New Orleans Daily Crescent.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1860.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

For the fiscal year, ending the 30th of June, the imports from foreign countries at New York city amounted in value to two hundred and thirty-four millions of dollars. This is a large sum for one single port; but it must be recollected that we receive the bulk of our imports at New York. That city receives more of our importations from abroad than all the other cities put together.

This is thirteen millions in value more than New York ever before imported in one year. Notwithstanding the commercial revulsion of three years ago, we have enlarged our imports at one single point thirteen millions of dollars. When we add the increased importations at this city, at Baltimore, Charleston, Norfolk, and other cities, the aggregate will foot up a much larger sum, we anspect, than most people suppose.

Nearly one-half of this large importation at New York was for dry goods alone. It consisted mostly, we suppose, of French laces, silks and other articles of dress wherewith our beautiful American ladies bedeck themselves. The remainder consisted of groceries and general merchandise. Our *exports*, for the same period, from New York city, increased twenty millions in value, in articles of produce and merchandise, and nearly twelve millions in specie.

The question naturally suggests itself to every mind, how is it that we are enabled to import and pay for three or four hundred millions of foreign merchandise every year? Comparatively little of it is paid for by specie shipments. The specie we export does not much more than pay the interest on the money which our various railroad, State and municipal corporations owe to foreign capitalists. The answer to the question, however, is obvious. We are enabled to pay for these heavy imports with the agricultural productions of our country; and, mainly, with that article which is the exclusive product of slave labor—the cotton of the South.

For the year ending June 30th, 1858, our total imports were two hundred and eighty-three millions—very little more than the imports at New York city alone for the year past. But this was the year after the panic, when our commercial operations were considerably restricted. For the year previous, ending 30th of June, 1857, our imports were three hundred and sixty millions in value. All traces of the commercial distress of '57 having now disappeared, it would not surprise us if the value of our imports at all points for the past year footed up, in round numbers, four hundred millions of dollars.

Our imports for 1856 amounted to three hundred and fourteen millions. The value of cotton exported that year was one hundred and twenty-eight millions—considerably more than one-third. For 1857 our imports were three hundred and sixty millions—value of cotton exported, one hundred and thirty millions. Thus it will appear that the single article of cotton alone pays for nearly one-half of our imports from abroad. And this is exclusive of the cotton consumed at home for domestic purposes, and that used by the manufacturing establishments of the Northern States.

When we add to our cotton other articles of exports which are exclusively of Southern production—such as rice, hemp, tobacco, turpentine, etc., and the breadstuffs, which are the growth of the South—we produce an aggregate which explains at once how it is that we are such heavy importers from abroad. The productions of the North are nearly all consumed at home. They have little or nothing to export. It is the product of slave labor, aided by a climate and soil unequalled in the world for varied and valuable productions, that enables this country to obtain so many of the conveniences, comforts and luxuries of the Old World, and to advance, with such giant strides, in the race of population, material wealth and civilization.

We saw it stated last year, on some reliable authority, that this country was in debt to Europe, in various ways, nearly six hundred millions of dollars. The debt is for money borrowed by railroad corporations, and by State and city governments. The money is due to private capitalists, and the interest must be annually paid. Here is about thirty millions of dollars every year that we have to pay, that is apt to be overlooked in our estimates of the balance of trade. In 1855 we exported fifty-four millions of dollars value in gold and silver coin and bullion—in 1857 we exported sixty millions. Wonderful, indeed, are the resources of a country, which, with about thirty millions only of people, is able to conduct so extensive a commerce, and to spare so much in value, after feeding and clothing the entire population.

Another question that arises is, why the bulk of our imports should be conducted through New York city, when it is manifest that the *exports* of the country—without which we would have no imports—are nearly all the product of the South? Why does not the region of country which furnishes the exports also conduct the business of importing? Why should Louisiana, which sends off from her principal port over one hundred millions of value every year, permit New York to reap all the profit of an import business of two hundred and thirty millions per annum? These are questions we have asked before—and they are questions which the people of the South are beginning to ask themselves. The result of the inquiry begins to be apparent already. It is apparent in the steady increase of our Southern importations. They have yet reached the mark they ought to reach, and will be some years before they will. But it will be done sooner or later, and it is only a question of time. When our export and import business comes to amount to one thousand millions of dollars per annum each way, and the Southern States reap all those benefits of both to which they are justly entitled, we may expect such a change for the better in their condition as will put to shame those ignorant libellers of our section who pronounce our domestic institutions incompatible with the very highest social civilization, and destructive of the wealth, power and comfort of the people.

