New Orleans Daily Crescent.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1860.

THE OLD GAME.

When Mr. Bell was first nominated for the Presidency, it was gratifying to note the complimentary terms in which he was spoken of by all parties at the South. Democratic organs and orators, not supposing at that time that he would be a formidable candidate, or that his nomination would interfere with any of their own arrangements, took pains to speak of Mr. Bell in generous and kindly terms, and to proclaim him a gentleman of high character in his personal relations, as well as a statesman of great political experience, firmness and reliability.

Now, since Mr. Bell's chances have alarmed them, their tone is altogether changed. *Ehen! quantum mutatus!* They do not exactly charge Mr. Bell outright with being an Abolitionist, but their ingenuity in insinuating and suggesting doubts of his soundness is wonderful indeed. One would suppose that a true Southern man would be reluctant to believe that any other Southern man was an Abolitionist—that he would resist the conviction as long as he could—that he would certainly be sorry to find it out, if it were, unfortunately, true. On the contrary, we see Democratic orators, apparently not only glad to believe that this is the case with Mr. Bell, but taking especial pains to proclaim it to the people. From the temper of their speeches, no other conclusion can be reached than they are really rejoiced, instead of being sorry, to believe that a Southern man by birth and residence, and the owner of a life-estate in four hundred slaves, is in league with the Abolitionists to destroy slavery in the South, and to compel the people of this section, himself included, to pass under the yoke of Northern domination.

Such things as these only illustrate the madness of party warfare. It is simply a repetition of an old game which, having won several times already, they think may be made to serve the same purpose again. On this point the Baltimore American has some pertinent and forcible observations, which it may be to the instruction and profit of all parties to read. "There has not been," says that paper, "a Presidential election for the last twenty-five years in which the charge of Abolitionism has not been brought by the Democracy against the candidate of the Opposition. It mattered not whether that candidate was a Northern or a Southern man: ABOLITIONIST! was the instant and simultaneous outcry of the Democratic press. Is it not extraordinary that the Whigs of the South, who constitute a great mass of large slaveholders, should never yet have introduced the slavery subject into politics; never denounced the Democratic nominee as an Abolitionist, but have always stood on the defensive, contenting themselves with disproving the charge and establishing the national character of their candidates? It is the solemn truth of history that, for the last twenty years, the Democracy has lived, breathed, moved and had its being by slavery agitation, by obtruding upon every Presidential canvass the alleged Abolitionism of Whig nominees, and fulminating into the minds of the Southern people the idea that Abolitionism was so vast a power in the free States that it had to be propitiated by the Whigs in the selection of Presidential candidates.

"They charged that General Harrison, a Virginian, was "a member of an abolition society in Ohio;" that Henry Clay was disloyal to his native South; that General Taylor, the owner of three hundred slaves, would, if elected, be a mere tool of William H. Seward; that Millard Fillmore was an out and out abolitionist, and that Winfield Scott could not be trusted by the land which gave him birth and for which he had shed his blood upon the battle-field. Such men as these were to be set aside, on the charge of abolitionism, for Martin Van Buren, who afterwards laid the corner-stone of the Black Republican party; for James K. Polk, who signed the Wilmot Proviso in the Oregon bill, and other equally sound and inflexible patriots. When, therefore, they raise again the monotonous old outcry of abolitionism, and apply it to the true-hearted Tennessee gentleman, John Bell, we look upon it as simply beneath contempt. We wonder that they have the face to flaunt that tattered calammy before a public whose confidence has been so often imposed upon by similar fables to lend it the moment's credence. We are astonished that they should be eternally volunteering to defend the slaveholding neighbors from themselves. We add think moreover that the position to which have brought the country by their perpetual agitation of the slavery subject would suggest to them at this time the practice of penitence and humility, and the abstinence, for one Presidential election at least, from the luxury of their favorite bandal. John Bell is no more unsound on slavery than they are. They have done mischief enough such charges already. If they have common common justice, or common discretion, let them now desist."

POLITICAL ITEMS.

—The St. Louis Evening News says:

and Everett men have no fear of losing the vote of the State is as sure for the National Union ticket as that of any State of the Union. The Union party of Missouri desire only to have the co-operation of the supporters of Senator Douglas in Missouri. And they expect to have it before the canvass is over. But they just as much desire to have the co-operation of the supporters of John C. Breckinridge. And they know they will have the support of thousands of the latter also.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Sept. 6.—We have California advices to the 25th, by the Pony Express, which arrived here this morning.

The Pony Express arrived at San Francisco on the 23d, with St. Louis dates of August 16th.

The news from the Kentucky and North Carolina elections put the Bell and Everett men in fine spirits, and they are pushing their State organization energetically.

There is little State news. All the politicians are preparing for the four State Conventions, to be held at Sacramento between the 2d and 12th of September.

