New Orleans Daily Crescent.

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J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1860.

NEW ORLEANS AS A SUMMER RESIDENCE.—Our citizens have been complaining greatly of the oppressive heat recently, especially last week. The mortuary returns for that week, reporting some ninety-two deaths thereable street directly to the weather, justify them in the complaints thus made; but comparatively speaking we have a moderate temperature. We were thinking of deserting a locality where the thermometer rose to 98°, and of escaping to Amite, Canton and other places where the reports since received give a temperature of 108° at that very time.

The fact is, that New Orleans is naturally one of the very coolest places in summer south of Mason and Dixon's line, and the reason of it is clear. We are almost surrounded by large bodies of water. To the north we have Lake Pontchartrain; to the east Lake Borgne and the Gulf of Mexico, and to the south the same noble Gulf, stretching away for many hundreds of miles unbroken by any land. Now, of course, it is well known that air passing over sheets of water can never attain the same high temperature as when in contact with burning plains and fields. The mobility of a deep body of water equalizes its temperature, and its very surface will remain cool, while under the same sun, an open field will become so heated as to be highly disagreeable to the touch. Now, at almost any point along the Gulf coast, save the delta on which this city is located, and which projects out sensibly into the Gulf, every breeze is from the land, except one which has a considerable southern bearing. In the far interior, as at Canton, Natchez, etc., of course every breeze is torrid with the breath of a scorching soil, and consequently suffocation is the order of the day. As we remark above, the air which we get from the interior is cooled in passing over the heaving waters of Lake Pontchartrain.

There is but one direction in which we are assailable by this hot land breath—the west; and when the Texas breezes come we have to wilt. There is no use in trying to make ourselves believe any longer that it is pleasant. The thermometer goes up to 85°, and sometimes even to 88°, and while men cultivate repose till the wind changes. This western breeze prevailed, it will be remembered, during our late heated term, but it is not usual during the summer.

We say, therefore, it is folly to leave the city for coolness, unless it is to go further down the delta or visit the shores of Lake Borgne. No; let the swamp back of us be cleared off immediately; let the glorious, broad meadow which it will leave be dotted over with villas built in true Southern style and deeply shaded with oaks and orange trees, and our citizens will not have to leave the city more than three or four miles for the most charming summer residences.

☞ Board of Assistant Aldermen on 5th page

MR. BELL'S RECORD.—Several Democratic papers have stated in general terms that Mr. Bell has invariably voted against the South. We ask them to tell us if the following resolution, offered as an amendment by Jeff. Davis in 1850, was against the South? Read it and answer:

That nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to prevent said Territorial Legislature from passing such laws as may be necessary for the protection of the rights of property of every kind which may be hereafter, conformably to the Constitution and laws of the United States, held in, or introduced into, said Territory.

John Bell voted for this amendment. During the discussion of the Compromise Measures, that great man, John M. Berrien, introduced an amendment providing that no law should be passed by a Territorial Legislature "either establishing or prohibiting slavery." John Bell voted for it. Let Breckinridge and Douglas show such a record if they can.

☞ Board of Aldermen to-morrow ☜

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.—By the arrival of the steamship Magnolia, Capt. Crowell, from Havana via the Florida ports, we learn that on the 11th inst., the day that the steamship Magnolia left Key West, a fishing smack brought into port twelve or fifteen men taken off a Spanish schooner, and that they reported that their own vessel was burned at sea. But by other reports received at Key West, it was the general impression that they were a part of the crew of an American bark supposed to be the Indiana, of New York, that had been engaged in the slave trade, and had just landed her cargo consisting of 860 Africans, at or near Matanzas, Cuba, and immediately burned their vessel to the water's edge and then effected their escape. It was also reported at Key West that the U. S. war steamer Crusader had received the information, and on the 9th or 10th had started in search of the bark.

The steamship Magnolia left Havana on the 8th inst. via the Florida ports.

☞ List of Letters on Friday. ☜

NOTICE is published to-day that the corner stone of a Methodist church, to be built in Gretna, will be laid next Sunday at 4 o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. Walker will address the spectators on the occasion.

TEACHERS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS, SECOND DISTRICT.—An examination for the situations of English teachers, males, as above, is announced by notice elsewhere to take place on Monday, the 30th inst.