SENATOR SLIDELL'S PORTRAIT—*Mr. Perry's New Painting.*—The friends of art and the admirers of Mr. Slidell will find on exhibition at Jacobs' Art Gallery, 73 Camp street, a painting, interesting equally to each class. We refer to a recently finished portrait of Hon. John Slidell, by our talented townsman, E. W. Perry, Jr. It is pronounced by competent judges an excellent likeness, and cannot fail to strike any eye as a splendid painting. Apart from the coloring of the face and hands, we have not heard the slightest criticism against it as a work of art. The subject is represented in his public capacity addressing the Senate. The desk and the books, the carpeting and surroundings, are represented with a naturalness truly marvelous and a fidelity that will probably give a correct idea of a portion of the Senate chamber to those who have never seen it.

There have been some objections made to the coloring of the face and hands. The delineation of features is acknowledged to be correct, the position of the body and limbs is as easy and natural as life itself, but the tinting is thought too high. There may be some truth in this, but two things must be considered. First, the painting is not thoroughly dry yet, in fact several months must elapse before the coat of varnish can be put upon it. Secondly, in its present location, it is necessarily viewed too near. The width of an ordinary room is not a sufficient distance from which to regard a work of that magnitude. Large paintings cannot be finished like a miniature.

At any rate we have a right to be proud of this work as an effort of native talent, and Mr. Perry's abilities seem to be forcing for themselves the recognition which they merit, when he receives a commission to go to Washington and fill an order of as distinguished a nature as this, and upon as handsome terms as we understand have been accorded him.

THEFTING.—Mr. George W. Sadler, Deputy Constable of the First Justice's Court, warns the public to-day against purchasing a note for $28, to the order of or endorsed by Peter Kline, the same having been stolen, together with M. Sadler's coat and some other articles, from the office of said Justice. See the advertisement.

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ALEXANDER II

—AND—

MARY OF HESSEN-DARMSTADT,

Emperor and Empress of Russia.

EXPOSÉ OF THE GENERAL POLICY OF THE EAST.

BY SEBASTIAN SEILER,

Late Editor of the Germania Daily Gazette, New Orleans.

CHAPTER VI.

Alexander Travels—Italy—His First Sight of the Princess Mary of Hesse-Darmstadt—Journey through the Hague—Visit to England with Prince William Henry of the Netherlands—His Reception at Deptford—Levee at St. James—Incident at Hyde Park with Queen Victoria—His Intimacy with Louis Napoleon—Visit to Newgate and Tothillfields Prisons—Ball at Ashburnham House—Lord Brougham—His Reception at Oxford—Banquet at the London Tavern—Speeches of Lord Melbourne, Duke of Wellington and Alexander—Departure from London—Second Visit to Darmstadt.

Alexander, having now arrived at manhood, his father thought it expedient to introduce him to the world. With the feelings of a tender parent, Nicholas sought, by throwing his son into the intercourse and society of foreign courts, to erase from his countenance that appearance of sadness which it generally expressed.

Other projects, of a matrimonial nature, were also nourished, for which diplomatic steps had already been taken.

London being at this time the focus of attraction for all the continental princes, in consequence of the recent ascension of the young Queen Victoria, Alexander, after having visited Germany and Italy—where he was very favorably received by the Pope, but sustained the loss of his tutor, M. de Lieven—made his debut at the Court of St. James, accompanied by Prince William Henry of the Netherlands. Previous to this he had paid a flying visit to Darmstadt, where the young Princess Mary had made a lasting impression on the heart of the Grand Duke. He took passage from Rotterdam in a Dutch Government steamer, and, with a large suite, landed at Deptford on the 3d May, 1839. By some unavoidable delay, Lord Ferrington, who had been appointed by her Majesty to receive the Princes, accompanied by M. de Tolstoy, arrived at the pier just five minutes after Alexander had landed. Four carriages in waiting conveyed him and suite to Mivart's Hotel. It was universally remarked that the manly bearing and general appearance of the Prince was far above that which had been anticipated. The following day he had the honor of being presented to her Majesty at one of her first levees at St. James' palace.

He soon became the lion of the fashionable world, and the court spared no opportunity of affording him the means of gratification. On one occasion he was invited by the Queen to accompany her on horseback through Hyde Park. Having alighted from their carriages at the gates, the Grand Duke anticipated the pleasure of acting the part of *beau cavalier*. But her Majesty, whether intentionally or otherwise, desired that two of her equerries should ride by her side, as usual. Alexander, feeling hurt at this, turned his horse's head and left the party. He was, however, invited to the opera in the evening, when her Majesty did not fail to rectify the misunderstanding of the morning, and the whole court felt gratified at the reconciliation.

Amongst numerous political characters with whom he associated, may be mentioned Louis Napoleon, than an *exile* in England. They rode together on several occasions and were on terms of great intimacy.

In order to study the social institutions of the English, amongst other places which he visited were Newgate, Bridewell and Tothillfield's prisons, the latter a receptacle for small debtors and puerile offenders. He there gratified his liberal spirit by liquidating all the liabilities of the prisoners and setting them free. At a ball given by Pozzo di Borgo, the Russian Ambassador, at Ashburnham House, Alexander captivated the attention of Lord Brougham by the general intelligence and *naïveté* of his remarks. He then visited Oxford and its universities, being received with great *éclat* by all the dignitaries and *savants* of the Colleges, who presented him with a diploma. The present Emperor of Russia is therefore a graduate of Oxford.