DEFINING HIS POSITION.—The Hon. Wm. T. Goldsborough, of this county, defined his position at the political meeting in this town, on Monday last, by announcing himself favorable to the election of Bell and Everett. Mr. Goldsborough was an Old Line Whig, but has acted partially with the Democratic party ever since the American party sprang up. [Cambridge (Md.) Herald.

MONTPELIER, VT., Sept. 5.—The returns from nearly one half of the State show a majority for Fairbanks. All the Republican candidates for Congress are elected by increased majorities. The State Senate elect is entirely Republican, and the House stands nine to one.

MILWAUKIE, Sept. 5.—The Breckinridge Convention met in this city yesterday. About one hundred and fifty delegates were in attendance. A full electoral ticket was nominated.

Hon. Wm. L. Yancey and Hon. John Young Brown are shortly to meet at Nashville, Tenn., for a political discussion.

READING, PA., Sept. 6.—Extensive preparations are making for the reception of Mr. Douglas. He will arrive here on Saturday, and will leave for Philadelphia the same afternoon.

A letter has been received by Col. McLane from Mr. Douglas, accepting the invitation to be present at a grand barbecue at Jones' Woods, New York, and assuring him that he will positively be on hand on that occasion, and that he intends to make a speech.

Mr. Hamlin, the Republican candidate for Vice-President, is said to be about to make speeches in Pennsylvania.

The Brunswick Advocate, a Breckinridge paper, condemns in the strongest terms the disunion speeches of Mr. Toombs, and says:

We here assert as our solemn conviction, that a few more speeches such as those delivered by Mr. Toombs at Milledgeville and Columbus, will lose the State for Breckinridge and Lane, next November.

MR. YANCEY AND THE WILMOT PROVISO.—The Memphis Bulletin says: "Old documents," Mr. Polk once wisely remarked, "are dangerous things." Congressional records tell some strange and fearful tales, which have unfortunately blasted the prospects of many a promising "young man." They tell us, for instance, that the Hon. Wm. L. Yancey *voted in Congress for the Oregon Bill with the Wilmot Proviso!* Thus, acknowledging, under oath, that Congress has power to abolish slavery in the Territories. Mr. Bell voted *against* this same bill that Mr. Yancey voted for; and yet Mr. Yancey has the impudence to face a Southern audience and hold up Mr. Bell as being unsound on the slavery question.

THE FLORIDA PARISHES.—A letter in the Clinton Patriot, from Amite, gives us the following report of the progress of the cause in the Florida parishes of the State:

Our cause is growing. We will do well in this district. You have no idea what a Union feeling is abroad in this land.

The leaders are straining every nerve to whip them in—trying to keep them from our meetings, from hearing our speakers and reading our documents, but all will not win. This has always been a stronghold of democracy, but when the Baton Rouge Advocate boasts of 1000 majority for the disunion nominee in this district, it reckons without its host.

If we do not give Bell the majority, we will at least tie the vote with them. Douglas has many friends in Livingston and St. Tammany, and in the latter parish the French vote is unanimous for Bell. St. Tammany, it is thought, will give from 150 to 200 majority for Bell and Everett. We will carry St. Helena.

The New Hampshire Breckinridge papers charge that Ex-President Pierce is trying to prevent the nomination of a Breckinridge Electoral ticket in that State. They accuse him of playing a double game—that while pretending publicly that he is for Breckinridge, he is secretly engaged in promoting the cause of Douglas.

The New York Tribune denounces the fusion in New York as corrupt. The best proof of the falseness of the denunciation is the fact that the Tribune and the Republicans oppose the fusion. If it were corrupt they would be seen to favor it. With them "corruption wins more than honesty."

THE DELTA, some time ago, asserted that we had received seventeen applications for a bet of $1000, advertised in our columns. The Delta had no authority for any such statement, and the statement was not correct. The fact is that only three persons called for the bet, and the presumption is good that the two gentlemen who called last knew, before they did so, that the wager was no longer open. A country cotemporary publishes the paragraph we allude to, from the Delta, and says, "the Crescent acknowledges the truth of the above." We don't do anything of the sort. We deny that there is a word of truth in it.

Later from Havana.

The U. S. mail steamship Bienville, J. D. Bulloch, commander, from New York via Havana, arrived at an early hour yesterday afternoon. The Bienville arrived at Havana on the 6th inst., but owing to the quarantine regulations here (which do not permit steamers to enter the harbor) was detained until the morning of the 7th before she could exchange her mails, etc. These detentions are especially irksome to the traveling and mercantile public, and burthensome to ship-owners, inasmuch as it is notorious that Havana was never more healthy during the summer than it has been this season. Passed at Pass a l'Outre, bound in, ships Geo. F. Patten, of Bath, and Bell Wood, of New York.

