And my sad heart, forgetting sorrow—sleeps.

Liberty, July 3, 1859.

A GREAT NAME FOR A GREAT MAN.

MISTER CASS, in his cabinet, cosy and sleek,
Says to naturalized citizens—"Pray you, be meek!"
I'll protect you, while *here*, in republican land,
But, *beyond the great sea*, you're at despot's command!"
After this, Mister Cass, sure all men must agree,
That your NAME should be sounded—"*beyond the great C!*"

Texas Intelligence.

The Galveston News of Thursday last says:

We learn that on Tuesday night last, about 8 o'clock our well-known fellow-citizen, Mr. John Mitchell, Justice of the Peace, while sitting in his own store, was assaulted by some unknown person, who struck him a severe blow on the top of his head with an ax. The blow is supposed to have been intended for another individual. Mr. M. is under the care of Dr. Friedeman, and there is a chance of his recovery.

The Houston Telegraph of Wednesday says:

Thereins of Tuesday and Wednesday were thorough ground soakers and had every appearance of being general. If the west got the rain we had here they will not want any more for a month.

The San Antonio Texan states that several persons have been bitten by poisonous snakes in that vicinity lately, and that one death at least, has occurred from that cause.

The San Antonio Herald states that Maj. Van Dorn was in that city on the 27th ult. The Major states that eight warriors, part of the prisoners taken in the Major's last fight, are expected in that city under an escort in a few days—the remainder of the prisoners, being women and children, have been turned over to the friendly Indians on the Reserve, by whom they have been adopted as servants, etc.

The Goliad Messenger learns that Benjamin Sheldon, whose residence is about three miles east of Helena, was shot on the 20th by Alexander Selser, and died in twenty-four hours thereafter. The two men lived on the same farm and were cropping together. The farm belonged to Mr. Sheldon.

The Richmond Reporter says that Carroll Fike, the murderer of Hanby, was convicted at the late term of the District Court there and sentenced to be hung on the 26th of August next.

The Waco Southerner states that Mr. J. W. Ligon, a respectable mechanic of that place, committed suicide a few days since, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, caused by strong drink.

The black tongue has made its appearance among the deer and cattle, in that county.

Boston Rowdies vs. the Benicia Boy.

A pugilistic exhibition was given in the National theater, Boston, on the evening of the 1st inst., and after it was over Mr. John C. Heenan was attacked in the street by a large number of rowdies, who were hostile towards him because he had refused to take part in the exhibition, or for some other reason unknown. The Post says:

When he had gone about a hundred feet he was attacked by a large number of the crowd, headed, as it is alleged, by such worthies as Barney Ford, and a man named Hutchinson, but we have only the authority of "general report" for the latter assertion. There was great excitement. Heenan, when thus struck for the first time, fought for about a minute, dealing right and left-handers about him in a truly terrific manner. He turned back and ran toward the theater, but just as he reached the crossing of Ives street, he was struck by a "billy" or slung-shot, (probably the former) and running two or three steps further, he fell, and with great force. But he instantly sprang to his feet, and ran about twenty feet further, when he again fell, and the mob again encircled him. His friends, however, who before had been unable to render him any assistance, managed, in the confusion that very naturally ensued, to hustle him into a hack that was fortunately standing in the vicinity, and the wounded and bleeding "champion" was conveyed to the apothecary store of A. B. Wilbor, No. 106 Court street. The carriage was apparently followed by only those friendly to Heenan, but there gathered around the store an immense multitude of excited individuals.

Dr. J. S. Jones was called, but before his arrival other physicians had reached the spot, and the wounds of Heenan were dressed. It was found that there were three distinct gashes upon the scalp of the injured man, and each extended to the skull, although in neither instance was the skull fractured. The injuries was declared to be severe, but by no means dangerous. Heenan was quite sick and bled profusely, yet amid all his sufferings he was perfectly self-composed, and found opportunity for the remark that "if his enemies wished to play club too with him, he desired a full hand himself." Having received all the medical attention that the circumstances of his case demanded, the Benicia Boy was returned to the hack and conveyed by his friends, who swarmed inside, upon the box and at the rear, to some place or other where his condition would receive the most acceptable and satisfactory treatment.

Much sympathy was expressed for Heenan, and this was considerably enhanced by the courageous manner in which he met the assault of an infuriated mob, and by the generous spirit he seemed to exhibit when subsequently alluding to the matter.

