New Orleans Daily Crescent.

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J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1860.

RAILROAD CARS.—We had the pleasure last evening of examining a superb passenger car, lately put upon the Opelousas Railroad track. This magnificent car was built in St. Louis, and brought down upon the Imperial at rates which, we are informed, were much less than those which are necessarily paid for getting such a car out here from any of the Eastern States.

We congratulate the gentlemen in charge of the Opelousas Railroad upon the enterprising and liberal spirit which they display in furnishing their road with such elegant and stylish accommodations, and upon their discrimination in getting their orders filled nearer home, more conveniently and more cheaply. Touching this latter consideration, we were prepared, of course, to hear that freight from St. Louis to our city on such a vehicle is much less than from any of the Eastern factories, that the car itself is far less knocked about and shattered, and that it can be gotten here much sooner after the order being given; but we were somewhat surprised to hear that wages for such work are as low in St. Louis as at the East.

We rejoice indeed to see such a splendid specimen of mechanical finish coming from a Southern State, and to hear that it can be furnished here at lower rates than those of the Eastern States, upon which we have hitherto been unfortunately entirely dependent for so many things. This car is perhaps the handsomest one in the Southern country, and worthy of a visit from our intelligent railroad gentlemen on this side of the river. Its proportion is lofty, and its handsomely panneled exterior is of a bronze color. The interior is also to a considerable extent bronzed, but of a much lighter shade. The ceilings and sides are beautifully finished, the seats soft and spacious, and everything apparently is staunch, though lightness is undoubtedly consulted.

The builders of this car, we are informed, are Messrs. S. S. Lowe & Co., of St. Louis, and this is but one of an order for four which they are filling for the same road.

Some persons seem to imagine that any kind of passenger car will do, if the locomotive is good; in other words, that speed is the only requisite of railroad travel. This is a mistake. That may have done very well formerly, but there are so many chances of travel now-a-days, there is so much opposition, that even a little question of comfort or elegance may frequently suffice to decide the choice of a route. At any rate, a proper regard for appearances would dictate that any important road should be furnished with rolling stock of a superior quality, and we do not know that it could be obtained of a more elegant appearance, so far as cars are concerned, than from the house above referred to.

☞ Board Assistant Aldermen to-morrow.

SOUTHERN YACHT CLUB.—The annual meeting of the above named club will be held in the Variétés Club Room, this evening at 7½ o'clock, for the election of officers and other important business. Members will govern themselves accordingly.

LETTER DELIVERY.—An act was passed just before the adjournment of the last Congress, requiring carriers to deliver letters for one cent after the 30th of June, to be paid to them as compensation for their service. Heretofore, the general charge was two cents, from which a fund was created to pay carriers, and also for collecting and mailing letters from different boxes and stations in large cities, thus obviating the necessity of enforcing the provision in the acts of 1836 and '51, imposing one cent for the letter duty. As the present law only contemplates payment for the delivery, which goes to carriers entirely, the question now is, how letters are to be collected for mailing, no provisions having been made. If the Postmaster-General insists upon the strict execution of the acts of 1836 and 1851, then payment of one cent on all letters deposited in boxes and stations will be necessary, and others not stamped must be detained for default. No order has yet been made on the subject, but Mr. Holt is understood to incline to the rigid interpretation.

☞ List of Letters on Friday...☞

George Jordan, the actor, has recovered a judgment for $300 against Miss Laura Keene, she having discharged him during the season for which he was engaged. The amount was for two weeks' salary.

MERION VERSUS HYMEN.—The Greenfield (Mass.) Gazette has the following:

A curious circumstance occurred on Wednesday. A young man in this village procured a clergyman to marry him, and after the guests had all assembled and the knot was about to be tied, the would-be bridegroom was called out of the house, and soon thereafter the clergyman and guests that he would be back in a moment, mysteriously disappeared, and after waiting an hour the clergyman left for the Sunday school celebration, leaving the intended bride and her friends in doubt as to the mysterious disappearance of the bridegroom. It subsequently appeared that a person to whom the bridegroom had loaned twenty-six dollars was about departing in the cars for New York, and that a friend had informed him of the fact just as the clergyman was about tying the knot, and thinking that his intended wife was richer than his money, left for the depot to collect his borrowed money before the train should depart. He got there just as the train was starting, got on board the cars to find his debtor friend and has started off to Northampton. He, however, collected his money, went to the telegraph office to inform his intended bride where he was, but could not find the operator, and started for Greenfield afoot on the track. At Whately the train overtook him; he got into the cars and reached Greenfield at half-past three o'clock, to the great relief of his intended and her friends. He immediately took the lady to the clergyman's residence and had the ceremony completed.