TAGLIONI.—Dr. Veron recently gave a dinner at the Maison Dorée, Paris, to M'lle Taglioni, the celebrated dancuse, who seems to have taken up her abode definitively in that city—the scene of her old triumphs. She lives in the noisy Rue Laffitte, just by the Grand Opera, which she prefers to her splendid Venitian palace and beautiful villa on the Lake of Como. They say she desires to appear on the stage once more, but she cannot, as she entered into a solemn obligation when her daughter married (she married a Russian Prince) that she would never again appear behind the footlights. She gives dancing parties frequently during the winter, and is never happier than when in fancy attire she exhibits her talents with a dozen other dancing girls. Dr. Veron invited to meet her the popular M'lle Livry, her successor and favorite, Mons. Auber, Mons. Halevy, Mons. Scribe, the managers of the Grand Opera and Opera Comique, the leading critics, and several brilliant writers. The Doctor being a celebrated *gourmet*, served his guests a choice dinner; among the best of dishes figured *filets de canneton aux oranges rouges*, which the worthy Doctor invented for the dinner. It is said to have been delicious. The Doctor's dessert, which was composed of strawberries, cherries, green almonds, peaches and grapes, was highly commended.

MARRIAGE OF EDWIN BOOTH.—We learn through a private letter, dated New York, July 8, says the Montgomery Advertiser, that the eminent young tragedian, Edwin Booth, was married on the previous afternoon, in that city, to Miss Mary Devlin, a talented and lovely young lady, who was formerly associated with the stage, and regarded as a brilliant actress. She retired from the stage about a year ago, and will never again appear in public.

J. H. WALTON, auctioneer, will sell this day at 12 o'clock M., at the City Hotel, Chartres street, the slave Will Hanks, a dark mulatto, aged about 22 years, a good carpenter. For particulars, see sales columns.

CHERIF SALE.—*Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, etc.* The property in question of parties is called to the large credit sale of dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes and hosiery, to take place this day at 10 o'clock, at the auction room of E. Roger & Co., Nos. 49 and 51 Old Levee street. Terms, liberal at sale.

DECAY OF SECTIONALISM.

The Philadelphia Monitor, a Democratic paper, has declared for Bell and Everett. The Monitor, seeing that there is no Democratic party at the present time, and that the Republicans can be defeated only by a union of all the conservative men of the North upon a National ticket, has the independence and the manliness to declare that Bell and Everett offer the only hope of escape from a triumph of the sectionalists, and that it is the duty of the Opposition cordially to unite upon them. If the Democratic leaders and masses, North and South, would confess this now patent fact, and act upon it, the defeat of Lincoln would be easily accomplished.

The Monitor asserts that the Union ticket is gaining ground and winning recruits, all over the North, not only from the Democracy, but from the Republicans. In other words, that sectionalism is on the wane, and will soon be repudiated by the most of those who have been temporarily led off by it. There were many persons in the North who never held the extreme doctrines of the Black Republicans, but who, when compelled to choose between them and the Democracy, accepted the former as the least of evils. All these are satisfied with the Constitutional Union ticket, and will give it their hearty support. They comprise the most respectable and intelligent allies of the Republican organization. The withdrawal of such men from the party inflicts a fatal blow upon it; and their life and spirit and capacity for victory are thereby utterly destroyed.

Alluding to the decay of sectionalism, the Monitor says:

From this time forth to November sectionalism is doomed to melt away like an iceberg in a tropical ocean. It will soon be apparent to conservative Republicans, who really prefer Bell and Everett, that there IS a prospect of success. We, Democrats, will show by our words, and actions, and votes, that we love the Union more than Cæsars—and especially more than rival Sam Patches, or the champion rail splitter. The Democratic organization has been demoralized by its officers, and the privates intend to volunteer in the service of the generals battling for the Union. Some will hesitate, some will linger for a season; but ultimately our scattered forces *will all be concentrated around the glorious banner of the Union, and our shouts of victory in November will ascend up to Heaven in consonance with the plaudits and peans of our whilome opponents, the brave Old Line Whigs and Americans!* And let it not be forgotten that while each of our votes counts but *one*, every vote seceding from the Republican ranks will count *two*—one lost to Lincoln, and one gained by Bell. God and victory!

If the same spirit animated all the other Democrats of the North, as the editor of the Monitor, it is plain that Lincoln could be easily defeated. The Union ticket, sustained already by the Old Whigs and Americans, needs only the assistance of the conservative Democrats, and those temporary allies of the Republicans who are now drawing off from a party that they discover to be thoroughly sectional, to be in a decided majority in more than one half of the Northern States.

