New Orleans Daily Crescent.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1860.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

M. Placide Canonge of this city, formerly one of the editors of the Courier, whose name was in the list of Vice-Presidents at the Breckinridge meeting on Thursday night last, publishes a card on the French side of the Bee of Saturday, avowing his determination to support Douglas and Johnson.

GOOD NEWS FROM TEXAS.—An esteemed correspondent, writing us from Galveston, advises us of the formation of a large Bell and Everett Club in that city. Our correspondent says: "Although our club is not thirty-six hours old, our numerical strength is already far beyond our anticipations. We are earnest, hopeful, and determined to do our utmost."

MASSACHUSETTS.—A merchant of this city, now sojourning in Massachusetts, writes a private letter to a correspondent here, from which we are permitted to make the following extract:

"I receive frequent papers from you, for which please accept my thanks. I would send you some, but they are so mixed up with politics you cannot tell much about it. It will take all the engineering our friends can do to stop "Uncle Abe" from being elected. They are going to rig and fix up a Union ticket in this State, of Bell, Douglas and Breckinridge. If it is carried out, the State can be saved beyond a doubt—but Bell and Everett are taking the lead now, and they claim Massachusetts sure. Have you seen any of the rails that Abe split? They begin to say now that it is rail-split backwards."

CANDID ADMISSION.—The Montgomery Confederation (Democratic) says:

"In the South it must be conceded that Bell will get a larger electoral vote than any of the other candidates."

ANOTHER SECESSIONIST.—Mr. Boyce, M. C. from South Carolina, following the lead of Keitt and Orr, is out in a letter in favor of Southern secession. He urges, even if no other State can be prevailed on to leave the Union, that South Carolina, "solitary and alone," ought to secede.

THE RACE BETWEEN BELL AND LINCOLN.—Every day, says the Richmond Whig, serves to accumulate evidence of the fact that the heat of the present contest is between Bell and Lincoln—the one the representative of nationality and the other of sectionalism. The fighting factions of the Democracy will consume each other, and every vote for either takes from Mr. Bell and adds to the relative strength of Lincoln. The duty of all conservative patriots of all sections now is to rally to the standard of Bell and Everett.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 15.—The Constitutional Union State Convention, which met here to-day, appointed Hon. J. E. Blythe of New Albany, and Hon. W. K. Edwards of Terre Haute, Electors at large, with a full delegation of District Electors. Ex-Governor Morehead, of Kentucky, was introduced to the Convention, and delivered an eloquent speech of one hour and a half in length, which was frequently and enthusiastically cheered. Resolutions endorsing the platform and nominations made by the Union Convention at Baltimore, and opposing fusion or alliance with any other political organization, were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Breckinridge, having been nominated for the Presidency by the Richmond Southern Rights' Convention, accepts that nomination in the following letter:

LEXINGTON, July 26, 1860.—*Dear Sir*: In answer to your letter of the 26th ultimo, containing official information of my nomination for the Presidency of the United States by the Democratic Convention at Richmond, I have to say that I accept the nomination, and shall strive to merit the confidence implied by the action of the Convention.

I trust that a full discussion of existing issues will result in establishing the Constitution and Union of the States upon immovable foundations.

With good wishes for your personal friend,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Hon. John Erwin, President of the Richmond Democratic Convention, Greensborough, Ala.

The Boston Courier says: We venture to predict that the aggregate of popular votes thrown for Bell and Everett will exceed that of Lincoln and Hamlin.

HARRISBURG, PA., Aug. 15.—The Douglas State Committee met here this afternoon, and sat with closed doors. It is ascertained, however, that it is their determination to nominate a clean Douglas ticket.

The Electors on the Reading Convention ticket who pledge for Douglas, will be retained. The other Districts will be filled with Douglas men.

HOW MR. CHTHBIE VOTED.—At the late election in Kentucky, Hon. Jas. Guthrie withheld his vote from the Yancey-Breckinridge candidate for the only State officer voted for (Mr. McClarty) and cast it for Mr. Hopkins, an independent Douglas candidate. So says one of our Louisville exchanges, and the fact is very significant of his opinion of the Yancey party. [Confederation.

On Saturday night the friends of Bell and Everett had a brilliant torchlight procession at Buffalo, N. Y., and among those who made speeches was ex-Gov. Hunt.

A CONSUMMATION TO BE WISHED.—That Philadelphia African individual, Mister Wendel Phillips, has declared his intention to commit suicide. We infer as much, at least, "from a remark he made" in an anti-Lincoln speech lately. He said he proposed "to gibbet a Northern hound."
[Carrington's Commercial-Intelligencer.