FROM BELIZE, HONDURAS.—Advices from Belize, Honduras, are to the 14th ult. The reports that the English Government was about to surrender its claim to the Mosquito protectorate had created considerable uneasiness among the British mahogany cutters, while, on the other hand, the Honduranoes were elated at the prospect. The mahogany yield this year will, it is said, be the most productive ever known, and the rum and sugar crop has been very fair. Business was very dull, and a large fleet of vessels was in the harbor, waiting cargoes. The provision market was overstocked.

A British schooner, the Industry, had been seized, Capt. Gunn, master and owner of the Industry, on his way to Roatan, with freight and passengers, went, or was taken into Truxillo. There he was taken in charge by the authorities, bound to his mainmast, and otherwise detained for several hours. He was then released and came away in a Spanish schooner—leaving his vessel—but protesting against this bad usage. After abandoning his vessel he went to Belize and laid the matter before her Majesty's Superintendent.

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

FURTHER BY THE STEAMSHIP HUNGARIAN.

BY THE NATIONAL LINE.

LONDON, June 29.—Prince Napoleon, with the corps d'armee under his command, including the 12,000 Tuscan troops, entered Parma on the 25th inst., and was received by the inhabitants with the greatest enthusiasm.

He is making rapid marches to join the right wing of the allied army near Mantua.

Advices from Algeria state that a corps d'armee of 40,000 French troops was embarking for the Adriatic.

The Austrians have sunk vessels at the entrance of the port of Malamocco, a short distance south of Venice, to prevent the passage of the French squadron.

The Paris papers ridicule the idea of German mediation, and are discussing the points of the proposition submitted by Gen. Willisen, on behalf of Prussia, to the Emperor of Austria.

The London Morning Advertiser expresses the opinion that Napoleon, in following out the plans of his uncle, intends to make a descent upon the shores of Ireland.

A dispatch from Rome says that Ferrara, Ravenna, Forli and Ancona have been placed under the authority of the Pope, and the attempts at revolution in favor of the cause of independence have been effectually suppressed by the intervention of the Pontifical troops.

The Vienna correspondent of the London News, in speaking of the affairs of the Austrian Government, says that matters have been so miserably managed during the last ten years that it will be a miracle if the Empire of Austria escapes destruction.

The new King of Naples has issued a decree permitting one hundred and thirty-seven refugees to return to Naples, and also all other Sicilians who will promise obedience to the laws.

The English Government are about sending 5000 cavalry and infantry troops to re-inforce Sir Colin Campbell's army in India.

A new Sub-marine Telegraph cable has been successfully laid across the channel between Folkestown, England, and Bologna, France.

LIVERPOOL, June 29.—The ship Roger Defoe arrived at Barcelona from New Orleans on the 26th.

The ship Pocahontas arrived at Liverpool from New Orleans on the 28th inst.

Domestic Intelligence.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The English steamer Karnack has arrived at this port from Havana, which port she left on the 2d inst.

She brings no news of importance.

The fever was very light, and did not appear likely to assume an epidemic form.

The sugar market was buoyant, and prices have advanced ⅛c. Holders were unwilling to sell freely at present rates.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The steamships of the Collins' line, which have been lying idle for nearly a year, have been purchased by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The Great Balloon Voyage.

The Albany Argus gives the following brief account of the recent remarkable voyage of the balloon Atlantic, from St. Louis to New York:

Mr. John Wise, the celebrated aeronaut, arrived in Albany at 8½ o'clock, yesterday morning. He reports that from St. Louis to Medina, Orleans county, from which place the last telegraphic dispatch, concerning its progress, was received, the voyage was highly successful, the balloon working to their entire satisfaction, and justifying the hopes with which they set out, that they would be able to reach the seaboard east from this point. Finding that they were somewhat out of their course, and could not possibly make New York, being too far north, they determined to proceed to Boston or Portland.

Before taking that direction it was concluded to land at Rochester, there drop Messrs. Gager and Hyde and then proceed on their journey eastward. In carrying out this intention they dropped down gradually, and finally struck a hurricane perfectly frightful in its force, which hurried them along at terrific speed towards Lake Ontario. They were driven down to the very surface of the water, where the balloon was lightened in every possible way. They were carried with fearful speed and violence towards the shore and through a piece of woods, into which they finally managed to land. This was in Henderson township, Jefferson county.

The entire distance traveled was 1150 miles, in 10 hours and 30 minutes. One of the incidents of the voyage was an overslight which came near proving disastrous to Mr. Wise. He was in the wicker basket, and being overcome with fatigue, laid down and fell asleep. The rest of the party were in the boat below, and it being necessary to advise with him on the course of the balloon, they called on Mr. Wise several times, but receiving no response, Mr. Gager went to him by climbing up the ropes, and found him breathing spasmodically from the effects of the escaping gas, which was slowly suffocating him. He was immediately aroused by Mr. Gager, and soon recovered his senses. The greatest altitude attained was two miles.