But the most important public demonstration in his favor took place at the London Tavern. In order to still further cement the mercantile interests between Russia and England, the city merchants, headed by Mr. William Askill, gave on the 20th May, 1839, a grand complimentary banquet to his Imperial Highness.

Among the guests were Viscount Melbourne, then Prime Minister; the Duke of Wellington, senior Field-Marshal of Russia; the Marquis of Londonderry; the Earl of Durham; Viscount Torrington; Lord Stuart de Rothsay; Sir Henry Hardinge, and the well-known Lord Palmerston.

After the usual introductory toasts, the health of the Emperor Nicholas was proposed among the greatest enthusiasm.

M. Pozzo di Borgo, the famous Russian Ambassador of Italian origin, in returning thanks alluded to the important alliance between England and Russia, which doubtless would exist for centuries to come. He remarked that in spite of all the obstacles and difficulties which were continually presented by France to frustrate their amity, he firmly believed that wisdom, frankness, and above all, *strength*, would effectually overcome all French machinations and intrigues.

Alexander's health having been drank amidst deafening cheers, he astonished the company by the ease and elegance with which he expressed himself in the English language. In a short and pithy speech he declared he never could forget the complaisance and kind reception he had met with in this country, and he vowed that no exertion on his part should be spared to continue the friendly relations between Great Britain and Russia.

Viscount Melbourne, in an elaborate speech, passed in review the various visits of the autocrats of Russia to these shores—Peter the Great, who, by the poets of the day, was compared to Achilles, to Evander; Alexander I, a man to whose energy, to whose enlightened politics and character this country owed an everlasting debt of gratitude; also, the Emperor Nicholas, a man of honor, of truth and justice—and now that of his son, the heir to the throne, as being an additional pledge and security to the maintenance of peace and concord between England and Russia; two nations formed to love, esteem and admire each other; two nations whose discord and dissension would convulse the civilized world to its center.

The Duke of Wellington congratulated himself upon the fact that the adjournment of the House of Commons enabled him to partake of this grand demonstration. He could not but feel proud of the distinction conferred upon him as Field Marshal of Russia by the Emperor Alexander I, whose friendship he had the happiness to enjoy, and which was also continued by the present Emperor Nicholas. He expressed a hope that the power of "capital and enterprise" would always perpetuate peace and concord between the two nations.

Lord Palmerston, on this occasion, preserved a solemn silence.

With Lord Londonderry's toast to the Empress mother the entertainment concluded, and a few days afterwards Alexander bade adieu to the Court of London, leaving behind him an impression from all classes that he possessed one of the most generous hearts. Amongst the numerous recipients of his bounty may be mentioned six hundred Polish refugees, whom he allowed to receive twelve shillings per week so long as they remained exiled. On the 31st of May he left Mivart's Hotel and embarked for the Rhine.

On his journey to St. Petersburg he again visited the petty Court of Darmstadt, where he passed several days in the charming society of the daughters of the Grand Duke.

CHAPTER VII.

Matrimonial Projects of Nicholas—Refusal by the Court of Vienna—Policy of Peter the Great in effecting Alliances with German Princesses—Alexander departs for Warsaw—His Illness en route—Popular Reception at Darmstadt—The Princess Mary and the Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden—Relation of Alexander II. to Napoleon III.—Dinner at Kronenstein—Betrothal of Alexander and Mary—Return to St. Petersburg—Nicholas at Frankfort—Proclamation of Mary to the Emperor—Imperial sojourn at Rome—Portrait of Alexander II.—Aspect of Darmstadt—Depravity of Alexander and his Companions—The Prince of Leiningen—Conversion of Mary to the Greek faith—Alexander is offended and refuses the Chancellorship of Darmstadt.

Nicholas ardently desired to enter into negotiations with the Court of Vienna to effect an alliance between his son and an Austrian Archduchess. For some short time he augured a favorable result from his confidential propositions to the house of Hapsburg; but the magical influence of Metternich over the Emperor Francis ultimately prevailed, and Nicholas received with rage the intelligence that his offers must be declined.

Finding all chances destroyed in this quarter, he directed Alexander to visit the more inferior courts of Germany with a view of seeking a wife.

By virtue of the will of Peter the Great, it is imperative that Princes of Russia should marry German Princesses, so that the weaker States may always, by family ties, seek the protection of Russia, in the event of continental struggles. In the sixth paragraph of this imperishable testament, it is expressly decreed that the wives of the Russian Princes are always to be chosen among German Princesses, to augment the family relations and "to bind the interests of Germany to our cause by increasing our influence." On the other hand Germany, the nursery-ground for royal aspirants of wedlock, has never suffered from a deficiency in either sex, and Russia being the goal of the ambition of all its monarchs, they naturally desire, at any sacrifice, to win her favor. Knowing well that their thrones are mere bubbles, they are necessitated, for their own safety, to seek in family ties that protection, without which they would speedily be overthrown.

