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TWO COTTON PLANTERS—I TAKE PLEASURE in announcing that Messrs. MANDEVILLE & McILHENNY are my authorized agents in this city to make contracts for the use of
MY INVENTION
—For—
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And all business in relation to it.

I will only say here that I make the same capital, the same location, the same steam power, the same expenses very nearly that now raises, gins and bales the cotton, to spin it; that, with the addition of machinery, costing about half what the increased value of the yarns the first year will be, and which is intended by surplus labor of the plantation, in little girls of 8 to 10, women, and old men inefficient as field hands, I DOUBLE OR MORE THAN DOUBLE THE PLANTER'S NET INCOME!

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Planters desiring more full particulars, are referred to my Agents, as above.

Applicants for agencies will please address them, enclosing testimonials,
GEO. G. HENRY.
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THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1859.

TEHUANTEPEC CORRESPONDENCE.

Railroad Transit across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec—Cost of the Work—Its Entire Practicability—The Contract System—Where the Labor will come from.

[Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

MINATITLAN, Mexico, August 17, 1859.

Eds. Crescent—In a previous letter I drew a comparison between the route to California *via* this Isthmus and those *via* Panama, Nicaragua and El Paso or Salt Lake. In that comparison I claimed, and I presume no well-informed man will dispute with me, that by this route the trip to California could be made eight days quicker than it has ever been made by Panama, and that no such risk in the matter of health was ventured, and that taking it altogether it was a pleasanter voyage, being less confined to the sea and through degrees of latitude much cooler. I also claimed that it was superior in point of time, comfort, safety and variety to the route by Salt Lake or El Paso. To the Nicaragua route it offers more speed, more comfort, and prettier scenes. I have thus set Tehuantepec ahead of every other route in every respect, except that by the way of Panama travelers are less disturbed, because the short railroad transit from Aspinwall to Panama is soon finished, and before and after that it is an uninterrupted sea voyage, on magnificent steamers, where every attention is paid to comfort, and where money can buy every luxury. I hope every reader of these letters understands what I have written, for if he does, and he is a sensible man, I shall have no contradiction upon any point I have advanced.

I now come to the consideration of those other questions, what drawback exists against this route? and can it be overcome? To the first interrogatory, I reply that a good, comfortable, speedy overland conveyance is required on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec; and to the second, I reply that nature has interposed no obstacle to the early and complete success of any means of transit which may be selected. A line of stages can be established across the Isthmus which will make regular and comfortable connections as often as required, in 36 hours from Suchil to Ventosa. Or a railroad can be constructed from the head of sea navigation on the Gulf of Mexico to sea navigation on the Pacific at $50,000 per mile, which is less than the amount required to build the Western or Eastern, the Boston and Providence or the Boston and Worcester, the Boston and Lowell or the Hudson river, or the Baltimore and Ohio railroads. Each one of the roads I have mentioned cost from $3000 to $23,000 more per mile than would be required to build the Tehuantepec road. The distance is estimated at one hundred and sixty-six miles, which would bring the entire cost of the station-houses, depots, steam engines, cars, carriages, and everything else in the shape of running gear to $7,847,900. Practical railroad surveyors have made the observations and calculations upon which the above figures are based, and therefor I take them to be correct, but in order to satisfy the skeptical I am willing to add ten per cent. to the entire cost, which swells the whole amount to $9,629,390. This is allowing $3595 per mile more than was expended in building that stupendous work the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which traverses mountains and crosses rivers from the point of its departure to the end of its one hundred and seventy-six miles of length. No sane man who has gone over the Isthmus and who has traveled from Baltimore to Ohio by rail, will compare the two in point of difficulty, for though there may be a few miles of very rough road between Ventosa and Minatitlan, there is not a single point where a tunnel is necessary or where the grade approaches that of the Baltimore and Ohio road within fifty-six feet, the latter being one hundred and sixteen feet and the former sixty.