HICKS EXECUTED.—*New York*, July 13.—Hicks, the pirate murderer, was executed on Bedlow's Island at 12½ to-day. A large number of persons witnessed the dying struggles of the hardened wretch.

On being conducted to the gallows, the first view which presented itself before him was the identical sloop, the E. A. Johnson, which was moored directly in front of the gallows. Thus, the last look on this earth was upon the scene of his bloody deed. The E. A. Johnson had a large flag, bearing her name, flying, and on the mast head was perched a sailor, who waved his cap and hurrahed, as the murderer ascended the tree. The dock was crowded, and a slight murmur could be distinctly heard on shore, when Hicks was placed under the drop.

Marshal Rynders advanced and said: "Hicks, if you desire to say anything before your execution, you can address the people."

Hicks replied in a faint tone, "I don't wish to say anything to any one except my confessor. I wish you to hang me quick."

The cap was then pulled over the unfortunate man's eyes, the signal given, and Hicks was launched into eternity at fifteen minutes past 11 o'clock. He trembled violently for some minutes, and then remained quiet. A few minutes afterwards, a slight plunge of the legs and a violent twitch of the arms was perceptible. After hanging fifteen minutes, he was lowered, and the doctor examined his pulse. He was allowed to hang thirty minutes before he was cut down, although life was extinct in less than fifteen minutes. The body was then lowered from the drop and placed in the coffin, and conveyed on board the "Red Jacket," to be taken to the place of his interment.

☞ DINING ROOM SERVANTS.—Under the head of "Wanted," you can advertisement to three waiters at Barnum's Hotel.

AN EMPTY STORE.—That is to say, not empty now, but going to be so very soon. Mr. Brockman advertises to-day that he is determined to sell out at his present stand before the ring-back to the old one. Of course, he fixes the action of to be for sake of effecting the object. Call in and help him along.

THE STORES sells at auction this day, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, the right and privilege to the ownership of the store stands at the corner of Barracks and Julia streets, First District. See advertisement.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The political revolution now going on in all portions of the country, North and South, will produce results which will probably surprise a certain set of politicians of the antiquarian order who never learn anything until several years after everybody else has known all about it. These politicians, some of whom belong to our own party, are entirely unconscious of the fact that there is a new order of things at the present time altogether different from what they have been heretofore accustomed to; and they are looking forward to the result of the present canvass as being entirely in harmony with the aspect which it presented in the beginning. There never was a greater mistake.

There has been no time since 1824 when such a general disorganization and revolution, in political affairs, existed as is now the case. There has been no time when men were so little bound by the obligations of party, and so entirely at liberty to pursue whatever course their inclinations pointed out, without forfeiture of their political reputation.

It is admitted by the candid men of both sections of the Democratic organization that there were no nominations made at Baltimore in accordance with the usages of the party. Neither Breckinridge nor Douglas is a nominee in the sense in which that word has always been understood. They have been merely recommended as proper persons to be voted for—not nominated by an authorised and accredited representative body. As well might a town meeting, so far as authority goes, designate a Democratic candidate, and claim for him the popular support. Douglas was recommended by one wing of the party, Breckinridge by the other—and while Democrats may have a preference between the two, it depends not upon the regularity of the nomination, but only upon political or personal considerations.

There was no Democratic nomination at Baltimore simply because there was no Democratic party there—or, rather, because there were two Democratic parties, as different the one from the other as black is from white. The claim, heretofore set up, that the Democratic was the only "National party," was shown to be utterly unfounded. Thus the party is hopelessly broken to pieces—and it has involved, in its disruption, the disintegration also, to a very great extent, of the sectional party of the North, and a general revolution which can result in no other way than by new combinations, which must lead to the formation of a National Constitutional Union party on the one hand, and a sectional Black Republican party on the other—and these two will occupy the whole field of American politics.

Mr. Clay foresaw and predicted the very state of things that now exists, and he proclaimed in advance on what side he would be found. He saw that outside issues would soon be swallowed up, and that the grand issue would be nationality on one side and sectionalism on the other. Three or four parties may exist, for a short time, in a Republican Government, but they exist for a short time only. Eventually all the outside and floating materials of disorganized parties come together, and two great parties are formed to contest with each other the control of the Government.

This is the tendency of things at the present time, and the sooner the fact is recognized by the slow-coach and old-fogy politicians of the country the better it will be for them. Instead of hanging on to the wreck of the old Democratic party, with the vain and delusive idea that it is any longer a living and effective organization, they ought at once to see that the party is entirely "played out," and is impotent to arrest the onward march of Northern sectionalism. But in the midst of the smoke and ruin of its destruction there appears the live, vigorous, healthy, national Constitutional Union organization, attracting to its ranks those conservative citizens, North and South, of all parties, who have never before been carried away by intemperate fanaticism, and who believe it is better to preserve the Union for the wise and beneficent ends contemplated by its founders, than to see it divided into two hostile, wrangling and discordant sections, perpetually involved in civil war, and verifying the predictions of the monarchists of Europe that the experiment of a popular Government would sooner or later prove a failure. This, we repeat, is the tendency of things at the present time; marking a grand political revolution, which will teach the politicians that they are no longer masters of the people, and that they must either go along with the current, or be left high and dry upon the shore amid the drift-wood and debris which have remained behind.