On the 17th of March, 1840, Alexander, for the second time, left St. Petersburg on his travels, accompanied by several general officers and his tutor, Schukowsky. During his journey to Warsaw he was seized with an attack of dysentery, which at one time was feared might prove fatal. Having recovered he departed for Kalisch and Dresden, where his pale and debilitated appearance created some uneasiness. He afterwards visited Weimar, Frankfort, and arrived on the 12th of April at the grand ducal palace of Darmstadt, escorted by M. de Trotta, the adjutant of the Grand Duke Ludwig. His entrance was a complete triumphal march from the Louisenplatz to the Barriere of the Main; the whole populace had crowded to receive him. The exciting effects of the enthusiasm expressed by the people could not conceal from their eyes the results of his late sufferings, and by a strange coincidence the object of his visit to this Court—the Princess Mary—was also laboring under the effects of a severe cold caught at a ball given by the Grand Duchess Stephanie, at her palace in Mannheim. This dowager Duchess of Baden, who for many years maintained a quiet and unobserved position in the fashionable world, has recently gained a great prominency by reason of her relation as aunt to Napoleon III. Mary's mother, Wilhelmine of Baden, was also a native of this Dukedom; a daughter of the same petty Duke Charles Ludwig, whose eldest daughter married Alexander I of Russia. Though both Princesses were of exceedingly easy morals, (Wilhelmine, Mary's own mother, publicly entertained liaisons with her Grand Equerry, DeGrancy, a French emigrant, etc., etc.) the political jealousy between the Empires of France, Austria and Prussia, exercised a great influence in the resolving upon this match. On the 16th of April, at a private dinner party in the summer residence of Kranichstein, Alexander, who had become desperately enamoured of the young Princess Mary, (de Grancy!) formally asked her hand of the Grand Duke. His offer was immediately embraced by the weak Ludwig, who caused the betrothal to be announced in the official gazette. The same evening the betrothed presented themselves to the public at the opera, where the young pair were received with great acclamations.

On the 19th of June the Emperor Nicholas, with the Empress, arrived from St. Petersburg at Frankfort to meet the bride. They alighted at the Ducal Palace, when Alexander presented to his father his future wife. Mary impressed with awe on approaching the monarch whom all Europe feared, sank on her knees, but Nicholas, perceiving her confusion, raised the trembling girl to his arms and embraced her cordially. After a short sojourn the imperial family left for Biberich and Ems, where the Marquis de Custine thus describes the appearance of the bridegroom Alexander:

"The Hereditary Grand Duke has just arrived at Ems, preceded by ten or twelve carriages and followed by a numerous suite. I found myself at the side of the Grand Duke, among the curious crowd, as he descended from his carriage. Before entering the house he stood for a long time at the door of the baths in conversation with a Russian lady, so that I had time to examine him. He looks his exact age, which is twenty. His person is tall but a little too stout for so young a man. His features would be fine, were it not for a pufiness that impairs his physiognomy. His face is round, but rather German than Russian, and suggests what the Emperor Alexander must have been at the same age, without, however in any way recalling the Kalmuck type.

"The look has many phases to pass through ere it will assume its definitive character. The habitual humor it now denotes is mild and benevolent. Between the ready smile of the eyes and the constant contraction of the mouth there is however a discrepancy that bespeaks very moderate frankness, and perhaps some internal grief. The chagrin of youth, the age when happiness is man's natural due, is a secret always the better kept that is a mystery even to the sufferer. The Prince's expression is one of kindness; his step is light and gracefully noble—truly that of a prince. His whole being wears the impress of perfect good breeding. If he should ever reign he will make himself obeyed, not by terror, but by the attraction of his inherent grace; unless the necessities that cling to a Russian Emperor's duty should alter his character as well as his position * * * * I have again seen the Hereditary Grand Duke, and have had a long and close examination of him. He was not dressed in uniform, which gives him a stiff and swollen look. The ordinary costume suits him much better. His manners are agreeable, his gait noble, and without the stiffness of the soldier; and the peculiar grace that distinguishes him recalls the singular charm belonging to the Sclavonian race. There is not the vivacious passion belonging to the warm countries, nor the imperturbable coldness of the Nord; but a mixture of Southern simplicity, with Scandinavian melancholy. The Sclavonians are white Arabs. The Grand Duke is more than half German, but there are German Sclavonians in Mecklenburg, as well as in some parts of Holstein and Prussia.