Having reached a set of figures which cannot be denied except by ignorance or stupid prejudice, I have concluded a most important work, which was to set at rest the doubts of people that a road was practicable across this Isthmus at all. A few travelers who were jetted out of a dozen hours sleep, who did not feed quite so well as they thought they ought to, who were subjected to a few inconveniences, more or less annoying, in their ignorance have denied the revelations of science and set up a work which defied human perseverance. Such specimens have been set and slandered every great work since the time when skill and manhood first commenced gigantic warfare against the obstacles nature has interposed to our progress, and these libels have almost served to starve a Fulton and a Morse. It is too late for me to teach them shame.

We have the base of operations now before us—first in the fact that this is a practicable route, with advantages far ahead of any of its rivals, and a knowledge of what it will cost to put it on a footing of superiority to every other line of communication from East to West. This ought to be sufficient to insure the early completion of the work. But in default of the railroad, a good wagon road could be constructed, which would allow mails, passengers and baggage, to be transported at the usual rate of speed, say four miles per hour. By wagon road to Ventosa from Suchil, it is 115 miles, which, at the rate of speed suggested above, will make the trip in thirty hours. It has been done in twenty-two hours, without any very great difficulty; and if the same rate of speed was adopted here as is common on the Alabama stage lines, the trip across could be made in twenty hours. In fact this time has been made, and what has been done once can be done again. This wagon road, which can be completed in eight months, and which will serve in most places for the grade of the railroad, and which from tolls would pay a large portion of its own cost of construction, will serve every purpose until the railroad is completed, and can be built at an expense of $131,000, according to Major Barnard, and at $300,000, according to the bids of contractors now before the Board of Directors of New Orleans. Capable, willing and responsible men have actually made propositions to this effect to the Board of Directors, and I believe but for Mr. La Sere it would have been accepted. The Company thus undertook to do its own work, and where it has spent and wasted at least $100,000 it has nothing to show for it, and the road is so much behind what it would have been if it had relied on the contract system. I cannot better define the difference between the contract system and that of the Company taking care of its own affairs, than by reference to the relative expense of carrying the mails between New Orleans on the Quaker City and on the Habana. The Company will understand this comparison better than the public.

I might write a book larger than Major Barnard's report, about the mismanagement which has resulted from the absence of all contracts; but as this is a matter which more affects the Directors than the public, and which the former have the sole charge of, to the great benefit or disadvantage of the latter, according as they use it, I proceed to the consideration of another point which stupid people have urged against the feasibility of this route—the want of laborers.

Under the immediate management of the Company, where no employes feels himself personally interested, this lack of labor is indeed a serious drawback, for the Company invariably selects as its overseer some favorite of the President's, or the Secretary's, or some other hiring officer under it. Nobody feels a direct financial interest in the work, or its cost. It is impossible that it should be so, for corporations being soulless and sightless, can neither feel interest in an honest employee, or see the faults of a dishonest one. And, *vice versa*, no employee feels a direct responsibility to any immediate present supervisor whose money is at stake, and whose power is sufficient to displace him. Under the contract system all is different; in fact, to localize the difference, just as much as you, Messrs. Editors, would find it between hiring printers by the week and by the piece. These overseers have no very great interest in procuring laborers, and therefore we have heard it so often urged that there were none to be had on this route. I deny it. The men who made these reports shirked their duty, and they did so simply because they were working for a Company which could not proceed immediately to the spot and contradict the statement. Better overseers have made better reports, and have also made roads. They found hard working Indians, and in large numbers too.

But apart from these exceptions to the miserable retrospect of Company subordinates, I have the word and engagement of a man worth $300,000, that if the Company will give him a contract he will bind himself under heavy bonds to put upon the road 10,000 hard working Indians, whose pay will not exceed one dollar per day, and probably not fifty cents. With this army of laborers under proper management, the road might be made, graded, and macadamized in eight months, to a point equal to any road in the United States. I feel satisfied that this can be done, and I also feel assured that if the Company commences again, and offers a fair opening to other men than this class of speculators like Stevens, Stevenson, and that class of men without practical knowledge and without means, they will find that their difficulties will give way, as all natural obstacles must yield to human enterprise.