The few issues which now divide parties at the South are so immaterial, in the presence of the grand issue of nationality and sectionalism, that no one is at liberty to adhere to old party organizations with the hope that there will be brought about a realization of the old order of things. He is a careless reader of our past history who does not see that parties have changed, have risen and fallen, have flourished and faded, and given place to new political combinations, many times already, even in the brief space of our national existence. Another revolution of the sort is now in progress. The Constitutional Union movement offers us an escape from the evils and dangers of a sectional triumph, which is offered by none of the others with any prospect of victory. It remains for the conservative Democracy of the Union, North and South, now that they have no longer a national organization, to unite in the effort, which promises to be successful, to put down the sectionalists and restore to the nation the blessings of unity and concord, and of equal rights and exact justice to the people of all sections of the confederacy.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

DOUGLAS IN VIRGINIA: It is rumored that the Douglas men in Virginia have it in contemplation to call a State Convention at Staunton to put a Douglas electoral ticket in the field. The Tenth Legion and the Northwest, two Democratic strongholds in Virginia, are said to be almost unanimously for Douglas.

RATIFICATION IN MOBILE: The Breckenridge men had a ratification meeting in Mobile on Saturday night. The Douglas men are to have one on the 21st.

CAMPAIGN PAPER: The Union Guard is the title of a campaign paper in Washington City, in the interest of Bell and Everett. Price fifty cents.

SENATOR SUMNER made a violent anti-slavery speech in New York city a few evenings ago.

DEBOW'S REVIEW for July makes a great mistake in putting Senator Hunter of Virginia down as being sixty years of age. He is about forty-eight.

A LARGE Douglas meeting was held in Newport, Kentucky, last Friday night, and was addressed by J. M. Root and Gen. Flournoy of Arkansas. The Cincinnati Commercial says that the General undertook to prove that "the doctrines now held by Mr. Breckinridge lead to the worst sort of Abolitionism."

SENATOR CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, who first came out for Douglas, has, it is said, taken the back track, and now supports Breckinridge.

HON. L. D. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, a former member of Congress, has repudiated the Lincoln ticket. He will go for Bell and Everett.

BRECKINRIDGE REPUDIATED AT HOME.—The Nicholasville (Ky.) Democrat, published in Mr. Breckinridge's district, hoists the flag of Douglas and Johnson. The editor says:

It has ever been, and is now, our fixed and determined purpose to support the man for President who fairly and justly obtained the nomination. While we admire and love Mr. Breckinridge, we cannot forsake the medicum of nationality that yet remains to the Democracy to promote his interest to the detriment of that party whose recent rupture has cast such a gloom over our land and nation. We love the Union. We will never knowingly take a position which will array one section of the Union against another. Mr. Breckinridge did not receive the vote of Kentucky in Convention, and he will not receive it in November next. If he accepts the nomination from the handful of delegates who seceded at Baltimore, it will militate against the success of Mr. Douglas, while it ensures his own overwhelming defeat. At a time like the present, when the greatest harmony is needed to insure success, it is suicidal to attempt a victory with a divided front.

BANNER FOR BELL AND EVERETT.—The Hon. Geo. E. Badger, of North Carolina, delivered a speech recently at Raleigh, in which he declared himself for Bell and Everett.

Mayor Henry, of Philadelphia, who was recently reelected as the candidate of the People's Party, has declared himself for Bell and Everett, and the Black Republicans are bitterly denouncing him therefor.

A Breckinridge and Lane State Convention is to be held in Indiana on the 31st of this month. Gen. Lane, Senator Powell of Kentucky, Senator Bright and others are expected to be present.

The New York Express says:

Four more papers of Alabama have hoisted the Bell and Everett flag. They are, Greenville Messenger, Troy American, Tuskegee Republican, and the Lafayette Sentinel.

In no Southern State are the National men doing battle in a more spirited manner than in Alabama. They intend to carry the State for Bell and Everett, and as the Douglas and Breckinridge men are about equally divided, there is a probability, almost a certainty, of their doing it.

BELL AND EVERETT IN CONNECTICUT.—A Bell and Everett State Convention will be held in New Haven, on the 1st of August. A New Haven correspondent writes that a most satisfactory meeting of the State Committee was held there on the 6th.