"Notwithstanding his youth, the Prince's face is not so agreeable as his figure. His complexion has lost its freshness; it is visible that he is a sufferer. The eyelid droops over the outer corner of the eye with a melancholy betraying already the cares of more advanced age. His pleasing mouth is not without sweetness, and his Grecian profile recalls the medals of the antique or the portraits of the Empress Catharine; but beneath that air of kindness, almost always conferred by beauty, youth and German blood, it is impossible not to recognize a force of dissimulation that terrifies one in so young a man. This trait is, doubtless, the seal of destiny, and makes me believe that the Prince is fated to ascend the throne. His voice has a melodious tone, a thing rare in his family, and a gift he has received from his mother.

"He stands out among the younger men of his suite without anything to stamp the distance observable between them, unless it be the perfect grace of his whole person. Grace always denotes an amiable turn of mind; so much of the soul enters into the gait, the expression of the physiognomy, and the attitude of the man. The one under examination is at once imposing and agreeable. Russian travelers had spoken to me of his beauty as a phenomenon; and it would have struck me more but for this exaggeration. Such as he is, the Grand Duke still seemed to me one of the finest models of a *Prince* that I had ever met."

So far the French royalist, Monsieur de Custine.

Shortly afterwards the Emperor Nicholas was compelled to return to Russia to assist in preparing a military expedition against Khiva, beyond the Caspian. The Empress, who was afflicted with nervous debility, remained at Ems to recruit her strength; while our Grand Duke, with his bride Mary, returned to her father's palace at Darmstadt. Alexander and his gay companions soon transformed this peaceful German town into a little Paris. Their fêtes, their orgies, their midnight revels, in the true Muscovite style, completely unsettled the good Teutonic citizens. The *chevaliers d'industrie* from all the neighboring watering-places, from Hamburg, Ems, Wiesbaden and Baden-Baden, flocked to Darmstadt, with the view of making rapid fortunes. The town abounded with gamblers from all countries in the world. No respectable female could show herself in the streets without fear of being grossly insulted, and, however servile the feelings of the good citizens were, they seemed rather annoyed at the disgraceful conduct of the imperial suite. The guests might often be seen sitting at the open windows of the hotels, with their legs exposed, in true Yankee style; and when, attracted by so strange a spectacle, a mob had assembled, the Russians greeted them with howls and yells of the most savage nature. Afterwards, as an *amende honorable*, they would throw handfuls of coppers among the crowd. The scrambling and confusion caused them much merriment; but, determined to have genuine sport, pegs, glasses, bottles and other missiles were included in the donations, which, of course, produced several broken heads among the recipients of their bounties. The police, who were generally present at these amusements, regarded the discomfiture of the mob with the greatest *nonchalance*, and even appeared to participate in the delight of the Muscovites. Similar scenes were of frequent occurrence, and are even still fresh in the memory of the inhabitants of Darmstadt.

Envoys from the Courts of Europe arrived to congratulate the young Grand Duke upon his approaching marriage. The Queen of England commissioned her relative, the Prince of Leiningen, to represent her on this occasion. One of the greatest obstacles which presented itself to the happiness of Mary was the necessity that she should renounce the Protestant and embrace the Greek faith. Her father, however, who was not so scrupulous in religious matters, soon convinced her by force of persuasion and argument of her folly; and, accordingly, she received with good grace a member of the Church who had been expressly sent from St. Petersburg to effect her conversion. And thus the descendant of Philip the Magnanimous, the staunch upholder and defender of Luther, deserted that faith for which her great ancestor had so vigorously fought and bled!

Notwithstanding the uncourteous and outrageous behavior of Alexander and his clique, the Mayor and Corporation of Darmstadt resolved at a municipal meeting, to present him with the freedom of the city. They prepared in an elaborate manner a magnificent diploma, even at very great cost, certifying his title to the privileges of their ancient borough. But Alexander, for some unknown cause, refused this proffered honor, and the mayor and corporation had to swallow their chagrin.

Satiated with the fêtes and pleasures of Darmstadt, Alexander expressed his determination of completing his tour, and, leaving his bride in the care of his mother, who had engaged to take the charge of conducting her to St. Petersburg, accompanied by his suite he took leave of the Duke Ludwig, his present father-in-law.

In the month of November, having visited nearly all the towns of importance in Germany, he returned to St. Petersburg, where his bride had already arrived under the care of his mother.

(To be continued.)

JOHN PHENIX PROMOTED.—Among the promotions made by the President, since the adjournment of the Senate, we find the following:

First Lieutenant, George H. Derby, to be Captain, July 1, 1860, he having served "fourteen years continuous service as Lieutenant."

We take off our hat to you, Captain John Phenix, and in the language of the lamented Squibob, subscribe ourself "yours respectively."