Mississippi Intelligence.

The Ripley Advertiser of the 17th inst. says the cotton crops of Tippah county promises to yield more bountifully this year than they have ever done before. Neither the rust or boll-worm have made their appearance thus far. Corn crops are not so good, though we suppose the supply will be equal to the demand.

In the Jackson Eagle we find the following:

A couple of little girls, one about fourteen and the other twelve years old, on last Monday left their paternal roofs in this city, letting their romantic dispositions lead them off with Eldred's Great Circus humbug. Where they are going and what they intend to do is "a tale to unfold." But we presume they were fascinated with the flashy attire of the actors, and could not resist their inclination to become actors themselves. Whether any attempt has been made by their parents to stop the young heroines in their mad career or not, we are unprepared to say.

A correspondent writing from Camden, Madison county, on the 15th, says:

We are having a fine rain to-day which will make fine cotton crops; the corn crop is but middling.

The Grenada Locomotive has the following:

On Saturday last a man was arrested in Grenada, who was represented by his captor as being an escaped convict from the penitentiary at Jackson, Miss., and who was said to have been sentenced to forty years for murder and robbery. It is alleged that the prisoner had served six years of his imprisonment, and escaped in July, 1858. We suppress names, waiting for a full investigation of the facts pending in the case.

The Democracy of Lauderdale county have nominated J. D. Tolson and W. W. Hall for the Legislature. Mr. Raymond Reid, the editor of the Carthage Herald, is a candidate for the State Senate from Leake and Attala counties. Mr. Reid is opposed to the African slave trade; Mr. Leflore is in favor. Both are Democrats.

Walter L. Johnston and Marshall R. Greer have been nominated in Yazoo county for the lower branch of the Legislature by the Opposition.

THE ORIGINAL ZOUAVES.—The Pennsylvania Inquirer thinks the American Riflemen are the great original Zouaves of this and every other country—those of France merely copying our model.

FROM BRAZIL AND LA PLATA.—Advices from Rio de Janeiro are to July 9, and from Buenos Ayres to June 23.

A project of the Brazilian Government for the conversion of bank notes into gold, passed the Chamber of Deputies in a single debate, by a majority of eleven votes, the Government having made the measure a Cabinet question.

The anniversary of American independence was celebrated at Rio with great spirit by the American residents. Our correspondent furnishes a pleasant account of the day.

From the River Platte we learn that the war was prevailing with the utmost ardor short of an actual conflict. On June 25th a body of 2,050 veteran troops, artillery and infantry, had left Buenos Ayres to reinforce Gen Mitre on the frontier of Santa Fe.

Urquiza, it was said, had been able to muster but 2,500 men for the defence of Rosario—namely, 750 cavalry, badly clothed and equipped, and 400 foot, regulars and militia.

Urquiza himself was still at his residence of San Jose. A Montevidean correspondent, however, states that so far from being inactive, he is in constant motion through the interior provinces, and that shortly he will have twenty thousand men in the field.

SAM SLICK UPON HIS LEGS.—The London News says:

Mr. Judge Haliburton has made his maiden speech. When he arose the House was hushed to silence in a moment, but his speech was not a success, and it is clear now that Mr. Haliburton, racy writer as he is, is no orator. The characteristic of Mr. Haliburton's works is rollicking fun and humor, but there was nothing of this sort in his speech. It was just such a speech as any country gentleman might have made. The appearance of Mr. Haliburton is that of a sturdy old gentleman farmer, utterly unlike what from reading his works you would imagine him to be. He is, according to Don, only sixty-three years old, but he looks older. We should, from his appearance, take him to be at least seventy.