GEORGIA BELL AND EVERETT CONVENTION.—The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer contains an interesting sketch of the proceedings of the Bell and Everett State Convention which assembled at Milledgeville on Monday last. We make room for the following extract:

It has been many a year since any political party in Georgia made so strong and imposing a demonstration in State Convention as that of the Constitutional Union party at Milledgeville on Monday. That it was emphatically a movement of *the people*, who had come up in their strength to resume their own management of the affairs of the nation, was evident to every one. The whole assembly was actuated by the single purpose of crushing out sectionalism and fanaticism and restoring peace and security to a distracted country; and the various county delegations separated to attend each to its local work, with the strongest assurance of a triumphant canvass.

ANOTHER CHANGE.—Mr. J. M. Taylor writes to the Dover (Tenn.) Journal, of the 14th inst., that he has "always been a Democrat" and "voted the Democratic ticket," but in the present Presidential contest he intends to support Bell and Everett. He adds:

I am happy to be able to inform you that I am not the only man in my neighborhood who has resolved to shake off the bonds of corrupt Democracy, and in the future fight for our country and its institutions; but there are scores of others, and when you receive the news from the November election, you will have no further fear for the country, for the patriots of the land will save it.

State elections are yet to be held before the Presidential election in November, as follows:

In Vermont, on Tuesday, September 4.
In California, on Wednesday, September 5.
In Maine, on Monday, September 10.
In Georgia, on Monday, October 1.
In Mississippi, on Monday, October 1.
In Florida, on Monday October 1.
In South Carolina, on Monday, October 8.
In Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, October 9.
In Ohio, on Tuesday, October 9.
In Indiana, on Tuesday, October 9.
In Minnesota, on Tuesday, October 9.
In Iowa, on Tuesday, October 9.
Presidential election in all the States, on Tuesday, November 6.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. G. G. Evans, the proprietor of the great gift book establishment No. 439 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and the publisher of many valuable works, has sent us the following, which is just from his press:

THE SUNNY SOUTH; OR, THE SOUTHERNER AT HOME. Embracing five years experience of a Northern Governess in the land of the sugar and cotton. Edited by Prof. J. H. Ingraham, of Mississippi. Philadelphia: G. G. Evans, publisher.

We have not had the time to read this book, and, therefore, are unprepared to give an opinion of its literary merits. The editor tells us in the preface that it is a collection of letters written for publication by a young governess of Mississippi, who diffidently declines giving her name in connection with the work. The subject, home life in the South, is a good one, and if well managed, would be interesting to a reader. The work can be ordered from Evans, who will send it by mail to any address.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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

VOLUME XIII. MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1860. NUMBER 143.

LOUISIANA IN SLICES.

NUMBER XXIII.

The Parish of Ouachita.

Monroe a Beautiful Town—Its People and its Characteristics—Charles Delery, Esq.—Political aspiration—Educational Institutions—"The Register"—The Merchants and Manufactures of Monroe—Trenton—Its Business, etc.—Churches, etc.—The Lands, Fruit, Crops, Planters, etc.—The Weather, Crops, Rivers, etc.

(Special Correspondence of the Crescent.)

MONROE, Ouachita parish, Aug. 1, 1860.

Editor Crescent—The town I write from is as pretty and pleasant a place as I know of in the whole South, and it is as prosperous and flourishing a place withal as can be found in the whole commonwealth of Louisiana. Situated in the garden spot of the Ouachita valley, it is a central point of business, of resort, and of general interest to the surrounding country. Citizens of wealth and cultivation make it their home, and their costly and tasteful residences, embowered amid the affluent vegetation which the rich soil and genial climate of the locality cause to flourish with tropical luxuriance, present the most charming aspect of rural ease subserving refined tastes and abundant means. The town crowns the high and at this point never overflowed banks of the beautiful Ouachita, and by water is held to be about five hundred miles from New Orleans. The town is just now receiving a strongly stimulating "lick ahead" in the proximate completion to it of the Eastern section of the Vicksburg and Shreveport railroad, which will pass here some time before it gets across the Ouachita at this point. The distance from here to Vicksburg is ninety miles, and as the iron is all laid except for twenty-eight miles of the way, it is confidently predicted that the cars will come through to Monroe during the ensuing winter. Monroe will then be within about eighteen hours' travel of New Orleans via the Jackson railroad. Much building is going on, and most of the erections in progress, either for residence or for business purposes, are very fine.

Monroe claims about eight hundred inhabitants, and that seems to me to be a minimum calculation. The Court-house grounds constitute a beautiful square, and the building is surrounded with magnificent trees; and, speaking of the "halls of justice," or halls of the law, I might more appropriately say, perhaps, I should mention that the legal profession is very strongly represented in Monroe, a number of the most noted lawyers of North Louisiana having here their residence. There are two churches—a Catholic and a "Union" church, open to the use of all denominations. The Protestant Episcopal congregation here are about to erect a church edifice. A land office is located here, and Charles Delery, Esq., is at this time acting Receiver. To this courteous, talented and estimable gentleman the correspondent is greatly indebted for much kindness and attention, as he is also to Mr. Rogers, the present gentlemanly incumbent of the Sheriff's office, to secure which he had to beat the straightout Democracy at the last election. He did it dashingly. I might as well say right here that the friends of Bell and Everett are determined to carry Ouachita. They have organized a club, and are to have a grand barbecue on the first Saturday in September, at which time they hope to experience the pleasure and profit of hearing an address from Hon. Randell Hunt, of New Orleans.