A NEW WEAPON.—A Springfield correspondent of the Hartford Times thus describes a new weapon just completed at the armory in that city: A heavy gun, called the "Wall rifle," has just been finished at the armory and sent to the ordnance department at Washington. It was proposed by that department, approved by the Secretary of War, and built at the armory under the superintendence of the master armorer, Erskine S. Allen, then acting superintendent. It is a breech-loading piece of the following dimensions: Length of barrel, four feet; of stock, nineteen inches; diameter of barrel at breech, two and three-eighths inches; of muzzle, one and fifteen-sixteenths inches. It carries a Minnie ball weighing half a pound, nineteen-one hundredths of an inch in diameter. It is loaded with 384 grains of powder. The barrel is of cast-steel, with five grooves or rifles, ratchet form. The lock frame is different from that of other breech-loading pieces. It is hung on a pivot, and when closed presents a smooth surface, the machinery being inside. The gun is suspended on a pivot rod as a rest and to prevent the recoil from affecting the shoulder. The weight of the gun is eighty-five pounds. It is intended wholly for wall service, to be used for picking off officers and such other purposes. It is now being experimented with by the Board of Ordnance at Washington.

A NOBLEMAN RESCUED FROM A COURTESAN BY HIS WIFE.—A German nobleman visited Paris recently on pleasure. He was wealthy and lived freely. He became infatuated with a notorious courtesan named Bigolette and squandered so much money upon her that, after a short career of pleasure, he found himself a beggar and a debtor in prison. His wife journeyed from Germany, arrived in Paris, saw her husband and listened to his confession without betraying anger or reproach. She went to a tribunal, explained the case, a trial took place and Bigolette, accused of immorality and swindling, was compelled to restore the property. The German was released from prison and, with a handsome residue, thanks to his wife, he returned to his country and his kraut.

A desperate fellow named Jap Franklin, who has long been a terror to the inhabitants of Owen county, Ind., has been arrested by the Sheriff, with the assistance of fifty regulators. He has been guilty of innumerable excesses, the last of which was an attempt to poison everybody in the vicinity of Spencer.

MORE NEW SILKS AT TODD'S.—We would remind the ladies that they again have an opportunity of purchasing one of those beautiful silks from Todd's which created such a sensation a couple of weeks ago. They were so well liked and there was such a demand for them, when first brought out, that every one of them was taken immediately. Messrs. Todd & Co. have, however, had to order a new lot, which has arrived.

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINES.—These machines are daily becoming more and more popular wherever tried, and the sewing machine war which has been raging for some time past seems to increase the demand for them. We are unable to decide positively as to the merits of the great discussion, but none acknowledge that whoever has one of Sloat's machines are very warm partisans of his. The value of the machines seems to give the lie to the manufacturer. We refer our readers to the advertisements of Mr. Hedrick, Sloat's agent, which appear in our pages to-day.

ONE WEEK MORE AT THE OLD STAND.—Mr. Brasher will move into his new store next week. In the meantime he will keep up his efforts to reduce the stock by offering it at less than first cost, and as he originally bought at very low rates, the bargains which he offers are bargains indeed. Think of his thousand dollar stock of $1 70, and for colored pants at 50 cents. Ladies, don't miss such a once-in-a-lifetime chance.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.—Messrs. Mallard & Tooker, corner of Canal and Old Levee streets, inform their friends (they do not think they have any out of them) that their mammoth factory is large assortment of fall and winter clothing for men, boys and youths, together with a general stock of furnishing goods. This house has looked among the first in their line since they began business years ago. The goods are made in the best style, wear well and fit well, and therefore always give satisfaction. As it is greatly to the interest of our readers to buy at such a place, we recommend an attentive perusal of the advertisement of the firm.

TO DEALERS IN LAND WARRANTS.—Messrs. Phelps & Jones notify the public this morning, that Bounty Land Warrant No. 86,345, issued June 26, 1850, to Simon Cerrel for 160 acres, was remitted in a letter in June last, to Mr. James Mayes, of Monroe, La., but has never come to hand. They therefore, caution the public against purchasing it.

BARGAINS AT CHURCHILL'S.—Ladies, Churchill will open to-day a large stock of beautiful dress goods, ribbons, parasols, embroideries, laces, hosiery, gloves and other new goods, which he is determined to sell at bargains, or in other words at prices lower than the same goods were ever sold before. Go early and get the first choice.

OSGOOD'S CHOLAGOGUE AND WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING RESIN.—These two valuable compounds are advertised this morning by Messrs. John Wilson & Co., No. 21 and 151 Chartres street. Each advertisement contains some much to recommend them, being entirely safe and universally successful in curing the diseases for which they are given.

Local Intelligence.