Mr. Hyde, reporter of the St. Louis Republican, accompanied the party, and publishes in that paper a particular account of the voyage, from which we make the following interesting extract:

There was now no doubt that what had at first seemed a brilliancy of the eastern heavens was nothing less than an immense body of water. The aeronauts concluded that it could only be Lake Erie, and they were right, for tracing the shore and observing the little islands, its contour corresponded almost precisely with the map. A sublimer scene never broke on human view. Lake Erie, it will be remembered, has a surface of 7,800 square miles, and though we could not behold the whole of it, the view lost none of its magnificence from this cause. Its expanse, limited and bounded only by the great zone where it blended with the heavens, seemed an eternity of waters, vast, measureless as the leading canopy itself. Groups of white clouds, like great puffs from a steam pipe, floated languidly on every side, unfolding their gauze-like robes and passing off in eddying currents. There was a collection of houses huddled together where the Maumee river pours its tribute into the lap of the lake, and this was Toledo; and there in that great bend, dotted with specks of land, Perry gained his victory in 1813.

Seven o'clock saw the gallant Atlantic parting company with the shore, a little north of Port Clinton, then making due East. We were low enough to distinguish objects the size of men, and as the balloon darted above houses, we could plainly discern people and hear their voices. One apprehensive individual bellowed out, "You'd better watch out, that's the lake!" while another contented himself with the exclamation, "Hooee!" A small propeller did the Atlantic the honor to blow her whistle as a salutation, and immediately hove to, her commander doubtless imagining we were about to descend into the water, where he would have to pick us out. A considerable quantity of ballast was now discharged, and as at 7:25 we swept by Sandusky City the barometer indicating 50 degrees. The balloon having reached the rarified regions, expanded almost to its full capacity, and again it was found necessary to pull down the safety valve and let off gas. By this time we had sailed far from the shore, and the bosom of the lake appeared dotted for miles with white objects, which we knew to be schooners.

Messrs. Lamountain and Gager had been asleep since 7 o'clock, but at half-past eight Prof. Wise directed more ballast to be thrown overboard, and they awoke to see what the matter was. The alarm which suggested this was soon over, however, and at nine o'clock the whole party were as merry as when they were lifted towards the clouds at starting. At half-past nine o'clock we overtook a steamer bound for Buffalo, the decks of which were crowded with persons, whose huzzas were borne to our ears, attended by the shrill scream of the boat's steam whistle. We were waiting along not more than 500 feet from the Lake in a north-easterly course, making decidedly the fastest time on record. At six minutes of ten o'clock the steamer could be faintly seen on the horizon, so rapid was our flight. The balloon was then passing over Long Point, near the spot made famous by the delectable prize fist battle of Morrissey and Heenan for the championship of America! Soon we had traversed nearly the entire length of Lake Erie, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles, accomplished in three hours!

At half-past 10 o'clock we had Lake Erie and Lake Ontario both in sight.

CROPS IN YAZOO.—The Yazoo Democrat of Saturday last says:

The almost universal and sole reply to all questions concerning crops in this county at this time, is "well, tolerably good, I believe." One planter, however, told us a few days ago, that the corn in his neighborhood was better this year than it has been for ten years past, and that the cotton was very promising.

HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

HAVANA, July 3, 1859.

Messrs. Editors: So long a period intervenes this season between the departures of the steamships hence for New Orleans, and so we shall not have one here for your port for nearly a week, I avail myself of the sailing this morning of the clipper-brig A. A. Chapman for your port to have the pleasure of writing you, her captain, my friend Laurent, having kindly promised to take charge of this letter and to cause it to reach your hands at the earliest possible moment.

The Allan A. Chapman arrived here, if my memory does not deceive me, on the evening of the 30th ult., from New Orleans.

Accompanied by the Custom-House clerk of the house to whom he was consigned, Captain Laurent went to the Custom-House on the morning subsequent to his arrival to enter his vessel.

Upon presenting his manifest, he was asked if it contained a correct account of his cargo. His reply was, of course, an affirmative. He was then asked if he had not any flour on board. He said "yes—the broken barrel which you will find among the list of *stores*, entered as 'half a barrel' in the manifest." "No, we do not mean that—have you not other barrels of flour on board?" "I have not an entire barrel of flour on board my vessel," emphatically said Captain Laurent. "We know better," was the rejoinder. "Very well, gentlemen," replied Captain Laurent, and took his departure.