There are three admirably conducted and very prosperous educational Institutes in Monroe—all occupying commodious and properly adapted buildings. These are "The Ouachita Female Institute," by Mme. Delery; "The Ouachita Female Academy" and "The Monroe Male Academy," of both of which latter Col. F. A. Hall is Principal. "The Register," Dr. Samuel Bard editor and proprietor, a paper well known throughout the State, is published at Monroe. It supports Breckinridge and Lane with great enthusiasm. The leading merchants of the town are Messrs. G. & H. King, R. Gerson & Co., S. Weil & Co., Byrne & Shields, and G. W. McFee & Co., druggists.

This number of houses does not include the amount of the heavy business done at this locality on the Ouachita, for at Trenton, a little place only two miles above Monroe, on the opposite side of the river, are the large establishments of Messrs. Oliver & Drake, J. P. Crosley, A. F. Flournoy & Co., Terry & Madden, and J. Thatcher. It is thought that the building of the railroad will cause the transfer of the business of Trenton to a location directly opposite Monroe, where the railroad bridge will cross the river. Then the two towns will amount, in fact, to one place, and a very considerable place, indeed, it will be. There are two hotels in Trenton and two in Monroe. In the latter place carriage manufacturing is carried on extensively, and some of the work done I have never seen surpassed by any. Carriages, buggies and wagons are built outright, and in the most finished and handsome style. At Hamilton postoffice, twenty miles north of Monroe, James Caldwell keeps a store, but there are no stores at Forksville, twelve miles west, nor at Indian Village, twenty miles west, nor at Prevost, sixteen miles southwest. The mercantile business of the parish is thus concentrated at Monroe and Trenton. Methodist, Baptist and "Union" churches are plentifully distributed throughout the parish, and the cause of religion seems to thrive. A great campmeeting was held last week ten miles from Monroe, on the Bastrop road, and the enthusiasm was transferred to the town, where a protracted meeting has been going on day and night for several days. Some of the bar-rooms close when the church-bell rings in the evening, that the barkeepers may follow their customers to the place of meeting. There are a number of preachers here, and the excitement is very considerable.

There is as fine soil in Ouachita as any in Louisiana, and the forest growth of the bottoms is magnificent. Everything grows vigorously, furiously. Fruit trees flourish exceedingly. I have never seen such peaches, pears and apples, as are raised in and about Monroe in the most profuse abundance. Next summer, when the railroad will be finished, New Orleans will be a market for these delicious commodities. I have been into an orchard which, apparently, would almost supply alone the New Orleans demand for fine peaches. The Ouachita and bayous Bartholemew, De Slard, and Beef river, secure to the parish a vast extent of bottom lands of the most fertile description, and such is their valuation that they may be averaged altogether, at about $30 per acre, though many tracts, if they could be bought at all would be sold at twice or three times that price. There are plenty of pretty good uplands which may be had for five or six dollars, or perhaps less.

In territorial extent Ouachita is considerably below the average of the parishes, and but little land is in cultivation. Its territorial area comprises about a hundred and fifty-one thousand acres, of which some twenty thousand are in cotton and some twelve or thirteen thousand in corn. The small farmers are comparatively few, and most of the cotton is made by large planters, prominent among whom are Judge J. N. T. Richardson, W. J. Q. Baker, Dr. McGuire, Col. Isaiah Garrett, C. W. Phillips, T. L. McGee, Judge R. W. Richardson, David Faulk, the Pargoud estate, the estate of D. G. Fluker, estate of J. W. Mason, Mrs. W. J. Willson, J. T. Mason, the Betin estate, R. Dortich, E. W. Harris, John Iles, J. K. Lacy, D. Y. Grayson, estate of S. W. Downs, Mrs. Carlington, Mrs. N. Bry, H. H. Slaughter, J. H. Stevens, Mrs. J. T. Stirling, Moses H. Butler, Judge L. F. Lamy, W. F. Goodrich, W. H. Youngue, Col. J. M. Crook, H. N. Bry, Col. Burt, Joel Tatum, Jr., Col. J. P. Crossley, R. J. Wilson, H. Faulk, A. Lazar, G. Elliot. The population of the parish is about eight thousand, of whom about half are slaves. The voters number near eight hundred.

CROPS, WEATHER AND RIVER.

The cotton is very promising for the season, and a fair average crop is calculated on. The corn crop is estimated at from a third to a half what it should have been. The weather is exceedingly warm and rain is very much needed. The Ouachita runs unusually low this season and particularly at this time. It is little more than a creek winding through the lowest part of its broad and nearly empty bed. Boats cannot get nearer Monroe than about one hundred and sixty miles.