FREE DISPENSARY.—The following is the report of the New Orleans School of Medicine, on Common street, opposite the Charity Hospital:

Sunday, Sept. 1st, patients treated	55
Monday, Sept. 3d	67
Wednesday, Sept. 5th	72
	194
Treated previously	23,226
Whole number treated	23,420

BASE BALL.—The votaries of this healthful and popular game are many of them making the Bingaman Course their favorite place of resort. Three clubs—the Excelsior, (boys) Atlantic, and a club recently organized, which we think is called the Chalmette, have already made their headquarters across the river, with a prospect that they will soon be reinforced by others.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Reginaldo Chavez, the man who was sent to the Parish Prison, for having concealed himself in a store while intoxicated, died on Saturday morning from the effects of his debauch. Chavez was a native of Mexico, apparently between forty-five and fifty years of age. An inquest was held on the body by the Coroner on the same day.

A NOTORIOUS OFFENDER CAUGHT.—The family of Mr. O'Brian, who keeps a boarding house on Julia street, was disturbed in their slumbers on Saturday night, by the supposed presence of some unknown visitor. No one was at the time discovered, but an hour or so afterwards George Samuels was discovered in the act of carrying off the clothes of some of Mr. O'Brian's boarders. Samuels succeeded in escaping from the premises in spite of the efforts of Mrs. O'Brian to detain him, but was immediately followed by that lady's husband. The chase lasted until pursuer and pursued had reached the corner of Phillippa and Girod streets, when Samuels turned on O'Brian and drew his knife. A young man, armed with a revolver, who had witnessed the affair, now came to O'Brian's assistance, whereupon Samuels continued his flight up Girod street. At the corner of Girod and Circus another attempt was made to arrest him by some one else, who received a cut on the hand, which induced him to fire a shot at Mr. Samuels' head. The rogue continued his flight and two more balls were fired at him by officer Kennedy, who by that time had joined in the chase, after which Mr. Samuels consented to surrender. Samuels' adventures end here, and will not be continued until his appearance before the Recorder this morning.

STABBING.—Samuel or, as some say, Sarah Sparkman was wounded in the arm on Saturday, by Louis Heffner, on New Levee street. The wound will probably not prove mortal. Heffner was taken in charge.

FOUND DEAD.—An Irishman named Patrick Conlen was found dead on Phillips street, between St. Joseph and Julia, yesterday afternoon. The Coroner was notified.

POLICEMAN USING A KNIFE.—Harry Smith, a Second District policeman, cut a man named James Feeny yesterday afternoon, about 3½ o'clock. Smith was afterwards arrested and locked up by Lieut. Mazerat. We were unable to learn whether Feeny was dangerously hurt or not.

CHILD LOST.—A little boy of 7 years of age, named Jackson Fitzimmons, wandered away from his parents' house, on Dryades street, near Euterpe, yesterday, and has not been heard of since. Jackson has a light complexion, red hair, and is rather large for his age. The police have been informed of his absence.

CHILD FOUND.—A little girl named Ann Heley, was found walking about the streets yesterday, by a policeman. She could not tell where her parents lived, so was kindly taken in charge by Mr. Hildebrand, who took her home with him. Her parents can get her by calling at the corner of Religious and St. James streets.

REWARD.—A reward is offered for the arrest of the burglar who entered Mr. Goldenbow's house, on Magazine street, on Friday night last. The thief was probably misled as to the amount of plunder by Mr. Goldenbow's name, as only a watch and cup were carried away.

FINED.—Two slaves, Hannah and Dunn, belonging respectively to Messrs. Martin and Sanders, were fined day before yesterday $10 each, for renting rooms contrary to a statute made and provided. The lessor of the rooms to these slaves was mulcted $25.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Before Recorder Emerson on Saturday John Murphy was called on for an explanation of his conduct in knocking Henry Porter down with a rock and threatening to kill him. Mr. Murphy's explanation of the charge not appearing satisfactory to the Recorder, he was sent down to the First District Court.

Martin Riordan was charged by Patrick Burke with assulting him with a dangerous weapon, which weapon was subsequently discovered concealed on Martin's person, by officer McMullen. Mr. Riordan also meeting with difficulty in explaining the charge, was sent to await his trial before the First District Court.

TENDER HUSBAND.—James Britton was yesterday arrested in the First District, charged with having cut his wife in the back with a knife and otherwise injuring her.

A MEMORABLE GUN.—Among the relics of the glorious war of 1812, which are to be gathered at Cleveland on the 10th inst., in honor of the inauguration of the naval monument to Commodore Perry, will probably be the memorable "Croghan gun," the brilliant service of which, is thus related by a correspondent of the Cleveland Leader:

In the brilliancy of Perry's victory let us remember the unexampled defence of Fort Stephenson, now Fremont, just forty days before that naval exploit. A large quantity of stores was collected here. Gen. Harrison, with a council of war, had declared that the post should be abandoned—being indefensible against heavy cannon—and gave orders to Mr. Croghan to that effect. Croghan disobeyed, or perhaps, before it could be carried out, the British and the Indians in a large body from Malden attacked the fort. It had but one cannon—a six pounder.