A new Union organization has originated in Philadelphia styled "The Continentals." It is similar to the Wide Awakes, and will probably become a favorite organization with the supporters of Bell and Everett. The members are uniformed, and are to be ready for action at all times.

Twelve of the Democratic papers in Kentucky have pronounced for Breckinridge, and four for Douglas. There are a number yet on the fence.

The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist denies that A. H. Stephens has come out for "Breck." It does not say whom he will support.

A correspondent of the Delta states that Gen. Sam Houston has not withdrawn from the Presidential race, as was reported, and that he does not intend to withdraw.

The Erie Observer, one of the most prominent Democratic papers in Northern Pennsylvania, honestly admits the utter helplessness of the Democratic party. It says:

We will not stultify ourself—we will not compromise the position of this journal by misleading its readers with vain and delusive hopes, when there is NO ROOM FOR HOPE. "United we stand, divided we fall," is an aphorism which has never been controverted either in theory or practice. *To political party divided can succeed.* We tried it in 1848, and a like result followed from a like cause. And we are about to enact over again in 1860 the disastrous campaign of 1848. We know it is said "there is a silver lining to every cloud," but we apprehend it will take a spy-glass, at least four years long, to see a "silver lining" in the "cloud" that spans the political horizon of the Democratic party at this time.

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.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says Mr. Breckinridge has postponed his contemplated trip to California.

Hon. John J. Crittenden made a glorious rallying speech at Shelbyville, Ky., last Monday night.

Hon. O. F. Moore, of Portsmouth, Ohio, has come out for Bell and Everett.

SENATOR BROWN OF MISS.: The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald writes as follows:

Senator Brown, of Mississippi, who spoke at the ratification meeting of Breckinridge and Lane in this city last Monday night, having since read the letters of those two gentlemen accepting the nomination, and finding that they do not declare in favor of Congressional protection of slavery in the Territories, withdraws his support from the ticket, and announces the opinion that the position of Breckinridge and Lane is not better for the South than that of Douglas and Johnson. I have the highest authority for making this announcement. Senator Brown and family left this morning, *en route* for Mississippi.

Four Boys Drowned at Washington Point.

From the New York Herald of the 13th we extract the following:

A most lamentable affair occurred about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, at Fort Washington, at which place four boys, two of whom were colored, were drowned together, and in a very remarkable manner. It seems that of late the boys attached to the asylum have been allowed to occasionally enjoy a swim in the river, though always attended by some of the male teachers. Yesterday morning, about the above hour, some forty of the boys, among them three or four colored lads, proceeded to a small cove just above the Fort Washington Railroad depot to bathe. They were accompanied by Gilbert H. Hills, one of the monitors of the boys' department. They had hardly got into the water when cries were heard for help from one named John J. Fremer, who, it seems, had ventured out too far and was unable to swim. He had no sooner called for assistance than he sunk. A colored boy, named Wm. H. Holley, seeing the dangerous condition of Fremer, swam out after the latter in hopes of rescuing him. Being a remarkably good swimmer, it was not long before he was at the spot where Fremer sank; and as Holley was about to dive under for his companion, Fremer came up a little distance off and was going down for the second time when Holley seized his arm and kept him above water; he then turned to swim ashore, when he was met by two other boys, one Henry Huff, colored, and Jno. Caton, or Keton, who had both started out with a view of aiding Holley in saving Fremer.

Huff, however, not being a very good swimmer, became exhausted, and on reaching Holley seized him around the neck, to rest himself. Holley was at the time keeping Fremer's head above water; but the extra weight of Huff drew him down, and he could make no headway towards shore. Caton also having joined the three, tried to pull Huff from Holley, when all four seized hold of one another, and in this manner, clasped as it were in each other's arms, sank and were drowned instantly—not even the slightest movement of the water being visible after they disappeared that would indicate a struggling as they went down. Mr. Hills, as soon as he saw that Fremer was drowning, and that Holley had gone to his rescue, turned to get the other boys out of the water, and in his anxiety to see them all safe, he did not observe Huff and Caton leave for Fremer until they had got nearly up to him. He could have in no way been of any assistance at that time, though he could have no doubt started out for Fremer at first, and made Holley and the rest remain ashore. Had he had the presence of mind to do this, there is but little doubt that the lives of three of the boys would have been saved, and likely that of Fremer. The names and ages of the boys are: John S. Fremer, 9; John Caton, 11; William H. Holley, colored, 14; Henry Huff, colored, 14.

All of the above were orphans, with the exception of Caton, who has a mother residing in this city. He has also two younger brothers connected with the Asylum, one of whom was present at the time of the accident.