We believe that this is the only mode in which Lincoln can be defeated. We believe, moreover, that nothing would tend so much to a union of all the conservative men of the North upon Bell and Everett, as the concentration of all parties upon them at the South. Let the people of the North be assured that the South is going for Bell, and they will form combinations there that will hardly leave Lincoln a foot of ground upon which to stand.

It is useless to talk about combining upon either Breckinridge or Douglas, because the Democrats themselves will not agree to it; nor is there so much probability of a concentration upon either one of them of the conservatives of the North. We must have some man who is acceptable to the moderate Union sentiment of the country, who is not obnoxious to the prejudices—whether reasonable or not—of Northern men, and who has given assurance by his past political record that he will never be found untrue to the exact requirements of the Constitution. Such a man is John Bell. Upon him there may be such a union, North and South, as will defeat Lincoln. Upon none other of the candidates is such a union practicable. This is no time for adhering to old party watchwords and organizations and prejudices, when the integrity of the South is threatened by the sectionalists of the North. If the Democracy generally will follow the example of the editor of the Monitor, it will be an encouraging sign that the obligations of patriotism with them are superior to those of party.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Douglas Ratification meeting in this city takes place to-night in Canal street, near the Clay monument. Hon. John Forsyth, of Mobile, is expected to be present, in addition to Mr. Soulé, Mr. Dufour, and other speakers, who have already been advertised. The Breckinridge Ratification meeting, the Courier says, will be held on next Saturday night, the 21st.

DEMOCRATS FOR BELL.—The Philadelphia Monitor says:

This week a good work is begun in Philadelphia—a Union Club of Democrats! and before the idea of August, this Club will be a legion of not less than one thousand effective Bell and Everett Democratic voters!

A Washington correspondent of a Northern paper states that the letter of Hon. Miles Taylor, Chairman of the Douglas National Committee, repudiating any coalition with the Breckinridge men in the support of common electoral tickets in the different States, "was agreed on after full conference with Judge Douglas and his friends."

Hon. Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, one of the electors at large on the Pennsylvania Democratic ticket, declines to accept the proposition to vote either for Breckinridge or Douglas, as may appear best after the election. He is straight-out for Douglas.

Hon. John S. Davis, of Indiana, is talked of as a candidate for Congress from New Albany district. In a speech delivered at New Albany on the 6th, he declared himself favorable to the election of Messrs. Bell and Everett.

The Nashville Banner, speaking of the declaration of Hon. G. W. Jones for Douglas and Johnson, says: George W. Jones is probably the most influential, and certainly one of the ablest Democrats in Tennessee. He was President of the last Democratic State Convention which sent delegates to Charleston. His voice will be potent with the Democratic masses in Tennessee. His own county, Lincoln, has long been the Democratic stronghold in Tennessee, rolling up its twenty-five hundred majority for that party.

There are now five candidates for Governor of Missouri, for the election August 6th: Hancock Jackson, seceder; Claiborne F. Jackson, National Douglas Democrat; James B. Gardner, (or Gardenhire) Black Republican; Robert Wilson, Bell and Everett ticket, and Semple Orr, "Independent opposition."

HON. MILES TAYLOR.—The Memphis Appeal says:

We had the pleasure of a visit a day or two since from this distinguished statesman, now a Representative to Congress from Louisiana. He was en route to his plantation in Louisiana, to remain there a few days and then return to Washington city, and enter upon his labors as chairman of the Central Committee of the National Democratic organization. He expressed the confident belief that Louisiana would cast her electoral vote for Douglas and Johnson. The intelligence he brings from the North and Northwest is equally encouraging.

JUST AND MANLY.—The Brunswick (Georgia) Advocate—a Democratic paper—thus speaks of Messrs. Bell and Everett:

Of the "Constitutional Union" party and their candidates, Messrs. Bell and Everett, we have nothing derogatory to say. We believe the intentions of the party are good, their motives patriotic, and their candidates good men and true. The South, in our judgment, has nothing to fear either from the "Constitutional Union" party or their candidates, as is clearly evinced by the published proceedings of immense gatherings of the party in the Northern States, and the known patriotic conservatism of Messrs. Bell and Everett. However, with the lights before us, we shall not support those gentlemen; but justice and candor requires that we should say what we have said respecting them. He that finds fault with the friends of the South for the purpose of securing a mere party triumph, is no patriot nor friend to the South.