I purpose addressing my next "slice" from Bastrop, in the adjoining parish of Morehouse.

FOURBIN.

KEY-WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.

KEY-WEST, Aug. 12, 1860.

Mr. Editor—I wrote you about the capture of the brig W. R. Kibby, off Anguilla, she having just landed her cargo; but it seems that in the hot haste of escape they left three or four on board. Well, the brig arrived here in charge of the prize officers, hauled in to the naval wharf, and remained there until the Crusader arrived, when she hauled out into the stream. The three negroes were soon after discovered in the fore peak—a place darker than sin; and hence as these slaves coveted concealment, they had it. The brig sailed on the 2d inst. for New York with the slaves on board, and as New York is rather dull now, their arrival may create some interest.

The brig Lincoln, Cornwallis, master, arrived here from Baxa, Cuba, on the 4th inst., awaiting orders. An agent was sent off to her, ordering her here. Some suspicions led to the discovery that her manifested cargo was very different from what it purported to be, and that she really had flour for a smuggling entry into Cuba. She sailed hence on the 6th for St. Thomas.

By an arrival from the Bahamas we learn that bad weather has been felt there, and that on the 27th ult. a schooner from New York was totally lost on Man-of-War Key. Her name is not remembered, but she had ice and granite and three locomotives. In the same blow the schooner Peter Mowell, from Africa, with 204 slaves, was lost, the slaves being saved and taken into Nassau. She was under the command of Capt. Rich, and sailed from New Orleans under Capt. Waters for St. Thomas.

Several very idle stories are afloat in the papers about negroes being confined, as dead, and then passed over to the mainland. At first these charges were simply laughable, but they have assumed a serious import, and ought to be denied. I assure you there is not a word of truth in anything which relates to the carrying away of any of the Africans, otherwise than as reported. They have died and the balance left here for Africa. It seems really gratuitous to fasten such sins upon a community who are as free from the iniquity as the youngest babe in our city. Give us credit for some virtues, and don't add negro-stealing to them.

On the 9th inst. the bark Reindeer, Cunningham, master, came into port. She left New York on the 17th June, bound for San Juan Remedios, Cuba, and when to the southward of the Stream the captain found his register clearance, crew list, etc., missing. He put in here, and will telegraph by way of Cedar Keys, and write by way of Havana for his papers.

Arrived, August 2, smacks Neptune, Prima Donna, Princess, Julia Latham, from Havana; Aug. 4, schooner Matchless, Havana; brig Lincoln, Zaza, Cuba; steamers Atlantic, N. Orleans; Salvor, Tampa. Aug. 6, schooner Fashion, Bahamas. Aug. 9, bark Reindeer, New York.

Sailed, August 2, smacks Jessie Pinkney, Butler, Northern Light, Havana. August 6, brig Lincoln, St. Thomas. August 9, schooner Central America, Sagua le Grande; steamer Crusader, on a cruise. August 11, steamer Salvor, Havana.

BLONDIN ON FIRE—*Narrow Escape*.—Blondin, the tight-rope performer, met with a serious accident, a few nights ago, during his exhibition at Chillicothe, Ohio. The Cincinnati Gazette says:

After dusk he gave a performance of trundling a wheelbarrow across a rope, and to make the feat more terrific, he encircled himself in a blaze of fireworks, which were ignited simultaneously with his starting. Before he had accomplished half his task, one of the pieces prematurely exploded and set fire to his clothing. The peril of his situation could not be seen by the thousands of spectators below, in consequence of the continued emissions of sparks, and the adventurous Blondin had nothing to do but walk the rope and suffer the torture of being slowly roasted. Having accomplished the distance, he, by his own efforts, succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not before his back was very badly burned.

PRESENTS FROM THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The Prince of Wales, before leaving St. Johns, N. F., presented to the lady of Governor Bannerman a splendid bracelet, set with diamonds and emeralds; also the portraits of his brothers and sisters. He also gave $250 to the Church of England Asylum for Widows and Orphans, $250 to the Benevolent Irish Society, and $250 to be expended amongst poor persons in the town. Five hundred dollars were left as prizes to be contended for at a regatta—the Prince nominating, as a day on which the regatta should take place, the 26th of August, his father's birth-day, but that falling upon Sunday, it will be postponed to the following Monday.

The present year is the extreme outer limit assigned by astronomers for the reappearance of the long expected comet of Charles V. The uncertainty of its return arises from the very vague and general descriptions of its course in 1264 and 1556, from which the data were extracted for modern calculations.

Young America will certainly pause a moment in the midst of the Heenan orgies, to give a thought to the sage of Troy, John Morrissey. Thus speaketh a journal of Troy: "John Morrissey and Andy Sheehan are among the lions. Morrissey is troubled with sore throat, so much so that it is with difficulty he can be heard speaking. Under this affliction he could not think of meeting Heenan in the ring, and says to do so would be madness."