The mother of the Catons is said to be a highly respectable woman, and placed her three sons in the asylum in order that they might receive a good education and finally be bound out to some respectable trade. She has always made it a rule to visit them once a week, and this sad affair will no doubt be a severe blow to her.

Mr. Samuel J. Brooks, Superintendent of the asylum, was at the institution at the time, and on learning of the unfortunate occurrence took immediate steps to recover the bodies. Several men were employed and grappling irons were procured, but up to six o'clock last evening none of the bodies were found. There is some hope, however, that they may be obtained this morning at low water.

The place where they were drowned is a small cove just below the point of rock upon which the telegraph poles were erected. It is well calculated for bathing, and is large enough to allow a much larger number to go in at any one time. As many as three hundred of the boys have frequently bathed here, and had not Fremer ventured out too far and in the very spot where there is a strong current, he would have been safe.

The chimney of St. Rollox, at Glasgow, built in 1845, is 454 feet high above the foundations and 432 feet above the ground. Its diameter at the base is 50 feet and at the top 12 feet. It was once struck by lightning, and cracked from top to bottom, but was saved by being hooped with iron. Townsend's chimney, at Port Dundas, Glasgow, was finished in 1859. It is 468 feet high from the foundations and 454 feet from the ground. It is 30 feet in diameter at the base and 14 at the top. When 220 feet of it had been put up, it was bent six feet out of line by a storm. It was straightened by sawing into the seams one third through the chimney on the convex side and removing the mortar. Its cost was $49,000. Both chimneys are used to carry off the gases from the chemical works. The spire of Strasbourg Cathedral is higher than either of these chimneys—474 feet.

LOUISIANA IN SLICES.

NUMBER XCIII.

The Parish of De Soto.

The Road from Natchitoches—The Parish, its lands, planters, people and characteristics of climate and soil.—Its Educational Institutes. Mansfield—Its Churches, public buildings, merchants, etc.—"The Eagle" and W. F. T. Bennett—Keachie and other settlements and post-offices in the Parish—weather, crops, officers of the parish, etc.

From our Special Traveling Correspondent.

MANSFIELD, DE SOTO PARISH, July 7, 1860.

Ed. Crescent—My last letter was from the town of Natchitoches, which is distant from Mansfield, the parish seat of De Soto, whence I write, fifty-five miles via stage road—fifty-five long and weary miles this dry season, for the road is rough and dusty in the extreme. It is a "ridge road" and running thus along the high lands which are comparatively sparsely populated, the traveler sees few of the improvements of a wealthy and populous parish, for these are mostly located in the bottom lands, where may be found many fine and extensive cotton estates that add many thousands of bales to the yearly aggregate of the crop returns of Louisiana.

The heavier planters of the parish are Messrs. Henry Marshall, John Marshall, Boykin Witherspoon, Charles Edwards, T. M. Gatlin, E. T. Robinson, Jesse Goodwin, Dr. G. A. Frierson, Major J. J. Greening, Mrs. Maria Childers, Dr. B. F. Chapman, Henry Morse, Geo. C. Burns, R. T. Johnson, John Jordan, H. Phillips, M. Hale, T. P. Hale, Wm. Hale, John Ross, Samuel Ivey, Jesse Ivey, B. Dixon, H. Turner, John and Isaac Murrell, A. M. Chapman, J. W. Munday, Samuel Clark, Mrs. Rochelle, W. T. Fortson, Major Logan, Charles S. Pegues, Thomas Gilmer, George R. Hayden, W. Pitts, D. Eastman, Col. H. Sloan, John W. Reeves, James Hollingsworth, Wm. Crosly, Major Tompkies, L. L. Tompkies, George Eldridge, Dr. Firman, Mrs. Means, Jeptha McCraw, B. W. Pearson, Jas. Nolan, Y. W. Graves, and perhaps others, but all of the above can make two hundred bales and some of them quadruple those pretty figures.

De Soto parish lies between Red river and the Texas line, and borders on the parishes of Natchitoches, Sabine and Caddo. By the Red river and Mississippi route its lowest point of the parish on the former river is something over five hundred miles from New Orleans. It is rapidly increasing in wealth and population, which it has chiefly drawn and is still drawing from the States of Georgia and Alabama. As indicative of this prosperous increase, the parish will be assessed for the present year at upwards of a million dollars more than for the previous, and the vote will reach nearly eleven hundred, or near two hundred more than heretofore. The population of the parish is about thirteen thousand, of whom near eight thousand are slaves. Its area comprises two hundred and forty-six thousand acres in round numbers, of which some thirty-six or seven thousand are in cotton, and some twenty-eight thousand are in corn. Its valuable lands are about all in private hands, and are held—for the bottom lands, at from fifteen to twenty dollars per acre; the uplands at from five to ten dollars. Among the larger land holders may be mentioned the names of T. H. Patterson and Thomas Hunter, who have from eighteen to twenty thousand acres each. The soil is light, friable and easily tilled, and the labor of "keeping the crop out of the grass" is small compared with what it is in the alluvial lands of the State. The climate and atmosphere partake in a large degree of the dry, pure and healthful peculiarities which characterize those of the uplands of Texas, which the parish adjoins.