Hon. Hiram Warner, a former member of Congress from Georgia, and a leading Democrat, has declared for Douglas.

NO FUSION: A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Baltimore, says:

So far as I can judge and learn from responsible sources, there will be no affiliation or union in this State between the two opposing wings of Democracy. The relentless speeches and embittered feeling already engendered, can neither be healed nor forgiven. The Douglas men call themselves the only true National Democracy, and brand Breckinridge advocates as Disunionists, whilst those who support Breckinridge denounce the Douglas wing as corrupt factionists, disorganizers, etc. As well, therefore, might oil and water be expected to mingle.

The Breckinridge and Lane men have put a full electoral ticket in the field in Illinois.

The "National Democrat" is the name of a new paper just started at Alexandria in this State, and advocating the election of Douglas and Johnson.

The Hayneville (Alabama) Watchman has hauled down the Breckinridge flag, and now supports Bell and Everett.

The Vicksburg Whig says:

We learn that it is the intention of the Hon. Henry M. Fuller, of Pennsylvania, and the Hon. Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, to visit the South this summer, in advocacy of Bell and Everett. The States of Tennessee and Mississippi are certain to hear from them.

The Wilig also says:

Mr. O. R. Singleton, who is just from Washington, and doubtless knows the ropes, admitted on Saturday night that there was no hope of the election of Breckinridge by the people.

A Breckinridge and Lane meeting was held at Newport, Kentucky, a few days ago, which was addressed by Hon. John W. Stevenson.

SENATOR BROWN, OF MISSISSIPPI.—The last Washington Constitution denies the truth of a report that Senator Brown, of Mississippi, intends opposing Breckinridge and Lane. On the contrary, he is openly in favor of them, though he cannot agree with the letter of acceptance of Mr. Breckinridge, in so far as it embraces him in the general expression that "the friends of constitutional equality do not, and never did, demand a slave code."

KEY-WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

KEY-WEST, July 10, 1860.

Mr. Editor—The ship Castilian, sent out by the Colonization Society, received four hundred slaves on board, and sailed on the 30th ult. for Cape Mount, Africa. The debarking of these people excited among themselves no enthusiasm at the prospect of their return, but tearful and stolid they moved from the depot to the wharf, passed into the boats and reached the ship.

The Crusader, Capt. Maffit, during her recent cruise, fell in with ashore, on Coyo Verde, the French bark Solide, from Macao, with five hundred Asiatics, bound for Havana. She fortunately rescued her, and saved the lives of all on board.

She towed into Nenvitas the Spanish brig Pedro Sadcho; also the American bark John Henry was fallen in with ashore, but owing to the condition of her boilers, was unable to get her off. She spoke one hundred and forty-seven vessels during her cruise.

The Mohawk, Capt. Craven, has also rendered efficient aid to commerce and humanity, taking into Matanzas the crew and some portions of the cargo of the Spanish brig Bella, stranded on Ginger Key shoal. She was from Valencia bound to Matanzas.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in a very patriotic manner. We had no oration, but many pleasant speeches at the social gatherings. The Crusader and the command at the Barracks fired national salutes, and the war vessels and the cupolas of the town were profusely dressed in ranco flags. The evening closed by a handsome ball at the Barracks, given by the officers here.

The Wildfire sold for $5800, and sailed for Havana on the 5th inst.

The William brought $1504, and the French bark $4800.

As yet we have had no rain. Everything is very dry and water in the cisterns getting low. The State Court is in session, and Booley, tried for murder, has been found guilty of manslaughter.

Minute guns were fired from the Mohawk and Barracks in memory of the late Gen. Jessup.

Arrived, June 26, U. S. steamer Crusader, from a cruise; schooner Gipsey, Nassau; brig Wabash, New York; smack L. Dudley, Havana; schooner Wye, Havana; smack Northern Light, Havana. June 27, English schooner Rhoda, Nassau. June 28, ship Castilian, New York. July 1, smack L. Dudley, Havana; schooner Dudley, Nassau. July 2, bark Taylor, Havana; steamer Mohawk, from a cruise. July 4, smack Sultan, Havana. July 6, steamer Magnolia, N. Orleans; steamer Water-Witch, from a cruise; brig Huntress, Tampa. July 7, Isabel, Charleston.