A TRIUMPH OF AMERICAN GENIUS.—One of Bishop's American floating derricks having been put on the Thames, in London, it has furnished a theme of admiration for several of our cotemporaries of that city. To test its powers, a Norwegian vessel of 900 tons was recently laid alongside of it, and three chains were rapidly passed under the bottom and connected with the lifts of the derrick. When all was secure the machinery was set in motion, and the vessel was steadily lifted from the water at the rate of about a foot per minute. When raised 20 feet, a small steamer of sixty tons was fastened beneath her, and both vessels were raised high into the air, presenting a most singular appearance.

SUICIDE IN MOBILE.—The Mobile Tribune of Tuesday says:

A young man named William Blum committed suicide yesterday morning, near the fish market, by taking arsenic. Blum is a brother of the person who was recently arrested in Pensacola for attempting to cut a young Spaniard's throat with a razor in that place. He has been employed, latterly, we understand, in the shoe store of Mrs. Shutterlee, on Dauphin street. A Coroner's inquest was held, and the verdict of the jury was in accordance with the above.

CROPS IN POINTE COUPEE.—The Pointe Coupee Echo of Saturday last says:

The recent rains which we have had have improved the crops to a case very materially. From every quarter of the parish we hear flattering accounts of the cane crop and there is every reason to believe that the amount of sugar, which, with ordinary luck, will be made this year, will be unusually large. The cotton crop is not so fine as last year, but still is quite satisfactory. More corn than was first anticipated has been made.

AN ALARMING ANAGRAM.—Among the curiosities, not of literature—but of letters, the anagram was wont to be a favorite in the days of a by-gone generation. Who, for instance, has not smiled blandly over that famous transposition, which aptly converts "Horatio Nelson" into *Honor est a Nilo*.

The taste, however, for this laborious trifling has almost passed away; nor do we propose to open the subject of cabalistic lettering. Our only purpose is to offer a new specimen of its eccentricities, which came upon us recently during a vain attempt to solve certain mysteries that occupy just now many serious minds. It is commended alike to snappers up of unconsidered trifles, and who chance to be imbued with a little tinge of superstitious sensitiveness. We strive to hope, that, though almost as curious, it is not so unimpeachably appropriate as the one quoted above. The name, so much in men's mouths, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, may by this method, be converted into, *An open plot—arouse, Albion!* [*N. Y. Albion*

AN IMMENSE RUN AT BILLIARDS.—Yesterday noon "Bill" Stelter, of the Apollo billiard rooms, made the largest run at billiards we have ever heard of being made in this city. He was playing the "full game" with Mr. Wilson, the architect, and had made about 100 by shots around the table, when he succeeded in locking the two red balls in the jaw of the corner pocket; he then commenced and continued to count until his score was two hundred and eight! At this point, having played over two hours, he dropped the cue from sheer fatigue. He marked the position of the balls on the table, and we learn will continue his game this evening. That "Bill" made this run, seven gentlemen besides Mr. Wilson can testify. [Cincinnati Gazette.

Broadway promenading is truly illustrative of the old song, "Such a getting up *stairs*," etc.

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

[BY THE NATIONAL LINE.]

Lynching in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 24.—A man named Jesse Williams was rescued from the Princeton jail to-day by a large number of respectable residents of Caldwell county, and hung without judge or jury. He had been arrested and confined in jail, charged with having committed numerous crimes, and the inhabitants fearing that full justice would not be meted out to him, took the law into their own hands, tried, condemned, and executed him on the spot.

His two sons only escaped lynching by fleeing from the State.

Several other villains, suspected of complicity in the crimes with which Williams was charged, have been punished and ordered to leave the county.

Clearing the Mississippi Passes.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 24.—Waldo P. Craig and William Russell Righter, who in 1856 executed a bond as security for the faithful performance by Wm. Wiswell, Jr., and R. M. and J. M. Corwin, of the contract for clearing out the mouth of the Mississippi, have published a card in which they state that the work has been formally accepted by the Government and the money paid to the contractors.