Sir Geo. Provost, in a dispatch to the Home Government from Montreal of August 25, 1814, states that Gen. Proctor moved forward from Malden, July 20th, with 350 regulars and between 200 and 300 Indians and six pieces of artillery. Fort Stephenson was garrisoned with 150 men under Croghan; who had just arrived. On the 21st Proctor demanded a surrender, and told the unvarying story of the danger of provoking a general massacre by the savages unless the fort was yielded; to all which Croghan replied, that the Indians would have none left to massacre if the British conquered, for every man would have died at his post.

Croghan's musketry did not prevent the enemy from advancing to within thirty feet, when under the darkness of the night the one cannon was unmasked and cut down twenty-seven at a single discharge. The enemy recoiled and retreated, losing ninety men—the Americans one. Thus the supplies and ammunition saved to move forward, after Perry's victory, aiding in the pursuit of the fleeing Proctor and Tecumseh.

EFFECTS OF THE DROUTH.—We begin to hear tidings of expected suffering on account of the summer drouth. In portions of Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and Louisiana the voice of woe is beginning to be heard. Petitions have been directed to the Governor of Alabama asking him to convene the Legislature. Like petitions, we learn, are in preparation for Gov. Moore, for an extra session to relieve the anticipated suffering. We are opposed to any convening of the Legislature. Let prominent and well-known citizens in the afflicted portions of the State at once prepare subscription lists, have them properly circulated, and our word for it the anticipated distress will never overtake our people. The purse-strings of every Louisiana will be unloosed at the call of charity. The Legislature can do nothing; our citizens can and will cheerfully do all that is necessary. Let them know the extent of the distress and what amount of money will meet it, and all will be well.

[Baton Rouge Advocate.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE.

COLLISION ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

IMMENSE LOSS OF LIFE.

Political and Commercial Intelligence.

[BY THE NATIONAL AND AMERICAN LINES.]

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—The steamer Lady Elgin, of the Lake Superior Line, in leaving here last night was run into by the schooner Augusta, off Waukegan, at half-past two o'clock this morning.

The Lady Elgin sunk in three hundred feet of water, within the short space of twenty minutes.

Only seventeen persons are known to be saved, including the clerk, steward and porter.

She had on board from three hundred and fifty to four hundred persons, among whom were the Black Yagers and Rifles, and several fire companies, from Milwaukee.

Col. F. A. Lumsden, of the New Orleans Picayune, and family, were on board, and are supposed to have been lost.

The steam tug Queen left this morning for the scene of the disaster.

[We are unable to obtain a list of the passengers who were on board the ill-fated steamer Lady Elgin, on account of an interruption in the working of the telegraph lines east of Louisville. [Rep.]

FURTHER BY THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 8.—The following is some additional news by the steamship City of Washington, intercepted yesterday off Cape Race, by the news boat of the Associated Press.

LIVERPOOL, August 30.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Flour at 30s. to 32s. 6d.

Indian Corn was quiet, while sales were made at 38s. to 39s. for White.

They say the aspect of the weather is still bad, and the condition of the growing crops is causing anxiety and uneasiness.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. say Pork attracts but little attention, and still there is no disposition shown to give way in price.

Lard was quiet and worth 62s. to 62s. 6d.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. say the supplies of Wheat are moderate. They say the market is firmer and that sales were made at an advance of 5d.

Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. say the Sugar market remains quiet, and a fair business has been done at previous rates.

They say the demand for Coffee was good, and sales were made at previous quotations.

Appeals to the people to revolt are being publicly distributed in Naples.

The Minister of War and Gen. Rascal have left Naples for Calabria with six battalions and reinforcements.

River Intelligence.

VICKSBURG, Sept. 8.—The steamer Magnolia passed down at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The Gen. John A. Quitman passed down at 9 o'clock this morning.

The steamer Iatan passed down at 6 o'clock this evening, bound for New Orleans.

SEVEN MEN BURNED TO DEATH.—A correspondent of the Sacramento Union writes from Virginia City that a party of seven white men, who had been missing some time, were recently discovered detained to have been burned to death near Pyramid Lake, by the Indians. Their charred remains were found chained to trees. The head and chest of one of them was not burned, and by this means the rest were identified as the party who left California for the Washoe mines in May, under the command of Norman Couplid, formerly from Cambridge, Washington county, N. Y.

The London Athenaeum has begun a series of articles founded upon the unpublished letters of Pope, all of which we are told "are in possession of Mr. Murray, and will appear in the forthcoming edition of Pope's works." The first paper is curious to those interested in the literary history of those days; for it shows beyond a doubt that the celebrated "character of Atossa," which the poet has been believed to have received a thousand pounds from the old Duchess of Marlborough to suppress, was not a satire on the Duchess of Marlborough at all.