Sailed, June 27, steamer Corwin, N. Y.; schooner E. Sega, N. Y.; French brig Jenne Ida, Havre. June 29, Eng. schooner Rhoda; brig Wabash. June 30, ship Castilian. July 5, bark Wildfire, Havana. July 6, Magnolia, Havana; schooner T. Raymond, New York.

TRANSATLANTIC BALLOONING.—The Philadelphia North American says the persistence of some parties in urging the practicability of safely crossing the Atlantic with a balloon, induces many to think that such an attempt will certainly be made the present summer. For the purpose of caution to any ever zealous balloonist whose experience may not be sufficient to inform him what the contingencies are which he must prepare to meet, we cite the sudden change to a violent northeast wind which occurred on Friday last, a change taking place without an hour's warning, and with an almost clear sky. At such a time it would have been utterly impossible to keep the balloon above the current from the northeast, because of the unusually light atmosphere and low barometer, and, once settled into the lower current, it would have been driven back at a much greater speed than the upper current would take it eastward. Undoubtedly there was a severe storm over some large area on the Atlantic, and in that storm the balloon would certainly have been lost. When one of these Atlantic storms occurs, the mass of air changes density so much that a balloon of the usual size cannot sustain itself at all. It must fall to the lower stratum of air, and when there the winds are precisely the reverse of those above, and of course they drive the balloon back as long as it keeps up at all. None of these difficulties can be foretold for many hours, and they are so frequently over the Gulf Stream, in June and July, as to render the chance of avoiding them less than one in ten.

The truth is, that if no storm should be encountered, the Atlantic might easily be crossed eastward, the balloonist easily getting to the English coast, though able to go to Paris if he could keep up high enough. A vast body of air steadily flows northeastward, at an elevation of two to ten or fifteen thousand feet, during all the months of moderate temperature, falling only in midsummer and midwinter. But no balloon can be sustained for any great length of time in this current when a storm is prevailing, with its inevitable counter-currents below. In a heavy northeast storm, the balloon would invariably settle so low as to be driven back southwestward; and in the commotion of the dense cloudiness of the lower strata at that time, the air travelers would, in all probability, very soon find themselves in the sea.

A STRANGE AFFAIR—*Cattle Supposed to be Killed by Snakes!*—The Rochester Union of the 13th inst. has the following:

The people of the south part of the neighboring town of Ogden, have been somewhat excited of late in consequence of what has occurred upon the farm of Edward Griffin, a highly respectable and well known citizen. He has lost three heifers on his farm under circumstances that lead to the supposition that they were killed by snakes. The farm of Mr. Griffin adjoins a large swamp, which has been noted for snakes, and it was in a pasture contiguous to this swamp that the dead cattle were found. The only marks of violence to be seen upon the cattle were about their necks, and there was an appearance of a cord having been drawn so tightly about the throat as to produce strangulation. The last animal that died was found before the carcass was yet cold, but no traces of the destroyer could be seen. The cattle were healthy and appeared to have fed upon the grass up to the very moment that they were slain. It is hardly probable that they could have been thus destroyed by human hands, and it is not improbable that the notion of the people of the neighborhood is correct—that snakes have attacked them. Huge black snakes, with yellow rings about the neck, are known to inhabit this swamp, and they are the most ferocious of this class of reptiles that are known in this part of the world. If this mischief was done by a snake it does not follow that it was a very large one. Black snakes flee and even six feet in length are not unfrequently seen, and such might easily coil about the neck of a young heifer and destroy life.

ROW AT ATCHISON.—*Atchison, K. T.*, July 15.—A disgraceful row occurred in this place about 12 o'clock last night in a house of ill-fame, at which pistols and knives were freely used. A man by the name of Hiram Chafee was killed with a slung shot, and two others were dangerously wounded, one being shot, the other badly cut.

Officers are on the lookout for the murderers.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

The usual gatherings pertaining to the season were observable yesterday on the flags of Carondelet street and environs. There are several of the old steadfasts to be met with daily. They take matters and things in general with calmness and composure. A large majority of them are not troubled with those bits of paper, three inches one way and two and a half inches the other, with every variety of figures set down on them, inviting the recipients to call at such and such institutions on the day designated and fork up. These little missives do not at this moment trouble the middle gentlemen, that is, the useful personages between the sellers and buyers of the great staple.