In refinement, education and social attributes the people excel, and the educational spirit is, par consequence, strongly abroad among them. In the parish are located several institutes of learning of high standing in the country—liberally endowed, largely patronized and wisely administered. The Mansfield Female College, in this town, occupies a very handsome, spacious and costly brick building, is attended by from a hundred and thirty to a hundred and fifty pupils, who are accomplished in all the abilities and graces of a thorough education by an able faculty, at the head of which stands Rev. H. C. Tweatt, as President of the College. This institution is under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church. At the pleasant village of Keachie, twenty miles from Mansfield, is the "Keachie Female College," under patronage of the Baptist Church; Rev. J. H. Tucker is at the head of its very competent faculty, and an average of a hundred pupils are enrolled for its sessions. At the village of Pleasant Hill, twenty miles from Mansfield, in another direction, the foundations of the "Pierce and Payne College," for males, are just being laid, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A fund of nearly a hundred thousand dollars, already contributed, ensures the fruition of this enterprise. At Mansfield there is an independent institution, also for males, which is meritoriously conducted. Public schools, too, are thickly scattered through the parish.

Mansfield, the parish seat, is located nearly in the geographical center of the parish, about seventeen miles from Red river in the east, and near the same distance from the Sabine, on the west. It is essentially an inland town, and is ten miles from the nearest navigable water—which is lake, or Bayou Pierre, on which are four landing places at which goods may be debarked that come by the way of Red river, from which they are boated seven miles through Grand Bayou, and thus into Bayou Pierre to the Mansfield and general landings, severally known as Smithport, Marseilles, Newport and Augusta, at neither of which are settlements of any note, though near Smithport there is a Catholic chapel, the only one in this Anglo-American parish. The situation of Mansfield is pleasantly rural and retired, on elevated ground, and it is a well-built town of some twelve hundred inhabitants. It is a scattering town, with large gardens or small fields pertaining to most of the residences, which make it all the pleasanter. The prime feature of the town is the female college, which is a very handsome building, and stands upon an elevation that secures it a commanding aspect. The Court House is a substantial and tasteful brick erection, and several of the stores are creditable in matters of style, extent and workmanship.

There are three churches in the town—a Methodist, Baptist and Campbellite-Baptist. The hotels are the "Planters' Hotel," a good house, kept by Col. H. J. Phillips, and the "Globe Hotel," by Squire J. E. Cunningham. The stores are generally large establishments, as a good deal of business is done here—principally by Persons, Burns & Carruth, Woodham & Williams, Yarborough & Best, West & Jackson, and J. C. Porter, dry goods and variety dealers; J. S. Jackson & Co., and H. E. H. Buck, grocery dealers; Wimbish & Crump, and S. W. Greening & Co., druggists. The good people of Mansfield enjoy a blessed exemption from the plague of mosquitoes and good spring and well water, and are thus happy in not being dependent on "bars" and cisterns for two of the necessaries of life—sleep and water. The air, too, is an admirable article for the lungs of men, and makes them hale, hearty and healthy. W. F. T. Bennett, Esq., lawyer and editor, presides as Mayor of this flourishing corporation; and right here I might as well indulge in a little personality touching a brother of the editorial quill, and say what I think of Squire Bennett, of "The Eagle"—which is also what the people generally think of him—to wit: That he is as clever and genial a gentleman and as able, promising and prosperous a young lawyer, as the good old State of Tennessee ever sent abroad to rise to distinction and add a valuable and creditable citizen and true Southern man to the population of another State. The amiable and enlightened correspondent of the Crescent is largely indebted to the courtesy and attention with which Mr. Bennett has cheered him in his wayfarings, and therefore suggests that the people at large take "The Eagle" and the New Orleans merchants advertise in it—more for their benefit than his. Here is the place for cotton merchants to operate, for over 600 slaves have been brought into the parish and put to tilling the staple during the current year.