Upon going on board his vessel he found five or six Custom-House officers on board, who informed him they were placed in charge of her to superintend the discharge of her cargo; that information had been received the preceding day from the Spanish Consul at New Orleans that he had three hundred barrels of flour on board. It appears that among the cargo of the A. A. Chapman there were three hundred barrels of potatoes, which barrels were cleaner than potatoes are usually exported in, and that either some enemy of Captain Laurent or some wag at your city, desirous of hoaxing the Spanish Consul there, gave him the information that the A. A. Chapman had three hundred barrels of flour on board, which it was intended to smuggle into this port. A steamer came alongside the Chapman and placed her at her berth at the wharf, where a gang of "Mutriculados" at once commenced discharging her, under the superintendence of the Custom-House officers, and continued their work until all the cargo was discharged, without, of course, finding a single barrel of flour among it. Except the annoyance thus occasioned, Captain Laurent has not any cause of complaint; indeed, he has been rather benefitted—his cargo was discharged at least two days earlier than he would have been able to discharge it, and that, too, without any cost to the vessel. I dare presume he would not have much objection to a repetition of such an event.

I have observed in the impression of the 21st inst. of a New Orleans paper, which has become of late rather notorious for misrepresentations of Havana affairs, a paragraph headed "A Georgian Garroted," which heading is assuredly original with the New Orleans paper. The paragraph contains a report extracted from a Macon (Georgia) paper, which states that Mr. Perry Rigby, an engineer from that city, who is now in the employ of the Havana Railroad Company, had been garroted here for having, through carelessness or negligence, caused a train under his charge to run off the track, whereby the lives of several persons were sacrificed. Such, at least, is the substance of the paragraph, which is quoted from memory, as I merely chanced to see the paper at a ship chandler's, where I dropped in to avoid a shower a few evenings since. I need, perhaps, scarcely inform you that there is not any truth in the statement of Mr. Rigby having been garroted, or your readers would have been informed of such an event by the first steamer after its occurrence. The truth of the matter is, that some little time since the hinder cars of a train under the charge of Mr. Rigby, from the bad state of repair of a portion of the railway, got off the track, and a brakeman's thigh was unfortunately smashed, but no lives were lost.

Some two or three weeks after this event Mr. Rigby was quite unexpectedly arrested and sent to prison, where he was kept twenty-four days. He was also fined $400 for having permitted the cars to get off the track, a circumstance entirely beyond his control and for which he was, under the circumstances, in no manner to blame; indeed, I am told the railway is frequently in so bad a state of repair, that it is only by the great skill and care of the engineers that serious accidents do not frequently occur.

On the 25th ult. the French ship Ville de Dieppe, Rossean, master, arrived in ten days from Canton via St. Helena, with 521 "Asiaticos free colonists," consigned to Messrs. Fernandez & Schimper; five died on the passage, four jumped overboard and one died in this harbor the day after the arrival of the ship.

On the 27th ult. the Dutch ship Bellona, arrived from Macao via St. Helena, with 427 Asiaticos free colonists. She had seventy-three deaths on the passage.

Senor Alcazar, formerly administrator of the Tacon theater, has gone to the North to endeavor to obtain an Italian opera company to visit this city. Should he not succeed at the North, he will go to Europe for the same purpose.

A soldier of the regiment of the Crown, who had deserted two or three times and committed various heinous crimes against society, was shot on the morning of the 28th ultimo.

A patent for five years has been granted to Ramon Salsedragas, for a carillo (hoisting tackle) for drawing water from wells.

His Excellency the Captain-General, with his amiable family, has gone to reside for the hot months at the splendid house erected by Doctor Heviaut Marianca.

About 9 o'clock on the evening of 29th ult., the fast day of St. Peter and St. Paul, a respectfully attired person, named Antonio Maria Campos, dropped down dead on the Plaza de Armas.

The steamer Rapido, formerly the St. Lawrence, on a recent passage from Batabano to Trinidad de Cuba, had her smoke pipe blown down in a gale of wind, and the wood work which had surrounded it catching fire caused great alarm to the passengers, who feared the ship would be consumed. The fire, however, was speedily extinguished and the Rapido put into Cienfuegos, where the requisite repairs were effected.

For an hour or two the last two or three days we have had smart showers, before which the atmosphere is oppressively warm. Yellow Jack has got among the shipping, but is not yet epidemic, and the doctors tell me the attacks of the monster, either in the city or on board ship, are not so malignant as they were the past two years.