REMAINS OF THE BATTLE OF MONTARGIS.—At the diggings made for the construction of a railway station at Montargis (on the Bourbonnais line) there have just been discovered some remnants of arms, swords, spear-heads, mortars, etc. The station of Montargis is situated in the plain named, "La Plaine aux Anglais." These remains of arms have been buried there in all probability since the celebrated siege of Montargis (1431.) It was in this plain that the standard of Warwick had to recede before the victorious Montargisians, and now these mementos rise from beneath the earth to commemorate that remarkable defeat.

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN SPAIN AND MEXICO.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald writes, under date of the 4th:

The news from Mexico creates much sensation in diplomatic circles. Señor Tassara, the Spanish Minister, has notified our government that Spain will coerce redress for her grievances from the Juarez government at Vera Cruz. He has now gone to New York to confer with a commissioner from the Captain-General of Cuba to Madrid upon Mexican affairs, and to inform him of the disposition of the United States government in the exigency of foreign interference.

Meanwhile, Captain Pendergrast, who goes out in the Pawnee on the 15th to relieve Captain Jarvis of the command of the Home Squadron, is said to be a man who will not fear to assume such responsibilities as are necessary to the practical enforcement and illustration of the Monroe doctrine in case of undue severity on the part of Spain.

Mr. McLane will also leave in the Pawnee on the 15th, and will act in concert with Capt. Pendergrast. They will be instructed to give full protection to the rights and interests of American citizens in Mexico, and will probably be allowed a very wide discretion in construing these instructions.

The recent reverses of Miramon, added to the Italian complication in Europe, may very likely lead to reflection on the part of the Spanish authorities, and possibly also to a change of programme.

JAMES BUCHANAN'S WIFE.—The reporter of the New York World recently visited the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, and in his description of that institution we find the following:

We exchanged a few words with an elderly Scotchwoman, who says she is the wife of President Buchanan. For seventeen long years her husband, she says, has stayed away from her. She proudly exhibits two dolls, one of mammoth proportions, and the other lilliputian in size, the former assuming to be the daughter of the worthy President and the latter his grand-daughter. A large gray cat she introduces as her son, and gives his name as James Buchanan, jr. At first looking woman she fancies herself a daughter of the Queen of Belgium, is distressed about the present contest in Europe and its effects upon her aged father and her own prospects as heir to the throne.

WINTER PLANTATION CLOTHING.—As the season will soon come on when it will be necessary for planters to get the winter outfit for their negroes, we will remind them that Messrs. Mallard & Tooker, corner of Canal and Levee streets, keep a full stock of such goods, made of the best material, for men and women's wear. The firm has had long experience in the business. So, planters ordering, can rely on getting just what they want.

GROVER & BAKER'S PRESIDENTIAL RETURNS.—These well known sewing machine manufacturers have lately published in pamphlet form for gratuitous distribution, the full returns of the Presidential elections of the years 1848, '52 and '56. They will prove a valuable book of reference to everybody at the present time. The book also contains much valuable information regarding sewing machines, which the ladies will find interesting. Mr. Cushing, agent for Grover & Baker for New Orleans, will give them to any person who calls at his office, No. 57 St. Charles street, or who address him by mail.

LOUISIANA IN SLICES.

NUMBER XXVIII.

Parish of Carroll, etc.

Carroll Parish as compared with Tensas, Madison and Concordia—The progress of Carroll—Floyd and Monticello—Lake Providence—"The Lake Providence Herald" and T. B. R. Hatch, Esq.—The Lands of the Parish—The Large Planters—The Crops.

[From our Special Traveling Correspondent.]

LAKE PROVIDENCE, Carroll parish, August 22, 1860.

Ed. Crescent.—Carroll parish, constituting the extreme north-eastern corner of the State, ranks second on the list of cotton producing parishes, though its claim to the second place is stoutly contested by old Concordia. The lands of Carroll are for the most part now as compared with those of Concordia, and are of extraordinary fertility. The only parish which exceeds it in the matter of cotton production is Tensas, Concordia is next below Carroll in amount, and Madison is a good fourth, making nearly as much as Concordia. Of Tensas and Madison I do not propose to treat at length. They lie between Concordia and Carroll, on the Mississippi coast, have the same characteristics of soil and production, and like them their population consists of a handful of white inhabitants to an immense proportion of negroes. Tensas has about thirteen hundred whites to about fourteen thousand slaves, and Madison about the same number of whites to about ten thousand slaves. They are both exceedingly wealthy, and together produce about one-fourth of the whole cotton crop of the State, while the four, viz: Carroll, Tensas, Madison and Concordia, make nearly a half of the whole crop of the State. The lands are very valuable, and almost all the planters very large operators.