It is not of much use to allude to the great staple at this moment. The talk is, that the country is well cleared of all cotton, and that the stocks at the several interior towns are now reduced to 40,000 bales. The great State of Texas, after all the ebullition of feeling, will not send to market, through the Gulf ports, much over 250,000 bales. This will do very well, being an increase of 40 pct. over last year. We have not a word of complaint against Texas, though a year ago they were predicting a crop of 300,000 to 350,000 bales. It is not of much use for cotton operators to be forwarding to Liverpool estimates of the present growing crop. True, we have high-toned estimates, and from present appearances, the crop of 1860 will exceed five millions of bales, but it is not safe at this time to give credence to these five millions of bales, though there was sufficient seed put in the ground last spring to raise five and a half millions. This number of bales will be *non est* before the next summer solstice comes round.

The talk was, that the Liverpool folks—the importers—are in great tribulation at the present posture of the cotton market in that town. This cannot be helped at this juncture. It is well known that many Liverpool folks, with their branches in New York and elsewhere, went several times into our market during the season and purchased at all sorts of prices. Many of these buyers and agents went ahead, regardless of what the results might be. In fact, New York jockeyism has been well carried out in our market this season, and we have, or those interested, only calmly and quietly to await the results.

There was very little doing on the flags of Tchoupitoulas, Poydras and New Levee yesterday. The stocks of Western productions are full and up to the present demand.

Talking of Western produce, brings up the swindling practiced on the part of the coopers and makers of the barrels and kegs intended to receive lard. We were witness to the weighing of a keg which had contained lard, and the keg alone weighed twenty-one pounds. There has been an immensity of this kind of swindling going on for the past two or three years. Some of the lard kegs are made of the heaviest kind of oak, the staves being from one inch to one and a half inch thick. The great city of Porkopolis (Cincinnati) is distinguished for occasional flights of fancy in the packing and putting up of lard. The tare on keg lard ought now to be, to meet the demands of justice and equity, fully 30 pct.

Some of the New York circulars and letter-writers are prating about the new crop of cotton, and commenting on early receipts. The first bale of the growth of 1860 has been received and forwarded away East. Possibly it may be in Liverpool on Monday next. Picking has already been commenced on several estates on the borders of the Mississippi river, and after this week the daily announcement of the receipts of cotton of this season's growth will cease to be a novelty. As regards the extent of the crop, there are weeks of time to intervene, which may be attended with the usual vicissitudes and casualties of the season now advancing.

The weather has changed. Though the sun poured down yesterday on the flags and square block pavement with great force, there was a coolness followed the slight shower of rain which came up about 3 o'clock.

We have a communication treating of the Mobile mail line of boats. It is useless to be commenting on this monopoly, or the management of the boats employed in the mail service between this city and the sea-shore suburbs. The sojourners and residents at Pass Christian are able to build two or more boats to meet the wants of the sea-shore communities. Daily communication between the city, via Proctorville, can be secured by purchasing or building a boat similar to the Madisonville boats. It requires no more time to make the passage across Lake Borgne from Proctorville to Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian, than it does to make the trip from port Pontchartrain to Madisonville. The delay of the coast packet Alabama, on Monday night last, could not be avoided. No blame nor censure can be attached to the boat or the proprietors. True, it was rather hard for our Pass Christian denizens to wait nearly all night for the boat. Our Pass Christian citizens have the remedy in their own hands; they have the appliances of wealth and credit to build one boat, two or more boats for the lake service. Inaugurate a line of daily boats from the city, via the Mexican Gulf road, to these two popular resorts—Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian. What will be the amount of capital required to procure two boats of the burthen of the Pamlico? Not much exceeding the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars.

The Pass and Bay citizens had no communication yesterday only by the new route; that is, to take the mail boat for Mobile, and be transferred to the Alabama, which boat would land them at the respective places of destination, weather permitting. If the weather would not permit of which, (the passengers are not allowed to be the judges) it is not stated whether they would be carried to Mobile and brought back or not. But really we begin to entertain the idea that Admiral Day, Commodore Hoine, Sergeant Wolfe, or some other name and citizen Geddes are piling it on rather too strong for the comfort and convenience of our citizens and sea-shore suburbs. The question is asked, do not the Mobile boats take too much freight to go through Pass Christian? We can only reply, inquire on board or to Mr. Geddes. We are, however, willing to concede that the water in the lakes has been unusually low for several weeks; but a company of the pretended appliances and commanding wealth (realized from the generous public) ought to be in a position to provide direct communication to meet at least a share of the public requirements. If, however, the patrons of the New Orleans and Mobile Mail Line choose to submit to the increasing exactions of the proprietors, then it will be useless to talk of relief, or point out the course for a remedy.