The two bonds of Craig & Righter, claimed by the Government as forfeited, amount to $150,000.

Sailing of the Arabia.

BOSTON, August 24.—The Cunard steamship Arabia, Capt. Stone, sailed from this port to-day at noon, for Halifax and Liverpool, taking out $250,000 in specie on freight.

Kansas History Revived.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., August 24.—A man named McCrea, who killed Clark, a Pro-slavery man, in the reign of political excitement and terror in 1854, has been arrested and confined in jail.

Clark was the first man killed in the Territory for expression of political opinions.

Central American Affairs.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—A Commissioner to Costa Rica will be appointed by the Government shortly after the arrival of Mr. Dimitry, our new Minister at San Jose, to settle, in conjunction with a Costa Rican Commissioner, the claims of our citizens against that Republic.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, August 24.—The Cotton market closed dull. The sales to-day were 1000 bales.

The Flour market closed firm. Sales to-day 15,000 barrels.

Corn closed firm. Sales to-day 19,000 bushels. Yellow 85c. Provisions generally closed dull.

Whisky has advanced ½ and closed at 27c. Sugar closed firm.

CINCINNATI, August 24.—The Flour market closed buoyant—Superfine $4 65 to $4 85. Whisky closed steady at 24c. Western Mess Pork $14 25; Bacon shoulders 7c.; Sides 7½; Bulk Shoulders 6½.

River Intelligence.

ST. LOUIS, August 24.—The Mississippi at this point has fallen two inches during the past 24 hours and is still falling slowly, with scant six feet of water in the channel from here to Cairo.

The upper streams are also receding and are difficult to navigate.

VICKSBURG, Aug. 25.—The steamer Rapides passed down at half-past 11 o'clock this morning.

THE OPPOSITION MEETING.

The published call for an "opposition meeting," to take place at Lyceum Hall, last evening, was responded to by an audience which about half filled the hall. The generally understood object of the meeting was a union and organization of all parties opposed to the Democratic State ticket, adopted in convention at Baton Rouge in May last.

Mr. Henry Duncan, of St. Tammany, was called to the chair, and Mr. E. Salomon, of this city, was appointed Secretary.

Col. A. P. Field moved that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The chair appointed Messrs. J. E. Hyde, T. A. Bartlette and A. P. Field upon said committee, and they retired.

After an interval the committee returned, and Mr. Bartlette read the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, we have received information from the different parishes of the State of the most reliable character, that it is the wish and desire of a large portion of the voters of Louisiana to form an opposition ticket, to be supported for State officers by all those who are opposed to the present Administration; therefore, be it

Resolved, by this meeting, That we most cordially unite with the opposition throughout the State in the adoption of any means, and in the support of any ticket for State officers in opposition to those nominated at Baton Rouge; and we do hereby pledge ourselves to use our best exertions to secure the triumph of the ticket that may be agreed on.

Resolved, That we recommend to all the opposition in the different parishes in this State to organize at once, for the purpose of prosecuting the campaign with vigor and success, and that they appoint, without delay, delegates to meet in convention at New Orleans on the second Monday of September next, to agree upon candidates to be supported upon the opposition ticket for State officers.

Resolved, further, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair to report to this meeting the names of suitable persons to represent the city in the proposed Convention.

The resolutions were put to vote and adopted; only a portion of the audience voting yes, and one man voting nay.

Mr. W. O. Denegre suggested that the last resolution did not fully explain the object of, or confer sufficient power upon, the proposed committee, and explained his suggestion.

Col. Field moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolutions were adopted. Carried. He then explained, briefly and lucidly, that there was a strong disposition, throughout the State, to organize an opposition to the Administration ticket adopted at Baton Rouge; an organization to be composed of all the political elements opposed to that ticket; and cited what similar organizations, under the name of opposition, had achieved in Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and North Carolina, as shown by the returns of the recent elections in those States. This explanation was heartily applauded.