Among the Kaffirs polygamy prevails, but a man is not allowed to choose his own wives. They are offered to him by their friends. It is a great insult to the woman's family to reject her; and to crown all, the involuntary bridegroom has to pay without murmuring the price demanded for her.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL.—A new chapter in the Mesopotamian mysteries has just been opened to the day. On the 23d June the excavations which have been for some time in progress at Efetsis, were brought to an end. The temple of Ceres has been completely uncovered, and with the temple an infinite number of interesting architectural remains. The most remarkable of these are the *propylon*, described by Cicero in his letters, and a superb statue of Adrian's favorite Antinous, lacking only the left arm. This is the only life-size statue, and probably therefore the only accurate portrait of this famous type of masculine beauty which has yet been found.

NEW CROP GARDEN SEEDS.—Mr. D. Maupay, No. 61 Gravier street, near Camp, advertises that he has lately received a large variety of new crop seeds. Gardens and others will do well by looking over the advertisement, where a list of the varieties may be seen.

PAPER HANGINGS.—At this season when everybody is making repairs in their houses and fitting up new generally, we cannot do better than to call the attention of our readers to the fact that in the alliance one of the most durable coverings for the walls of rooms is good paper-ing, while certainly nothing is more beautiful. Mr. J. J. Evans, No. 62 Chartres street, has a most excellent stock of these goods, comprising every variety of pattern and quality, and we recommend that it should be examined by all persons in making purchases. At No. 62 Evans has been many years in the business in this city and thoroughly understands its requirements.

Local Intelligence.

THE WEATHER is not near so hot and unpleasant as it was. There was rain on Saturday, without the sweltering heat which usually accompanies rain at this season, and the night was pleasantly cool. Yesterday was sunny and cloudy by turns, and pleasant enough. Though there are a few scattering cases of yellow fever, the health of the city is uncommonly good for the season.

ASSISTANT ALDERMAN, FIRST WARD.—Citizens residing in this Ward will remember that an election takes place to-day for Assistant Alderman. Our advertising columns will show the candidates in nomination.

DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON MEETING.—The young friends of Douglas and Johnson had quite a meeting on Saturday night, at Concert Hall. They afterward had a procession, with music, through the streets. The procession, we will state in justice to the Douglas party, was respectable in numbers, handsome, genteel and orderly. The following are the officers elect of the "Young Men's Douglas and Johnson Club":

President—Samuel Barnes.

Vice-Presidents—First District—Frank B. Green. Second District—A. A. Lipscomb. Third District—J. B. Jones. Fourth District—George E. Pitcher.

Secretary—William A. Clark.

Treasurer—J. Howard Goodin.

Grand Marshal—E. P. Rareshide.

Marshals—First District—John O'Brien. Second District—J. C. McCoy. Third District—James Delamore. Fourth District—Wm. L. Randall.

Committee on Ways and Means—Samuel Barnes, John O'Brien, A. A. Lipscomb, E. P. Rareshide, L. M. Gomes.

VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY NO. 1.—This company left on Saturday for Biloxi. We doubt not they had a good time of it. They will be back this morning.

EMPIRE BASE BALL CLUB.—It will not be forgotten that the anniversary match of this club is to be played this afternoon, at the Delachaise Ground. A large crowd will doubtless be present.

A GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST A RESPECTABLE CITIZEN.—A well-known professional gentleman, a resident of this city, was yesterday arrested by Acting Chief of Police Jaquess, on the charge of having, on Saturday, in his room in one of the hotels, outraged the person of a little girl, eleven years old, whom he had decoyed thither. The alleged particulars have been detailed to us, and the accusation is made by respectable parties; but so loth are we to believe such a thing of the accused gentleman, whom we have known long and well, that we refrain from giving either names or particulars; a thing which we shall not do, unless the charge be fully substantiated upon legal investigation.

A BAD SPECULATION.—Mr. Wm. Inslee, a man hitherto of good standing in this community, was arrested on Saturday evening, by special officers Isard and Boylan, on the charge of having issued one forged check and three fraudulent or worthless checks in his own name, each for $25, $100 in all, and issued to four different parties, all on the Bank of New Orleans. He did have money in that bank, but had none there when he issued the three checks in his own name. The one check to which he had appended a forged signature was placed by the recipient in the hands of the officers, and upon this they arrested him. All the checks were issued by Inslee and cashed by the four victims, (all friends of his) shortly after bank hours on Saturday; and it is stated that, having a weakness for gambling, he went into that business, having Saturday night and Sunday before him, and expecting to win money enough to go around and redeem his checks before the bank opened on Monday. His trick was discovered before he had time to lose or win, and, as we have stated, the man who received the forged check informed the police. Yesterday, the holder of this check and the holders of the other three were anxious to rescue the sinner from the talons of justice, his friends having rallied to his rescue, and having offered to pay any and all amounts that he might have obtained by means of his worthless checks. Recorder Emerson was applied to; his answer was that the officers had merely done their duty, upon reliable information and evidence received, and that he as a magistrate could not think of releasing a man who had been arrested upon what he considered good evidence of a forgery. So the accused was retained, and will be arraigned to-day.