Later advices are due from Liverpool. The Cunard steamer Africa, with dates to the 7th inst., will be due at New York to-day. As Mr. Cunard directs his commanders not to hug the shore too close, we shall have nothing from off Cape Race. This is highly commendable. We are receiving advices from Europe, particularly those regarding cotton, about as speedily as required; in fact, some of our large cotton exporters, as also small ones, do not care about hearing from Liverpool until October. Cape Race interceptions will not pay this season, and the news yacht stationed at that point may as well be ordered back, or from whence she started. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

Fourth of July in Havana.

From the Cuban Messenger, published in Havana, we extract the following:

We were invited to participate in the festivities of the anniversary of American Independence, by our friend, Thomas Savage, Esq., (at present in charge of the Consulate) and enjoyed a couple of hours in the society of the American shipmasters now in port, as, also, the resident Americans, and a number of personal friends of Mr. Savage, who assembled at "high noon" to have a good time generally.

Cheerfulness and good humor prevailed, speeches and toasts were the order of the day, and the table "laughed" under its load of good things. A jar, about the size of a barrel, was full of iced punch, that was brewed by a "child" that knew how to do it, and Heidsick was as noisy as usual. Meats and refreshments of all kinds, suitable for the occasion, were liberally provided. The "center cake," with the American Flag on it, was presented, through a committee, to the wife of Thomas Savage, Esq.

The clipper ship "Kitty Simpson," Capt. Taylor, by special permission, was allowed to fire a salute of twenty-one guns at sunrise, noon and sundown; and Capt. Laurent, of the brig "A. A. Chapman," was allowed to salute the representative of Consul, on his visit to that vessel, after having been on board the "Kitty Simpson" with a party of friends, where a collation was prepared for them.

Novel Mode of Smuggling Lace.

About a fortnight ago a French lady applied at the San Francisco Post-office for a number of newspapers which she expected from France. They had not arrived, nor was she successful in obtaining them after half a dozen applications in as many consecutive days. The delivery clerk, however, remembered her name, and not long afterwards, a number of newspaper packages turned up, directed to her. She did not appear again for several days, and the clerk placed them aside, ready to hand to her when she should come. Finally, as they were not called for, he took them up one day, and, in handling them carelessly, observed something protruding from the envelop of one of them, which, on being examined more closely, proved to be the end of a piece of lace.

He pulled away at the end, and drew forth a long piece of rich French lace, and a further investigation showed that every envelop contained a similar description of goods. The clerk informed the Postmaster, who in turn told the Collector of it, as rather a funny way of evading the import duties, but as the affair was of too small a nature to call for a confiscation, or other customary proceeding, the Postmaster told the clerk to charge a certain sum as letter postage, and should the lady call again, to let her have the contraband articles on those conditions. A few days later Madame came and asked if her newspapers had yet made their appearance. The clerk told her yes—and on producing them, demanded the postage money that had been named. "Oh!" replied Madame, "I shall pay no such sum as that. You may keep them for the benefit of your government."

The clerk explained to her the infraction of the law, and observed that she might get herself into serious difficulty if she conducted the smuggling business to any extent—but, he added, "Perhaps Madame was not aware of the contents." "Oh yes, I was," she replied with charming *naiveté*, and cast such a killing glance at the poor clerk, through the letter-hole, that he nearly subsided into his boots. "Won't you please give me my newspapers?" she asked, and with such an appealing accent, this time, that Uncle Samuel's monetary interests were like to be carried by storm. The scene was growing interesting—so interesting, in fact, that the observer deemed it prudent to "vamose the ranch." [Alta California.