The resolutions were then again put to vote, and adopted.

The Chair appointed Messrs. A. P. Field, H. M. Summers, W. O. Denegre, T. A. Bartlette and J. E. Hyde, upon the committee proposed in the last resolution.

The committee retired, and after an absence of some length, returned and reported the following gentlemen as delegates to represent New Orleans in the proposed Convention:

Wm. Emerson, Wm. Salomon, V. Rhodes, Jas. H. Hockins, Fred. A. Johnson, M. Hahn, F. H. Clark, R. P. Lyle, Jas. Lindsey, S. H. Fulton, Nelvil Soule, C. Morel, J. B. Rouzaud, Guy Duplantier, Sumner Turner, A. Vinvent, C. W. Culbert, Jos. Magloni, R. J. Kerr, Hugh Kennedy, C. E. Fortier, David Adams, D. C. Glenn, Ben. Campbell, H. M. Summers, Wm. Pies.

Col. Field moved that the list be adopted. Carried unanimously.

A gentleman, whose name we did not catch, moved that a copy of the foregoing list, and a statement of the purpose for which the committee was appointed, be furnished to each of the American Clubs in the city and parish of New Orleans. Not seconded. Another gentleman got up and explained that such a thing would be unnecessary, as the published proceedings of the meeting in the city papers would explain the matter to the satisfaction of everybody.

Mr. Bennett moved that the Democratic members named in the list of delegates be invited to come up and be initiated into the American Clubs. Not seconded, and somewhat laughed at.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

DEATH OF JUDGE RATLIFF.—From the Pointe Coupee Echo of Saturday last we extract the following:

We learn with regret of the sudden death of the Hon. Cyrus Ratliff, Judge the Seventh District. It seems that while riding, on Sunday last, the Judge experienced a sense of suffocation, and alighting from his horse, stretched himself on the grass, near a spring, and asked one of the negro boys accompanying him for a draught of the water, and while in the act of drinking he expired.

Judge Ratliff, for the past two years, had held court several times in our parish for the trial of recused cases, and with the members of our bar produced a favorable impression as a Judge and gained the esteem of all as a man. He was to have held the coming jury term of our Court in September next, which now, we presume, will have to be adjourned on account of the unexpected demise of the Judge.

Local Intelligence.

THE CORONER yesterday held an inquest on the body of Noel Villars, a free colored youth, 18 years of age, found drowned in the river, near Algiers. The deceased had been employed on board the steamboat Vicksburg, at Algiers, and last Sunday, stooping over the guards to wash himself, he fell over and was drowned. The jury of inquest returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

THE CHARGE OF LARCENY made by Mrs. Amelia Taylor against Messrs. L. M. Stacy and Wm. Newman, in carrying off from her house a lady boarder's trunk, upon which trunk she had a boarding-house claim, was looked into by Recorder Summers on Tuesday. It was found that the charge had been made entirely in error, and the accused were honorably discharged.

SOME HARD PRACTICAL JOKES are played by our New Orleans boys in "fly-time," when there is little else to do. We call it a hard practical joke, for instance, when a fire-eating gentleman, who can boast of his half dozen or dozen meetings on the field of honor, with pistol and with sword, should at last be made the victim of a sham duel, in which he alone should be the earnest and innocent party.

At a late hour on Wednesday night, a knot of young men were standing in the moon-light at a corner in the Second District, talking of politics and all the other different topics which naturally come up when the speakers are comfortable with cigars and cognac, and in no hurry to get home. From politics, the talk changed to women; and one made a remark about a certain female, to which the dueltistic gentleman gave the lie. The other, who was laughing, and in the best humor, said, "You call me liar, I shall have to slap you!" with which he gave him a gentle open-handed tap on one of his cheeks. The lady's man took this as a fighting insult; but stated that he would settle it according to the code, and in no other way. He challenged the other to meet him at any time and place, and with any weapon he might choose. The others of the party tried to make peace; represented that the offending gentleman had only been joking in what he said about the female and in giving the slap, and was ready to make all honorable amends. The offended gentleman refused to listen to anything of the kind, and insisted upon formal satisfaction being rendered in the field.