Carroll is a parish of large territorial extent, and is making rapid progress in wealth and increasing considerably in population. This progress is noticeable particularly in the western part of the parish, where the opening of the Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad has given an impetus of improvement and settlement to the comparatively inaccessible section west of Bayou Maçon, the navigation of which is very unreliable. This railroad has now its temporary terminus at Delhi, in the southwestern part of the parish, and is making quite a place of that little namesake of the capital of Oude. The lands opened to clearance by this road are of a fertile description. The population in this part of the parish—that is, west of Bayou Maçon—has always been considerable, and, indeed, a majority of the voters of the parish, who are about nine hundred in all, are there resident. But they are not generally of that capitalist class which can most thoroughly develop the agricultural resources of the country; and these small properties will soon be bought up by large owners, in the progress of that inevitable system of the concentration of wealth which is now going on throughout the country, and which promises to root out of all the most productive regions of the South the great body of the class of small agriculturalists—a consummation not to be desired, however, though it will tend to the advancement of the wealth of the nation at large.

Floyd is the parish seat, and though a flourishing and growing town, is not the chief center of commercial interests. Lake Providence, the great shipping point of the parish, has that pre-eminence. Floyd is about twenty miles inland from the Mississippi, and is located about the center of the parish. Among the merchants there may be mentioned John Martin, D. M. Golightly, Holstein & Holden, and H. D. Briggs. "The Weekly Louisianian" is published at Floyd, and conducted with ability and success by Wm. J. Duncan, its editor. Monticello is situated on Bayou Maçon, a few miles from Floyd, and is the chief shipping point for planters in that region when the precarious waters of the bayou permit navigation. Gaddis & Richards, Robt. McKain and D. S. Travis have stores at Monticello.

Lake Providence, the principal town of the parish, is located on the bank of the Mississippi, and is held to be seventy-five miles above Vicksburg by water, and therefore about four hundred and seventy-five miles from New Orleans. Lake Providence is a place of commercial note among the river towns, and a heavy business is done there. It has a fine wharf-boat and an unusually good hotel—"The Sparrow House." Its stores are extensive and heavily stocked, and in all wares can be constantly replenished, being on the great thoroughfare of commerce which is always open. The principal dealers are Hays & Guest, Simon Lewis, A. Feiber, S. P. Bernard, Drew & Tompkins, R. C. Simms and H. Stein. That old, widely esteemed and admirably managed paper, "The Lake Providence Herald," is published here, T. B. R. Hatch, Esq., editor, and one of the most experienced and talented in the State. It is a journal of deserved and wide circulation, but very "democratic" in its political tone.

Carroll parish is so well supplied with water courses and lakes within and on its borders as to ensure it abundant quantities of bottom lands—in fact, it is almost all alluvial, and its uplands (so called) are unusually productive. The most valuable lands are along the Mississippi, on Bayou Maçon, Joe's Bayou, Lake Providence, Old River Lake and Swan Lake. The list of its large planters is very long, and of small planters very short; but these may be included among the larger: Col. J. M. Berry, Dr. Blackman, Dr. Sam. Bond, Wm. Sutton, Nathan Trotter, George G. Willson, Wm. Deason, A. Keene Richards, Col. T. Stone, Rev. A. Hagaman, Abraham Bass, Jas. A. Bass, Dr. R. B. Tibbatts, Oliver J. Morgan, Dr. J. G. Carson, Henry Goodrich, Mrs. Savage, Wallace Keene, James Gallaway, estate of Benjamin, Maj. Bailey, G. A. Newman—all of whom have plantations on the Mississippi.

On Lake Providence: Messrs. Geo. G. Willson, Gen. Ed. Sparrow, J. S. Chambliss, G. Hood, M. D. Sellers, Dr. H. B. Blackburn, Fred. Sanderson, estate Dr. Balfour, Maj. Walworth, R. T. Ford and M. Ross.

On Old River Lake, or Bunch's Bend: J. B. Williams, Gen. R. W. Williams, Aaron Gorz, Dr. Goffe, Wm. Stowers, Gabriel Stowers, Maj. Kerr, Mrs. A. Anderson, Mrs. Helen Key, Maj. Spence, Sharpley Owen, Wm. Cloman and Robert Stewart. In the interior of the parish generally—on Bayou Maçon, Swan Lake and Joe's Bayou—Col. T. W. Watts, Dr. A. M. Waddill, Dr. A. Bagley, Dr. J. A. Trousdale, J. C. Gaillard, Samuel L. Chambliss, Geo. J. Hook, W. H. C. Lyons, Col. Troutman, De France & Hardeman, Philip Guier, John H. Martin, Col. W. L. Allen, J. R. Tompkins, Barker & Alexander, Ira L. Manning, Mrs. F. S. Cable, F. M. Hays, Dr. Dorris, Dr. J. Chambliss, Barry & Troutman, J. D. Catlin, John S. Dobson, S. Witkowski, C. R. Richardson, Col. Samuel Templeton, Col. H. Short, Geo. G. Wilson, John D. Imboden, Jacob Slauwalker, H. J. Drew, Michael Morgan, Taylor & Drew, Horace Prentiss and Gen. J. G. Wyley. The population of Carroll is between fourteen and fifteen thousand, the whites numbering only about three thousand.

THE CROPS.