The schooner Express, Boss, sailed for New Orleans 29th ult.

The schooner Republic arrived from New Orleans yesterday, 1st inst.

As over, *.*

DISASTERS AND LOSS OF LIFE ON THE LAKES.—A dispatch of the 7th inst., from Cleveland, says:

The bark Sunshine capsized Saturday afternoon off Fairport, and the captain, first mate, four of her crew, and three children were lost. The captain's wife, second mate, and six of the crew picked up on Sunday morning.

The B. A. Stannard, from Buffalo to Chicago, capsized on the north shore Saturday, and her two mates were drowned.

A dispatch of the 5th, from the same city, says:

A sail boat containing twenty-eight persons, on Clear Lake, Ind., capsized on the 4th. Sixteen persons were drowned, whose names are not ascertained. They were mostly ladies and children.

MURDER OF A WELL-KNOWN BOATMAN.—A cold-blooded and deliberate murder was perpetrated at Cairo, on Friday night last, the victim being James Shannon, first-mate of the steamer City of Memphis, and a gentleman well and favorably known on the Mississippi as an old boatman and a kind-hearted and efficient officer. It seems that a misunderstanding occurred between Shannon and a deck hand on the boat, which resulted in the latter being discharged. Soon afterward, and without any intimation of his purpose, the deck-hand assaulted Shannon with a large dirk knife, inflicting several stabs in his abdomen, which proved fatal in a few moments. The murderer was immediately arrested and committed to the Cairo jail. (Memphis Bulletin, 6th.

Local Intelligence.

YESTERDAY was a cloudy and breezy day; dry, somewhat dusty, and not uncomfortably warm. The town was dull enough. Thousands flocked to the lake. The public squares, at eventide, with their rollicking troupes of children, nurses and listless idlers, afforded some relief to the prevalent dullness. There were one or two homeopathic sprinkles of moisture, but nothing to call rain.

THERE WERE but 32 deaths in Charity Hospital last week. Number of patients remaining, 609.

The health of the city continues excellent. It was never better for the season. No sign of yellow fever has yet been discovered, and the idea is gaining ground that it will not appear, at least in serious shape, this year.

THE YOUNG MEN'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, celebrated their first anniversary yesterday. Our particular notice of the event is unavoidably deferred to another day.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN ABSTRACT of the report submitted to Judge Hunt by the late Grand Jury, Col. Lumsden foreman.

The First District Court and its officers are highly complimented. A marked decrease in crime is noticed; attributable, mostly, to the present dispatch of justice. The decrease of business before the Court is set down as partly attributable to "the exercise of an usurped authority by the Recorders of the city, in cases of assault and battery, and other misdemeanors." The jury are of opinion that Recorders and Justices of the Peace ought to have an extension of authority sufficient for the final disposal of assaults and batteries, etc., and add, "but in the absence of any law vesting the Recorders with the jurisdiction now exercised by them, a law should be passed imposing a heavy penalty on them for their illegal action. The example of the Recorders is of the worst tendency—leading to a contempt of law and the subversion of government."

The Jury are of opinion that parties committed by the Recorders as dangerous and suspicious characters, etc., to await examination, are kept in prison too long; and that they should instead be promptly committed for trial before the First District Court.

A special acknowledgment is made to the District Attorney, Mr. Fonte, for the manner in which he aided the Jury, and facilitated their labors during the term.

The following table of trials in the First District Court, from November 2, 1858, to June 17, 1859, is submitted; 174 prisoners having been dismissed by *nolle prosequi*.

	Convictions.	Acquittals.
Murder	8	1
Manslaughter	4	..
Assault with to out to kill	6	..
Assault by wilfully shooting at	1	..
Assault with a dangerous weapon	9	4
Assault and battery	48	11
Shooting with intent to murder	1	1
Assault	2	..
Carrying concealed weapons	3	1
Beating an animal	1	..
Killing a dog	1	..
False imprisonment	1	..
Counterfeiting	2	..
Forgery	1	..
Robbery	2	..
Burglary	2	..
Entering a house in night time with intent to steal	1	..
Horse stealing	1	..
Larceny	48	17
Keeping a grog shop without license	1	1
Selling liquor, etc	1	..
Malicious mischief	2	..
Receiving stolen goods	..	1
Assault with intent to commit a rape	..	1
Embezzlement	..	1
Dog stealing	..	1
	145	40

The Jury consider the laws against selling lottery tickets and gambling, dead letters on the statute books; think they ought to be repealed; and think, further, that the Legislature ought to legalize or license those practices which the law has failed to su