ASKING QUESTIONS.—"What is that, George?" asked a teacher of a young pupil, pointing to the mark (?) used to show that a question is asked. "A corkscrew," replied George. He had seen his father use a corkscrew nearly of that shape, and not knowing his punctuation marks, he gave a guess, which was not so far out of the way after all; for questions are corkscrews, with which to open bottles of knowledge. A boy who asks questions about everything he sees, will become well informed. It is not always necessary to consult other persons to gain knowledge. Ask questions of books, and of everything you meet with. Inquire of the plants about their stems and leaves, and flowers; ask the insects how they live; they will answer, not in words, but by showing you, if you observe them carefully and patiently from day to day. In this way, by examining and questioning whatever they saw, philosophers have become distinguished for their knowledge. They drew out their wisdom with a?

DIED:

At Mobile, on the 16th inst., JOHN HENRY, eldest son of Edgar and Belle Steel, of this city.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

E. Roger & Co. sell at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 49 and 47 Old Levee street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, a large assortment of dry goods, clothing, etc.

Montgomery & Smith sell at 11 o'clock, at No. 87 Camp street, a fine library.

J. H. Walton sells at 12 o'clock, at the City Hotel, a valuable slave.

☞ Particulars in advertisements under auction heads, 5th page.

☞ Good Digestion waits on Appetite, and HEALTH on both.—Good digestion is a rarity in this country. Dyspepsia is so common among us and so general, if not so fatal, as consumption. And yet every man and woman in the land have within their reach a safe and swift 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 ad-pt 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 muscles, and renforces us with new life, all the animal powers.

Sold in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 181 Chartres street, sole agents for the Southern States, and to whom all orders should be addressed, and by druggists and dealers generally everywhere. jy18 2p2d&1W

☞ Better than all Others! Lafayette, Ouachita 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 Helmstreet'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 oily, and the expense is so trifling that it seems nothing at all after continually drawing upon my funds to keep myself supplied with Prof. Wood's Hair Restorer, but found that 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 produced by Helmstreet's Italian, the original and only reliable 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 181 Chartres street, New Orleans. jy16 2p1m&W

☞ Spring Beds—$6 to $6 50 for the best Spring Bed in existence, Howe's Patent at No. 154 Chatham street, New York. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies. ly22 2p&Wly

☞ Tycoon of Japan!—Geo. B. Sloat & Co. presented one of their Elliptic Sewing Machines to the Tycoon of Japan, which they offer 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.

je22 2p1m M. S. HEDRICK, Agent, 97 Canal street.

☞ To Druggists and Dealers—Bower's MEDICATED PILLS.—This highly popular remedy for habitual costiveness, constipation, 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. je2 2p3m.

☞ 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 sewing with the finest some Leather Pad and Loop Chenin.

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

je25 2p1m&W M. S. HEDRICK, Agent.

☞ Analyzed by Chilton—Bear in mind that while other hair dyes are detected as harmless and inefficacious 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 waterpipe; he has pronounced Cristadoro's Dye as innocuous as that water in its purest condition.

Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 181 Chartres street, General Agents. jy18 2p2d&1W 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. That 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 sure and safe remedy for female difficulties and obstructions from any cause." They can be sent in a bottle 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 2p1y&W

Watches, Jewelry, etc.

BEING DESIROUS OF CHANGING MY BUSINESS,

—I AM NOW—

Offering my Stock

—OF—

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, etc.,

AT COST PRICES!

W. A. WILSON,

99 Canal street.

jy2 2p6f

Fans. Fans. Fans.

Just received from Paris, a beautiful assortment of FANS.

—ALSO—

A very choice assortment of EMBROIDERED LINEN HIRT BOSOMS. For sale low by

LION & ANDREE,

54 and 56 Royal street,

jy9 2p1f corner Bienville st.

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 minutes, 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:

E. MUSSON.....Chairman.
Adam Gilfoy, M. O. H. Norris.
Cornelius Fellowes, Thompson Greenfield.
J. W. Zacharie, John Youmans.
E. Sabatier, I. N. Marks.
W. D. Denegre, J. R. Shaw.
P. S. Wills, J. D. Kiam.
J. Vosse, J. Tassin.
Robert Conway, T. H. Shields.
Thomas Curry, Thos. Aiken.
R. H. Marr, W. F. Hodgins.
P. B. McKelvey, A. B. Segar.

Isaac G. Seymour.

From Terrebonne.....G. L. Lecton.
From Iberville.....Capt. Dentien.
From Iberville.....Samuel Mathews.
From West Feliciana.....J. Hunter Collins.
From East Feliciana.....H. Marrion.
From Jefferson.....P. Savoy.

The members from the other Parishes will be app