The mutual friends of the two went aside and held a long consultation. The verdict was this: "Gentlemen, we find it will have to come to a fight. If you two were strangers, we would stop it on our own responsibility; but as you have long been friends, and as one is determined to have satisfaction out of the other, it is none of our affair to interfere between you. And," continued the speaker, "the sooner it takes place the better; if it's put off, everybody will hear of it, and maybe the police will stop it; it ought to take place right off, or as soon as we can get the weapons and get out of town."

A general confab resulted in the selection of the lake shore, near Milneburg, as the place, and the time as early as the first train of cars would permit. The difficulty about the weapons was soon fixed; the challenged party had named pistols; the challenger wanted to name the distance, at five paces; but his friends insisted that such proximity was too murderous, in a dispute with a friend, and insisted upon ten paces. To this the challenger reluctantly consented. The daylight train of cars took the party down to the lake, and an open space on the shore, a short distance from Milneburg, was selected as the scene of the prospective or possible tragedy. The pistols were procured from one of the shooting galleries in Milneburg.

The challenger, who is a really brave and resolute man, took off his coat at an early stage of the proceedings, hung it on a neighboring fence, and walked up and down, smoking his cigarette as coolly as any man could have done under the circumstances. Taking his roll of cigarettes from his pocket, he handed them to his second, saying, "Take care of them for me; if a ball should strike them, the tobacco would be bad in my body." Afterwards, as the seconds squatted together, to load the pistols, the hero of the affair came up and requested to see the loading. He was accommodated; he saw the bullet put into his enemy's pistol, after the powder, and his own second, handing him a bullet, asked him to put it into his pistol himself. He did so, and the second rammed it home.

By a mistake, or through their excitement, the seconds neglected measuring off the ground till the last. With their pistols, swinging at their sides, they hooked arms and stepped off ten paces. As they were doing this, two friends of the hero got in front of him to give him those little bits of advice upon which his life might depend. He was more confident of victory than ever, and exclaimed, "See, what a big man he is! how can I miss him at ten steps?" The toss-up for position was next had, and the principals, looking death and thunder at each other, were stationed in their places. The duly-selected umpire, who was commissioned to give the word, addressed them: "Gentlemen," he said, "we are all friends of both of you, and have done all in our power to reconcile the unfortunate difficulty between you; therefore, since you must fight, we are bound to see that you do it fairly. I shall give the word this way: Fire, one, two, three. You are not to raise your pistols before the word fire, nor fire before the word one, nor after the word three. I shall ask if you are ready, and when I hear you both answer yes, I shall give the word."

The principals already had their weapons pointed at the death-lines drawn between them, on the ground. The umpire, finding them ready, gave the word.

"Fire! one!! two!!!"—

Pop! pop!

The challenged party dropped his pistol, clapped both hands to his side, exclaimed "Ugh!" and fell headlong to the earth. His second ran to him, cut open his shirt, and found a terrible quantity of blood, which he staunched with a bottle of Gouley's bitters, and proceeded to bandage with a piece of linen torn from his shirt-tail, and a handkerchief. Meantime, the friends of the victor, breathless with grief and horror, got around him. "You've killed him!" said one; "poor fellow, he'll never breathe again—and to think, he has always been one of your friends, too!" "What, do you think I've really killed him!" exclaimed the victor, beginning to look very bad. "Look at him!" was the almost sobbing answer, "but it couldn't be helped, and all you have to do is to travel, for the pistol shots were loud, and the police will be here in two minutes." "But where shall I go?" hurriedly asked the now alarmed victor. He was told to run and hide himself in a certain yard not far from the pistol gallery. He started and ran like a quarter nag; turned suddenly and ran to the fence for his coat; and then traveled most beautifully for the indicated hiding place. He took a bee-line so straight, that when he came to a little bayou, over which there was a bridge not a dozen yards from his line of flight, he plunged through the mud and water of the bayou, nearly waist deep! He scooted ahead, however, and was soon hidden in the yard to which he had been directed.