The following places are post-office stations in the parish: Keachie is a pleasant and thriving village, twenty miles northwest of Mansfield. Here is located the college spoken of above, and Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist Churches. The merchants of the place are Messrs. Sample & Hollings, Worth, Bolles & Fisher, Cosgrove & Co., and Aaron & Dofoss. Pleasant Hill is twenty miles southeast of Mansfield, where business is done by Messrs. Jordan & Foster. There is a Methodist Church there. Kingston is twelve miles north of Mansfield, and there Messrs. Scott & Frierson are the merchants. At Grand Cane, twelve miles west of Mansfield, there is no particular business done. At Logansport, twenty miles southwest of Mansfield, there is a Methodist Church, and Messrs. Martin & Co., P. H. Martin, Henry Ashton, and John Culberson operate in merchandise. Long-street is twenty miles west of Mansfield. It has Baptist and Methodist churches, and W. C. Peyton is the merchant. Black Jack post-office is ten miles north of Mansfield, and there is no store to speak of, though I suppose the Black Johns will do something in that line in due time.

WEATHER, CROPS, ETC.

A fearful drouth seems determined on blasting the hopes of the planters of DeSoto and other Red river parishes. As yet, however, the cotton can scarcely be said to have suffered. The crop, for good or bad, will be determined generally after the middle of this month, and there is yet time. The corn, however, is done for, and it is really pitiful to see the wide fields of blasted vegetation. Some planters will make some, others little or none.

The present officers of DeSoto parish are John Wagner, President Police Jury; J. P. McKleroy, Assessor; T. J. Williams, Sheriff; C. M. Pegues, Treasurer; and John Sutherland, Clerk.

My next letter will be from Shreveport, in the parish of Caddo, which place is forty-five miles from Mansfield. TOURIST.

DIED:

On the 12th inst., at Huntsville, Ala., after a short and painful illness of two days GEORGE EATON, aged 17 months, son of Olivia Corinne Kittredge and George W. Race of this city.

☞ Society of St. Vincent de Paul—A mass of requiem for the late poet Rev. Anthony Blanc, will be celebrated at the Church of St. Mary, Second District, on THURSDAY, this inst., at 7 o'clock A. M. The seats in the sanctuary have been reserved for the members of the Society.

ALFRED DAMERON, Secretary S. C.

jy18 2t|r

☞ Good Digestion waits on Appetite, and HEALTH on both—but good digestion is a rarity in this country. Dyspepsia is as common among us and as general, if not as fatal, as consumption. And yet every man and woman in the land have within their reach a sure and safe remedy for this disease and all the complaints that it engenders. No case in which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have failed to effect a cure of this distressing, and, if neglected, dangerous ailment, is within the knowledge of any human being. And why? Because no such case has ever occurred. The stomach strengthened, revitalized and toned by this celebrated recuperant must perform the work of digestion and thoroughly adapt the food it receives to the support of the system. Hence it relieves all pain and uneasiness in the digestive organs, consolidates the flesh, gives elasticity and vigor to the muscle, and reinforces as with new fire, all the animal powers.

Sold in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres street, sole agents for the Southern States, and to whom all orders should be addressed, and by druggists and dealers generally everywhere. jy16 2p&4tW

☞ Better than all Others! Lafayette, Onondaga county, N. Y., June 23, 1858.

Messrs. W. E. Hagan & Co.—Gents: My hair having turned prematurely grey, and being unwilling to wear "silver locks" in my youthful days, I have tried various preparations which were highly recommended for restoring hair to its original color, among others Prof. Wood's Hair Restorer, but found them all more or less ineffectual, and quite expensive, until about a year ago I commenced using Heinrstreet's Hair Coloring, prepared by you, which I found to be all that you recommended it.

It restored my hair to its original beauty, and keeps it soft and silky, and the expense is so trifling that it seems nothing at all, after continually drawing upon my purse to keep myself supplied with Prof. Wood's the year previous; and after all my pains receiving no benefit. Therefore, I take pleasure in recommending your Hair Coloring to the public as a cheap and effectual Hair Restorer. Yours, truly,

WILLIAM P. WENTWORTH.

Onondaga county, ss: Subscribed and sworn before me this 23d day of June, 1858. H. S. COLE, Justice.

☞ Remember that this result was predicted by Heinstreet's Infallable, the original and only genuine Hair Restorative.

Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle. Sold everywhere.

W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

Sold by J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres street, New Orleans. jy16 2p|m&W

☞ Spring Beds—$3 to $6 50 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's Patent) at No. 126 Chartres street, New York. Business it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies. 1p23 2p&Wly

☞ Tycoon of Japan!—Geo. B. Sloat & Co. presented one of their Elliptic Sewing Machines to the Tycoon of Japan—such as are offered for sale at No. 97 Canal street, and is the best one manufactured in America, without a doubt. Its admirable simplicity, its effective operation and its mechanical perfection, are its proud claims to utility, and the thousands who have used them will gladly attest to this great triumph of American ingenuity.

je25 2p|m M. S. HEDRICK, Agent, 97 Canal street.