AN IMBROGLIO—*Law Suit, Assault and Battery, and Deal*.—Recently, as we are informed, the proprietor of a variety store on Royal street informed his friend, the proprietor of the fancy grocery opposite, that his clerk was in the habit of robbing the store, or carrying away goods surreptitiously. The grocer disbelieved this at first; but being induced, he kept watch with his friend across the street, and had the mortification of seeing his clerk carry off a basket of provisions, for which, as he subsequently discovered, there was neither entry on the book nor cash in the drawer. Next day he told his clerk that he had detected him, and not wishing to prosecute him, on account of his family, told him simply that he would have to quit his service.

The clerk in a day or two sued him for a month's wages. He offered to pay half the amount claimed, proposing to retain the other half for the goods taken out of the store. The clerk spurned this offer of compromise and proceeded with his suit. The grocer called in his neighbor the variety man, and, proving by him that the clerk had taken goods from the store without rendering any account therefor, non-suited the clerk and put him in for the costs. With the proof adduced, before the justice, the grocer might safely have had the clerk arrested on a charge of larceny, but he preferred not to do so.

Next comes from the incensed clerk a challenge to the grocer to meet him in mortal combat. The grocer coolly told the bearer of the message he would not fight with a thief. This young man, being the nephew as well as friend of the discharged clerk, then challenged the grocer himself. The grocer demurred at fighting a man on account of a thief, but finally accepted the challenge, and the preliminaries were made for the meeting, to take place yesterday, with broad-swords.

Meantime, the fighting nephew concluded to have a little satisfaction out of the variety man who had testified against his uncle. This gentleman had gone to Pascagoula, and his return was looked for daily. The nephew, armed with a good cane, waited several mornings at the lake and watched the mail-boats for his intended victim. Yesterday morning he arrived.

It seems he had written to his wife to meet him at the lake with the children, that they might have a fish breakfast at the Washington Hotel, before coming into the city. As he walked into the hotel, looking for his family, he was tapped on the shoulder by the young man, who asked him if he was not Mr. D——. "I am, sir." "You testified so and so, in such a case?" "I did, sir." "Well, you're a d—d liar!" and with this epithet the young man began beating him with his cane. The variety man had nothing but an umbrella to defend himself with. After a short fight, the variety man getting the worst of it, other parties interfered and put a stop to it. We saw the variety man after his arrival in the city, with a large bump on his forehead, caused by his assailant's cane. He found his wife and children at the depot, waiting to take the next train for the lake, they having been too late for the first train. When we last saw the gentleman, he was on his way to the police office, to secure the arrest of the belligerent young man.

The duel above alluded to, which had been arranged to take place with broad-swords on the Metairie Ridge, in Jefferson parish, just above the Jefferson and Lake Railroad, did not take place. About a hundred people, including many of those closely intimate with the parties, were on the ground, where they staid an hour or two without hearing of or seeing the fighting party. It was supposed the seconds had chosen some other place for the fight; but if the fight took place, we were not able to hear of it up to a late hour last night.

A CRASH ON THE CARROLLTON RAILROAD—*Fatal Results*.—Last evening, shortly before 8 o'clock, the down train from Carrollton stopped at Jackson street, as usual, to put out passengers. Whilst the train was standing still, (the end of the hindmost car just at Jackson street) the Jefferson and Lake Express train came up behind. The collision upset all those people who were on their feet in the forward train, and severely shocked all who were in both trains.

No damage was done to the hinder train, or any body in it. But in the forward train, considerable damage was done. The locomotive behind lifted and shoved the hinder car of the forward train into the car next ahead of it, the adjoining platforms of these two cars crushing up together. On this train, people were getting off when the collision occurred. Where the two platforms crushed together, a sad accident happened to limb and life.

Mr. Arthur Choppin, brother of the well-known physician, Dr. S. Choppin, was in company with the wife and child of his brother, the Doctor. A lady on the opposite seat had a child, which Mr. C. was politely holding, the cars being very much crowded. The lady started to go out, and Mr. C. was politely seeing her out, still holding the child, when the collision occurred. His left leg was crushed, both bones, in two places below the knee, and the child he held was said to be one of two children killed. He was carried to his brother's residence on Canal street, bearing his pain with the most uncomplaining fortitude. The bones of his leg were so badly shattered that it was believed amputation would be necessary. Beside the child he held, we heard that one other child was killed. For a singularity, this was the first time in her life that Dr. Choppin's wife ever rode on a railroad. She had been on a visit at her brother-in-law's place above the city, and had carriage conveyance at hand, but preferred taking the cars for the novelty of it, having never in her life been on the railroad.