RAILROADS ALMOST ANNIHILATING SPACE.—A traveler "by rail," between New York city and New Orleans, writes that he took breakfast at Rochester, N. Y., dinner at Erie, Penn., and supper at Cleveland, Ohio; then breakfast the next morning at Seymour, Ind., dinner at Olney, Ill., and breakfast the next morning at Columbus, Ky., being only one meal in each of these large States, as he swept through them—having left Chambers street at 5 P. M. one day, and arrived in Cleveland at 5:20 P. M. on the next; making the whole distance traveled, 600 miles, in twenty-four hours and twenty minutes, and passing through the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky.

THE SEWING MACHINE.—Read Messrs. Alfred Munroe & Co.'s advertisement of the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine, and see if we are not right in calling it The Sewing Machine. Simple, swift and universal in its application, what more can be said for it, except that Messrs. Munroe & Co. guarantee it superior to any other? And the price only $35, though they may be had at other rates ranging up to $125.

THY THEIN.—We see it constantly and persistently announced that the Patent Yoke Shirts are superior to any other range. The mere fact of this style being patented is not in itself a certain guarantee of its superiority, but the adoption of that style by such a house as Alfred Munroe & Co., is certainly a pretty strong recommendation. At any rate it is easy to step into the Iron Palace and test the question by ordering a dozen of them. We think the probability of an unusually good fit would be very strong.

STILL A CHANCE.—Parties looking out for bargains have still an opportunity, as Mr. Broseman has not yet entirely sold out of his present stock. If good bargains cannot be had there it will be difficult to find them at this time.

SHIRTS.—Until the 4th of August prox. gentlemen will have an opportunity of purchasing, not only shirts, but under garments, hosiery, etc., at but little more than half the usual prices. Mr. S. N. Moody advertises to sell off during that time at actual cost prices, previously to taking an account of stock and starting for the North.

WIRE SAFES, CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, ETC.—These articles, as also Shell and Ivory Combs, Pearl and other Fans, have been just received from Paris by Messrs. P. & L. Pilié, and are advertised by them at very low rates.

RAISINS AND NUTS.—Messrs. Cochran & Hall, Nos. 33 New Levee and 31 Fulton street, advertise to-day for sale Malaga raisins, Brazil nuts, filberts, walnuts and almonds; also, Canton ginger and Bicaroche.

DRINKABLES.—East India Pale Ale, London Stout, Imperial Port and Arnold's Punch, are advertised to-day by Mr. S. Wolff, corner Gravier and New Levee.

RATES OF FREIGHT TO MOBILE.—Shippers to Mobile will do well to read the advertisement of Mr. K. Geddes this morning, giving the tariff of rates.

WANTED.—See under this head the advertisement for a boy to attend a grocery at the corner of Thalia and Dryades streets.

$100 REWARD.—This amount is offered by Mr. C. L. Lester for the apprehension of one of his slaves, who ran away or stolen from his place in Terrebonne parish. See advertisement.

(Written for the New Orleans Crescent.)

THE BABY.

BY MARY ASHLEY.

She is the blithest, brightest bird,
The sweetest, winsomest little fay
That e'er a loveless bosom stirred
To own affection's potent sway.

Her locks are sunshine, softly curled
Above a brow they love to kiss;
Her eyes, twin stars from other world,
Wand'ring in wonder over this.

Her cheeks are roses, sweet and fair,
Where dimples flit like busy bees:
Oh! may the life she's born to bear
Know blossoms thornless e'er as these.

For home she's one continual song—
A sunny dispellant of care;
A star—a hope—a thornless crown,
To earth a heaven—to heaven a prayer.

LETTER FROM CRESCENTA.

PIKE COUNTY, MISS., July 18, 1860.

Dear Crescent—You will perceive from the heading of this that your old friend Crescenta has once again left your sunny city in search of a cooler place; but, oh, me, I have so far sought in vain. The extreme heat, combined with my usual indolence when in the country, has hitherto prevented my writing to you. You can't imagine how terribly lazy the country air makes me. Lolling all day in a hammock under the shade of some immense hickory trees, I sent to Homesville on the 4th, ult., to gather, by proxy, items for my first. But your graceful correspondent, Nux, was a little too fast for me, and, Micawber-like, "I've been waiting for something to turn up." But alack and alas, not even a pig has been killed by the cars for me to polish up into a thrilling sketch, à la New York Ledger, for you.

The crops here have suffered from drouth until lately—but for the past two weeks we have been in semi-weekly reception of thunder showers, that have done "right smart" service to the corn and cotton, washing away from the latter a small insect that in some sections completely covered the whole plant, stalk, leaf and flower. A gentleman, who has been through various parts of the State lately, told me that he found both cotton and corn in good condition, and that every farmer he had seen would raise corn enough for his own use, and many would have it to sell—so you see, the dry weather has not ruined everybody after all. The gardens have been the greatest sufferers, and even they have only been destroyed where not taken care of. When people are too careless or lazy to attend to their vegetable garden, they deserve to want table necessaries, let alone table luxuries—and we generally find that it is laziness and carelessness at the foundation, where vegetables are wanting, in the country.