☞ To Druggists and Dealers—Bower's MEDICATED FIGS.—This highly popular remedy for habitual costiveness, consipation, sick and nervous headache and bilious diseases generally, is put up in elegant style, and warranted to keep in any climate. A liberal discount made to the trade. They will have a speedy sale. They never spoil. The retail price is 37½ cents per box. Manufactured only by GEO. C. BOWER, Sixth and Vine streets, Philadelphia. jel 2p|m

☞ The Best and Cheapest Sewing Machines are Geo. B. Sloat & Co.'s New Style. These Machines have great improvements over all others, are similar to Wheeler & Wilson's—doing away with the troublesome Leather Pad and Loop Check.

Parties in want of a Sewing Machine are invited to call and examine before making purchases, at 97 Canal street.

je23 2p|m&W M. S. HEDRICK, Agent.

☞ Analyzed by Chilton—Bear in mind that while other hair dyes are endorsed as harmless and efficacious by their proprietors alone, CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE is certified by Dr. Chilton, the distinguished chemist, to be free from poisonous materials, and therefore as safe as it is superior. Dr. Chilton has been selected by the city of New York to analyze the Croton water, as it is his pronounced Cristadoro's Dye as incomparable as that water is its purest condition.

Sold everywhere, and supplied by all Hair Dressers.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres street, General Agents.

jy3 2p|m&W CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, N. Y.

☞ Experience teaches us that delicacy prevents many females from applying for the means to alleviate suffering and save life. This objection is obviated in the case of "Sir James Clarke's Female Pills, prepared after the prescription of Sir James Clarke, Physician to the Queen of England, and well known to be the only safe and sure remedy for female difficulties and obstructions from any cause." They can be sent in a letter containing 50 pills, post free, by enclosing $1 and six postage stamps to any agent.

General Agent for the United States, JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y., J. WRIGHT & CO., New Orleans, Wholesale Agents, and sold by all respectable Druggists. fe9 2p|m&W

J. A. Braselman

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GREATER

INDUCEMENTS.

I am determined to close out my

PRESENT STOCK

Before moving, and will

SELL

—Everything in the—

STORE

—At—

A GREATER SACRIFICE THAN EVER.

J. A. BRASELMAN,

151 Camp Street,

jy18 2p|r 2d door above Girod.

Mason's Patent

SCREW TOP PRESERVE JAR.

No Cement or Wax Required.

The ONLY RELIABLE article in the market. For sale by

BOWLES & JUDSON,

a30 2p|MoWr&Sr|&W 17 Camp street.

Cigars! Cigars!

Purchasers will always find in store an assortment of the well known brands—Injenieldad, Flor de Pulacios, Meridiana, Flor de Pancho, Reclusos, Otherys, Partagas, Know-Something, Washington, Dos Hermanos, Maso Habano, etc., etc., at the lowest prices.

P. PRATS & CO.,

23 Commercial Place.

Wall Paper. Wall Paper.

J. J. EVERS,

63 Chartres Street 64

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

French and American Paper Hangings,

BORDERS, CORNERS, OAKS AND MARBLES, in every variety.

Particular attention paid to all work in his line. a16 2p|y

State Executive Committee

—OF THE—

NATIONAL UNION PARTY.

At the Convention of the National Union Party, held at Baton Rouge, on the 4th day of July, 1860, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of this Convention, at his leisure, appoint a State Executive Committee, to consist of twenty-four members from New Orleans, and one for each Parish in the State, of which number five shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Under this resolution the following persons have been appointed members of the State Executive Committee:

FROM NEW ORLEANS:

M. MUSSON	Chairman.
Adam Gifton,	M. O. H. Norton,
Cornelius Fellowes,	Thompson Greenfield,
J. W. Zacharie,	John Ymanse,
E. Salomon,	I. N. Marks,
W. O. Denegre,	J. S. Shaw,
P. S. Wills,	J. O. Nixon,
J. Vinsen,	J. Lanata,
Robert Conway,	T. H. Shields,
Thomas Cerry,	Thos. Askew,
R. H. Marr,	W. F. Hodgkins,
P. B. McKelvey,	A. B. Sagar,
	Isaac G. Seymour.

From Terrebonne	G. L. Lester.
From Lafourche	Capt. Durden.
From Iberville	Samuel Matthews.
From West Feliciana	J. Hunter Collins.
From East Feliciana	H. Marston.
From Jefferson	P. Sauve.

The members from the other Parishes will be appointed at an early day.

RANDELL HUNT,

President of the National Union Convention of La.

jy11 2p

No. 45 Camp Street.

SELLING OFF AT COST!!!

The subscriber being desirous of still further reducing his stock of—

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING

—And—

Furnishing Goods,

On account of alterations and repairs to be made in his store, now offers his ENTIRE STOCK of Seasonable Goods

At Cost for Cash,

being determined