A German boy, living somewhere near the Old Basin, had one of his ankles crushed, and other persons were seriously bruised.

The hindmost train after the collision, discharged its passengers and backed up to Carrollton, there being no chance to get to the Tivoli Circle Depot, on account of the smash in the other train. The express train afterward returned from Carrollton, but minus the engineer, John Sullivan, who had charge of his locomotive, light blazing in front, when it went into the other train.

Acting Chief Jaquess, as soon as he heard the news, went with Special Officer Isard to arrest the officers of the train which was in fault; that is the Express train which did the damage. Sergeant Reed and William also did all they could in the matter. John Sullivan, the engineer, was not to be found, having sloped at Carrollton. The two conductors or ticket-sellers on the train, John Leys and John Davenport, were arrested and locked up, with all the afternoon's tickets and cash in their pockets.

We questioned both these men. Both stated that their train was in its proper time, or very nearly so, their train arriving at Carrollton from the Lake 27 minutes after the other train left Carrollton for the city.

They both said it was the engineer's business to stop at Jackson street, (the first stopping place for that train this side of Carrollton,) and that, as the engine ran forcibly into the hindcar of the other train, precisely at the Jackson street intersection, the engineer, John Sullivan was doubly in fault; firstly, in not slacking at Jackson street, whether there was a train ahead or not; and secondly, in not seeing the other train by the light of his reflector, which he might easily have done in time to stop, had he been on the lookout.

The only fault alleged against the forward train is, that there was no conductor at the hind end of the train, standing out and swinging his lamp, as is required by the rules of the road, whenever a train is on the halt.

This is a very serious piece of business for the Carrollton Railroad Company, and we hope will be for John Sullivan, should he be caught.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE JACKSON RAILROAD.—The polite and handsome boy who sold apples and newspapers, and supplied ice-water gratis to the passengers in the Jackson Railroad cars, or at least on that train which left the city yesterday morning, lost his life at Union flag-station. He was off the cars, and late jumping on when they started. Missing his balance as he jumped, he fell on the track, and the wheels cut his head off his body; a most sickening spectacle. The body was brought down last evening. Mr. Lecompte, of the Adams' Express Company, who gives us this information, was unable to give us the boy's name. The Coroner will probably find out to-day.

CUTTING AND SHOOTING.—John Fox and Martin Bowen were arrested last evening for fighting in Fox's grocery, at the corner of Julia and Baronne streets. Bowen, being cut in the abdomen was sent to Charity Hospital; and soon afterwards, Fox's son Edward, a lad 13 or 14 years old, was arrested as the one who cut Bowen. We saw father and son at the lock-up.

The boy's story was a very honest and straightforward one. He said that Bowen, who lives close by, was talking with a negro woman about going into a yard; she told him he had better not, as the dog there would bite him; he said he could go in and eat the dog; she said he could'nt, and turning to Edward, asked him if the dog was not a dangerous one. He, addressing himself to Bowen, said that the dog was a bad one, and he had better not go in. Bowen turned upon the boy and calling him a little son of a b—h, told him to mind his own business. The boy talked back to him; he went at him; the boy picked up a stone and told him to keep off, or he would hit him. Other parties interfered, and the boy went round the corner and sat on an ice-chest, in front of his father's grocery. After awhile, Bowen came to him and began abusing him again. The boy told him to talk to his tongue, and as he said this, he ran out his tongue at him.

Bowen then struck him, and struck him again. The boy tried to get out of the way, but Bowen caught him by the coat, and began kicking and cuffing him. As he was doing this, the boy got out and opened a small pocket-knife, and gave him a cut in the abdomen. He then got away from Bowen, and ran into the grocery. Bowen followed into the grocery, and there old Fox stopped him; upon which he pitched into the old man, got his head in chancery, punched his face badly, and tore his shirt off. Bowen's wife came running in, and helped her husband in the fight. After Bowen went out, he went around into a large yard alongside the grocery; just then young Fox, who was on the rear side gallery, going to get his father another shirt to put on, was seen by Bowen, who drew a revolver and shot at him twice. The boy then ran down stairs and into the street, and called for the police, and called upon citizens to arrest Bowen. At last the police came and arrested both Bowen and old Fox, and, finding that Bowen was cut, they returned and arrested the boy.

The affair created a prodigious excitement in that crowded neighborhood. Bowen was not believed to be seriously wounded.

VIOLENT ASSAULTS.—On Friday night, Lieut. Jaquess (at present acting as Chief of Police, in the absence of Mr. McClelland—and, we may add, that in both capacities this officer is acting with great industry and energy.) wanted to question a very suspicious negro girl, whom he met on Dryades street. The girl fled, and he pursued to arrest her. She ran into the alley of the residence of the notorious hag, Mary Taylor, on that street; but just as he entered the alley after her, he was met by Mrs. Taylor, who ran at him with an uplifted ax, and would doubtless have split his head open had he not jumped back. He let the old thing alone that night; but on Saturday he arrested the amiable old cut on the charge of assaulting him with a dangerous weapon. The cat offered fight again; but having no ax in her hands this time, the Lieutenant fetched her, though the animal struggled some. The redoubtable cat will be arraigned before Recorder Emerson to-day.