In a short time the party came along, supporting the luckless duellist, who it appeared had not been killed, but only dangerously wounded. His side was very bloody, and he groaned, as if in much pain. All this the victor saw from his hiding place. He was glad to find he hadn't killed his man outright, but still laid low, thinking the police might be troublesome or impertinent.

The wounded man was taken to a restaurant, to be put to bed to wait for the next train of cars. The party then sought out the victor in his hiding-place, and told him not to be uneasy, and to come out; that his adversary was not in a bad way, the bullet having flattened itself on one of his ribs and glanced round, knocking the breath out of him for the time, but only making a flesh wound which would heal in a week or so. With this they exhibited the flattened bullet, which they said had been found just under the skin near the back. The victor expressed his gratification to find the case was no worse; and being now in a flow of generous feeling, expressed his readiness to stand the breakfast. All hands went to Miguel's—that is, all except the wounded man and his chief friend, who were already in an adjacent room thereout, waiting for the cars—and luxuriated in all the fish and other good things for which Miguel's is so famous. The bill was rather heavy; amounting to more than the victor had in his fob just then; but others went his security, and Miguel willingly trusted him for the rest. The party came to town in good time; and and the day after, we were assured, the victor still believed that he had winged his man.

Unluckily, there were two little things he didn't know, to-wit: that as the seconds measured off the ground, with their loaded pistols in hand, they slipped said pistols under their coats and drew a precisely similar pair, previously charged with powder only; and that whilst he was breakfasting his friends, his wounded enemy was enjoying a part of the same breakfast in another room, at his expense.

RECORDER SUMMERS' COURT.—George Smith, for raising a row at the corner of Poydras and Bolivar streets, and walloping his wife for lagniappe, was yesterday required to pay $10 or go down for twenty days. Etienne Pangue and Lucien Gardere, for repeatedly disturbing the peace of St. Mary's market, were fined $5 each. Margaret Elliott and Ellen Thompson, for spitting in Harriet Drenx's face and throwing mud upon her, on Gravier street beyond Rampart, were fined $5 each.

Lawrence Monaghan, for raising a row on St. Charles street and drawing a knife on the officers who arrested him, was fined $10 and added to the peace society. The following others were also added to the society: Mary Ann McKenzie, for abusing Catherine Breden, at the corner of Gravier and Howard streets; Honora Carr, for abusing Mary Stewart on Poydras street, and threatening her with a weapon, and Patrick McNamara, for raising the mischief in Michael Duffey's coffee-house, at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Felicity streets.

Margaret O'Brien, for receiving in her house on Dryades street considerable quantities of flour, bread and butter, knowing the same to have been stolen from the bakery of Thomas Hodgins on Girod street, was sent before the First District Court. The stealing was charged upon Louis, a slave belonging to Mr. Churchill.

The following parties were arraigned and docketed for future examination:

James Kearney, charged with so violently beating his wife, at their residence on Perdido street, on Tuesday evening, as to endanger her life. Sent to prison to await the result.

George Kepp, charged with constantly insulting and villifying Caspar Wintz and wife in the most outrageous manner, at their residence on Forest street, near Lafayette. Bail given to appear on the 30th.

Adolph Sauerbrey, charged with abusing and threatening to kill Michael Blake, on St. Charles street. Bail given to appear on the 30th.

James Porter, charged with brutally beating and kicking Jenny Dumot,