The yield of corn will be rather short, but not near so scanty as in most of the northern parts of the State. As to cotton, some predict that the crop will be a third short, and others again that it will not fall off in so great a proportion. It is certain, however, that it will be much under what was calculated on, when the season opened under such favorable auspices as it did.

TOURNEY.

We find the following remedy for the pinpylpsy, a disease which troubles the Western people, and some this way, in the Cleveland Plaindealer, to be taken when the disease is coming on: "Spiritus Vini Quardi, z. i.; Spiritus Vini Jamaicai, z. ss.; Sagarum Whitum, q. s.; Icibus Pinus, q. r.; Sincum Pineappli; Strawberry; Skaldistat yodenter; Suckite quietter cum strawum.

HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

[Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

HAVANA, Sept. 6, 1860.

Mr. Editor—By the arrival of the Osceola at Batabano, on the south of the island, news has been received of the end of Gen. Walker's last attempt on Central America. He had entrenched himself at Truxillo; but the commander of the British steamer Icarus, arriving immediately after, gave him an order to abandon the town, giving twenty-four hours to decide. Walker saw no alternative but to obey, and left the town, leaving behind him eight of his wounded followers, (one of whom, a colonel, died previous to the departure of the Osceola) and the greater part of his ammunition and stores. The Icarus took on board the surviving seven men. Gen. Walker left the town with only eighty men, but according to last advices his force was reduced to twenty-five men by the continued attacks of his enemies, and it was reported also that he had been severely wounded in the face. His route was by the seaside, with the intention, no doubt, of procuring a vessel to proceed to Ruatan.

When the Osceola was leaving Truxillo, Gen. Alvarez, chief of the department of Yoro, was making his entrance at the head of 300 disciplined men. If these manage to catch poor Walker, his adventures are likely to end forever.

The British steamer had not arrived yesterday up to 5 o'clock. Should she come in this morning previous to the sailing of the Bienville, I shall give you a summary of her news. Great doings are expected here, if any faith is to be put in the threats of a Spanish naval commander. I am confident that the whole affair will be amicably arranged.

By the last Spanish mail, I see that about 400 men were about being shipped at Barcelona for Saint Domingo, under the command of the Colonel Don Francisco Fort, and fully authorized by Her Catholic Majesty's Government. Colonel Fort takes with him a fair number of officers to take the command of the other emigrants previously shipped to said Island.

Considerable uneasiness is felt here in the mercantile community with regard to the standing of several houses who have lost by the unaccountable flight of Señor Solano Alvear; but to the present moment no new failures are reported, nor do I believe there will be any, at least any that could effect American interests. Government will be obliged at last to inspect the books of some of the agencies of European join stock companies, as the conduct of the Madrid Insurance Company has called forth the just indignation of the people here.

Another cargo of slaves has been landed at Canimar. Government is, however, now showing itself in earnest to put a stop to the trade, and several officials have been disgraced for being found implicated. The late Governor of Sagua, I believe, has been ordered to Spain, but he being a young man with a fortune of nearly $60,000, made in a few years, I do not suppose that he will be much chagrined at this sudden order for his return home. There is one thing, however, of which I am perfectly sure, and that is, that Gen. Serrano has not sullied his hands with the touch of any bribe money from the slavers here.

The nephew of the famous slaver Vilos, I am assured, has arrived, but part of his cargo had been taken by a Spanish man-of-war. It is also said that a French vessel was captured off Trinidad. It is said that orders have been sent to Mulenzas to arrest Don Jose Baro, Don Ignacio Montalvo and Don Jose Fremeda, all wealthy which had been landed.

Another cargo of Chinese has arrived—the French ship Alexander Belphienne, with 196 emigrants.

On Sunday last I proceeded in the afternoon to Guanabacoa to witness the drawing of the prize of $510—awarded by the ex-Queen of the Reds, Merced Plana y Arredano, to one of the poor girls of the village—the fortunate number was drawn by a child 9 years of age, and the tears started from the beautiful eyes of the elegant Merced as she bent down to receive the humble embrace of her future protegé. The $510 are to be deposited in one of the banks to serve as a dowry.

That same evening I entered the principal church of the village to see the image of the Virgin of the Assumption, patron saint of the town, which image was carried in procession, at about 8 o'clock, to the house of the Camararera, Sra. Doña Margarita Medina de Saez. The miraculous image was magnificently attired, and in fact the procession was the best conducted one I have seen on the island. A novelty to me was the sight of several of the handsomest young ladies of Havana, all dressed in white and with wax tapers in their hands, having at their head the lovely ex-queen of the Blacs, Señorita Dona Attagracia Siere. At the house where the Virgin was to be deposited, its owner, the Señor Doctor D. Pedro Pablo Saez, had a magnificent table laid with refreshments for the persons invited; and several verses in honor of the Virgin were read, amongst which I remembered one, an impromptu of a young poet named Saturnino