David M. Hughes was arrested on Saturday evening, by officer Marence, at the corner of Customhouse and Marais streets, charged by N. Schmidt with breaking open his door and chasing him with a drawn dirk with intent to kill.

B. Albertson was arrested on Girod street, Third District, by officer Torregano, on the charge of having violently beaten his wife with intent to kill.

Charles, a slave of B. Kendig, or Kenbrick, and a runaway, was arrested yesterday forenoon in the Second District, on the charge of having attempted to cut a son of Mr. George with a razor. He had the razor in his possession.

Mrs. O'Neill was arrested yesterday afternoon on Moreau street, Third District, on the charge of having violently assaulted and beaten her husband with intent to kill.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A youth named Henry Zingel, 18 years of age, run to Crescent No. 24's engine-house, on Greatman street, on Saturday afternoon, to give an alarm of fire, and started out with the machine when it went. When near the corner of Craps and Spain streets, he ran forward of the engine to attend to something, when he tripped and fell, and the wheels of the engine passed over him, crushing him and killing him instantly. He was a native of this city. Deputy Coroner Scrapano held an inquest, and returned an appropriate verdict.

FOUND.—The body of the lad Leonce Lobre, drowned in the river opposite Jackson square on Thursday evening last, whilst playing in a skiff, was found on Saturday, under the wood work of the levee. An inquest was held and the proper verdict rendered.

BAD FALL.—Tom, a slave at Foster's slave yard on Baronne street, last night fell from a window of the dormitory, and was so badly hurt that he was hardly expected to live.

THE RECORDERS' COURTS.—Recorder Emerson on Saturday sent Thomas Cahill to the Work-house for two months, for trading with slaves. Ann Gorham, for hitting Mary Brown with a tumbler, was put under peace bonds for six months. A dozen or more of the incorrigibles, of both sexes, were sent to the Work-house. Martin Nolan was dismissed from the charge of cutting Leonard Peterson. Jack Manning, charged with offering to let a bullet through Pat Murphy's head, was also dismissed, at the request of the latter.

Mother Moco, alias Sweetapod, charged with acting like a Greek in St. Mary's Market, and threatening Madame Claudine Daveries with personal violence; Danel Block, charged by Deputy Street Commissioner Samuel Wire with allowing dead chickens and rotten eggs to remain on his premises on Clara street, between Thalia and Melpomene, to the scandal of the neighbors and great danger to the public health; James Allison, charged by Elizabeth Allison with obtaining money under false pretences; and Thomas Sheels, charged with stealing a pair of pants from Thomas Burns, were all arraigned and held for examination.

Recorder Blache sent Joseph Waltman before the First District Court for cutting H. Rockhle several times with a pocket-knife, at the corner of Orleans and Treme streets. Amanda Dealen, charged with cutting Celestin Guillaume in the head with a butcher-knife at his residence, corner of St. Louis and Derbigny streets, was dismissed, Guillaume failing to appear. The latter was subsequently attached and held in $5 for his recreancy. Ann Coons, charged with thrashing Rosa Vidal on Treme street, and John and Joseph Allison, charged with punishing Matthew John Armand, were held for a hearing on the 21st.

Recorder Adams had a singular case before him. Wm. Carr was charged by his wife with the most brutal ill-treatment of her mother, Mrs. Madden, living in the same house with them; keeping her confined in a room, starving her, etc., all, as has been alleged, with the object of proving her insane and obtaining some property of hers. Col. Lemly appeared for the defence and L. Madison Day for the prosecution. Col. L. opposed the admission of evidence for the State, on the ground that the old lady had been declared insane by the Third District Court. Mr. Day that the proceedings of the District Court were informal; and after further discussion, the Recorder took the matter into consideration, promising to decide to-day whether he would investigate the case or not.

Recorder Long had nothing mentionable, before him on Saturday.

Destructive Storm in Virginia.

In the Staunton Spectator we find the following:

On Saturday evening last, between half-past two and four o'clock, this place was visited by a most violent storm and terrific freshet. Houses were undermined, walls driven in, goods swept away, pavements torn up, gas pipes broken, hogs drowned, fences washed away, gardens and crops destroyed. The streets presented a spectacle similar to the rapids above the falls of Niagara. The wind blew, the rain descended, and the flood came in terrific violence. Stones weighing hundreds of pounds were borne upon the flood some distance, and drays, tables, boxes, hogsheads, barrels, children's carriages, lumber, and furniture of various kinds were seen floating down the streets upon the bosom of the violent current.

The corporation and individual losses are immense. The individual loss is very great, much more than it has been on any former occasion of a similar k