Do you not think, Crescent, it is bad policy for Southern papers to give publicity to Abolition letters, speeches, etc.? You only swell the number of their readers, inflate their author's vanity, and draw forth more and more virulent outrages from them, when if no notice was taken of them, and their insolent communications were suffered to fall to the ground in silent contempt, they would soon weary of writing and uttering unnoticed trash—we would have much less nonsense and bombast, and more room for real merit. There is one thing, however, in which we will have to yield the palm to the North, and that is enterprise and industry; had the Northern farmers one-third of the land that is here lying waste, they would produce more from it than our Southern planters do from all they possess—simply because they cultivate and attend to the soil, turning every inch of ground to some use, studying the proper mode of culture, the food each plant needs to thrive, and applying it to the soil; I would wager almost anything that the extreme Southern States do not possess three real clover and cultivated grass meadows in its whole extent; our farmers raising only a few fancy cattle for fairs and agricultural shows, take no care of their stock, letting them run at large in the woods to feed on crab-grass, or turning them into old fields that have been thrown out as too poor to raise crops upon. How can we expect to compete with people who will produce more butter and cheese from three cows apiece than we would had we forty each—it is an impossibility for anything to produce well that is not cared for well.

But enough! All my preaching won't alter things, and I see your columns are crowded and therefore will not compel you to curtail my letter to give it room. With many well wishes for your welfare, believe me now as of old

Your friend, CRESCENTA.

Louisiana Intelligence.

The Clinton Spirit of Thursday last says:

On Friday evening last we were visited with a very severe hail storm, accompanied by a tremendous wind, which did great damage, we are informed, in some parts of our parish.

The Feliciana Democrat of Saturday says:

The rains that fell during the past week, although copious, have been quite partial in their character. Thus, while we hear some of our planters speak of a sufficiency, others again are loud in their complaint of the want thereof. As a general thing, they all speak despondingly of the prospects of a good crop.

From the Iberville Sentinel of Saturday last we extract the following:

We had another fine rain on Monday last, and since then the heat of the weather has considerably moderated, particularly of nights. The crops at present, we learn, are in as favorable condition as could be expected from the severe drought of the past few months and the heat that has followed it.

On a night in February last, four citizens of this parish, without any previous notification or design, except what the desire and impulse of the moment influenced, suddenly found themselves together in the public highway. One had just finished his day's labor, and was on his way to his family and fireside. He was stopped by two others, one or both of whom, wished to cross the river to come to Plaquemine. There was no previous misunderstanding among them; in some few words, contradictions and high words passed between the first named person and one of the two last mentioned, when a third person was called up by the first to prove what he had advanced. The difficulty, however, increased, which resulted in the latter shooting the former, who died in about three days.

The deceased was Alfred Brown, his antagonist Joseph Houssieux; his friend, Jerome Sartorio, and Williams an employee of Brown, were the witnesses. Houssieux was committed to jail for murder. Before his trial came on Williams had died. Houssieux was tried and acquitted on the ground that Brown had struck him first. In his dying declaration, however, Brown asserted that he did not strike him at all. Since the trial, Sartorio, a witness for the defense, has also died; and now Houssieux himself, as will be seen elsewhere, has followed them to the tomb. It will add to the interest of these events, the fact that the physician that called in, a warm friend of Mr. Brown, who admonished him of his approaching end, also died a few weeks since. And all in the space of five months!

The Calcasieu Press of the 14th says:

The continued drought of some time past, has greatly damaged the corn crop of this parish, indeed in some parts it is an entire failure, and but few will exceed half a crop. The cotton crop will fall short of an average without a great change shortly.

The Mount Lebanon Baptist of the 12th has the following:

From accounts, early in the season, we were led to count on an abundant fruit crop; but from our observations in this and other parishes we have come to a different conclusion. It is a very short one, and the fruit looks small, late, and trifling.

There are no vegetables to be found in any of our gardens fit for the kitchen. All dried up, even okra, the hardiest of our garden esculents, has given it up, and produces no more pods till it rains.

Papa, I know what makes some folks call pistols horse pistols. "Why my son?" "Because they kick so." "Mary, put that boy to bed, he is so sharp he will cut somebody."

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

LATER FROM PIKE'S PEAK.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND EXPRESS.

(BY THE NATIONAL AND AMERICAN LINES.)

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—The Overland Pike's Peak Express, bringing advices from Denver City to the 15th inst., has arrived at St. Joseph, Mo.

An advance division of U. S. troops from Camp Floyd passed on route to Arizona.

New and rich gold mines have been discovered one hundred miles west of the California gulch.

LATER FROM SYRIA.

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS AT SIDON.

BOSTON, July 21.—A letter to the Boston Traveller says, Leach, the last stronghold of the Christians at Lebanon, had been captured and destroyed by fire.

The inhabitants were flying in all directions.

It was rumored that Sidon had been destroyed, and 2,500 Christians had been massacred.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

The New Almaden Case.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Mr. Reverdy Johnson and Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana, left in the steamship North Star for Aspinwall, whence they go to California to argue the New Almaden case.

Arrival of the sloop-of-war Preble.

PENSACOLA, July 21.—The United States sloop of war Preble, of the Home Squadron, has arrived at this port from a cruise in the Gulf of Mexico.

The Preble reports that the sloop St. Louis and a small steamer are on their way to this port.

Sailing of the Fulton.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The United States mail steamship Fulton left her dock at noon to-day for Southampton.

The Fulton will call off Cape Race to take the latest advices received at that point by telegraph.

She took out the New Orleans mails for Europe of the 17th, and the telegraphic dispatches of the 20th.

She also took out $600,000 in specie on freight.

Departure of the Glasgow.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Mail Company's steamship Glasgow left this port at 12 M. for Liverpool.

She took out $100,000 in specie on freight.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The Cotton market closed dull; the sales amounted to 500 bales at 10¾c. for Middling Uplands. The Flour market closed dull; the sales amounted to 9750 barrels; Superfine State selling at $3 15 to $3 40. Corn closed dull; there were 21,000 bushels sold at prices ranging from 60 to 62c. Pork closed quiet; the sales added up 2200 bbls. at $19 37½ to $19 50 for Mess. Lard closed firm; the sales sum up 500 bbls. at 13 to 13½c. per pound. Coffee is firm; there were 1000 sacks sold at 15¾c. per pound for Java, and 12½c. for Maracaibo. Sugar closed firm at an advance of ¼c. on the week; the sales amounted to 2250 hhds. at 6¾ to 7¾c. per pound.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—The Flour market closed dull and unsettled. Accurate quotations cannot be given. Corn closed dull but quiet at previous rates. Oats are buoyant and were sold at 37½ to 38c. per bushel. Pork is steady; there were 400 bbls. sold at $19 per bbl. for Mess. Whisky is selling at 17c. per gallon. Groceries are generally unchanged.

The Weather at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—The weather has for the past two days been very warm. The thermometer yesterday stood at 100 to 104 degrees above zero. The mercury stood at 100° ...

River Intelligence.

The Mississippi river at this point is falling with eleven feet of water to Cairo.

LOUISVILLE, July 21.—The Ohio river at this point is falling, with three feet nine inches of water in the canal, by the mark.

Mr. Everett's Position.

LETTER FROM HON. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL.

Mr. Everett, says the New York Times, has apparently been authorizing a declaration of his present views on the slavery question. A gentleman in Eutaw, Alabama, seeing the charges of unsoundness made against him by some Southern journals, cut out several of these notices and sent them to Mr. Everett, asking that some notice might be taken of them. In answer to that communication, the following letter was received, not from Mr. Everett, but from the President of the Massachusetts State Central Committee of the Constitutional Union Party, Leverett Saltonstall, and this is, we presume, the same letter read by Mr. Taylor on the stand during his speech here:

BOSTON, June 18, 1860.—*Dear Sir*: Your letter of the 12th was received by Mr. Everett this day. When he accepted the nomination of the Baltimore Union Convention, it was in the understanding that the correspondence which might grow out of it should devolve on the Union Committee here. Your letter of the 12th has accordingly been placed in my hands, and as you request an answer that will reach you by return of mail, I have but a few moments to prepare it.

The Compromise measure of 1850 were regarded, and have been supported by conservative men at the North, as a fair and practicable basis of united political action between the two great sections of the country. To those measures Mr. Everett gave his full concurrence.

The papers inclosed in your letter, viz: the resolves of the Massachusetts Legislature, Mr. Borden's letter, and Mr. Everett's reply, date from the year 1839. They were brought before the Senate of the United States in 1841, at the time of his nomination as Minister to England, and made the ground of a motion for its rejection. Henry Clay opposed that motion with great warmth, and said, "that if, through the influence of the South, the appointment of a man of Mr. Everett's known conservative opinions was rejected, the Union was already dissolved." At the close of a fervid speech by Rufus Choate in support of Mr. Everett's appointment, the Hon. W. C. Preston exclaimed, "I am afraid I have committed myself to vote against him, but by Heaven he shall not be rejected." Mr. Preston was afterwards heard to say that "he regretted that vote more than any ever given by him." Mr. Everett's nomination as the first Minister to China, two years later, was, I believe, unanimously confirmed in the same Senate, of which Mr. Vice-President King and Mr. Calhoun were members. His nomination as Secretary of State on the death of Mr. Webster was unanimously confirmed in 1852. In the following year he was elected by the conservative members of the Legislature of Massachusetts to the Senate of the United States.

Mr. Everett's views with reference to the sectional agitation now distracting the country, if left in any doubt by his own course, are sufficiently shown by the bitter hostility of the entire anti-slavery press. They were reaffirmed, to the great ac