New Orleans Daily Crescent.

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

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SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1860.

Double-Sheet Crescent.

This mammoth sheet will again issue on Monday morning next, and be replete with reading matter in great variety and abundance.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

The gatherings yesterday on rue Carondelet were few and far between. A guard of brokers and factors were discernable here and there; but with all their united efforts, they could not squeeze an item. There was talk of the drouth, yet cotton is maturing rapidly, and forwarded to market by every boat in the lower trade, which trade means from the limits of the city of New Orleans to Vicksburg.

It is useless to disguise the reports of the effects of the drouth; they are visible to any one who pleases to and fro on the Jackson Railroad.

The Jackson Railroad is a fixed institution. It is hoped that Mr. Postmaster-General Holt will change the hours or the schedule of the roads at one or two connections, so that the great Northern mail can be delivered at our Post-Office at or about 9 o'clock A.M. This change would meet all the different connections; if not to New York, it would half-way.

Our community desire their letters at an earlier hour than the time given for the young roosters to crow. The general time for delivery of letters—half-past 12 o'clock—is too restricted. It is believed this hour can be arranged so that the mails can reach the Post-Office by 9 o'clock.

As there is a good deal of talk here and there who should be the incumbent of the Post Office in this city, we have to recommend our old citizen, Nicholas G. Hall, who has been in the Post-Office for many years. Mr. Hall was largely engaged in commercial pursuits for many years in our city, say from 1816 to 1830, and more recently in other commercial pursuits. However, we are not aware that our recommendation will have much influence at Washington City; yet, as we have as much feeling, and as great an interest in the prosperity of New Orleans, we feel no diffidence whatever in recommending citizen Hall.

We have had reports that an eminent medical gentleman had received the honors of the office, with appointment thereof. We are not aware that the paltry compensation of four thousand dollars per annum would be an inducement for him to take the trouble and turmoils of the New Orleans Post-Office. *Mais nous verrons.*

There was some talk about cotton, and that it had been blighted from the want of rain. The advices from the uplands are not all of a discouraging nature. From personal observation, there has been great blighting here and there; but to what extent of country this remark will apply, we only can say from hence to Jackson, Miss., on the line of the railroad. The corn crop, or what would have been a crop, is gone; the stalks will make fodder, and that is about all we can say.

By reference to our marine list, it will be observed there were several bales of new crop cotton received from Red river. What effect these several bales, at this early period of the season, will have on the Liverpool and Manchester trade, remains to be divulged.

The Australasian was to leave Liverpool on the 24th of July for New York. The Europa of the 25th will be due at Halifax on or about Wednesday next. One of the Western steamers may arrive in the St. Lawrence between now and Monday next, with dates to the 25th of July.

To-day is the day of the exodus of our citizens. There are several ways of leaving the city for the next forty-eight hours. There is the Opelousas Railroad, which goes West; there are the local roads and steamboats for up or down the Coast. The Jackson Railroad offers three communications to-day—say at 6 o'clock this morning, 3 o'clock this afternoon, and 6 o'clock P. M. Travelers and excursionists can go almost anywhere by this road, and return on Monday morning. The Jackson Railroad is, in fact, a local as well as a general institution. They can put a traveler or passenger through to any point in the United States almost in no time. The road is exceedingly well managed. The managers will put a man, woman or child through in less than no time, as was manifested on Thursday last. An axle-tree broke beyond Summit, Miss., which caused a detention of two hours and a quarter, yet the train came through in four hours and ten minutes from Summit, 108 miles, making fifteen stoppages to receive and land passengers—tolerable quick traveling for this part of the country. The speed occasioned raised an immensity of dust and a tremendous thirst, which (the thirst) was duly met by the freedom of ice-water, which is half-hourly dispensed to travelers on this road; and, being rather late in the day, many of the passengers succumbed to Morpheus, among whom was one of our most respected shipping merchants, who was confoundedly alarmed when he was awakened on arrival at the depot, thinking the train had struck a snag. But the running of that train on Thursday night was a great feat, taking the fifteen stoppages into consideration. If the dust did'nt fly, the lady passengers were greatly mistaken in the color of their crinoline on arrival.

After talking the above, Col. Lonsdale sends us his weekly coffee circular. It looks confounded short. Stock of the berry on hand 2247 bags in our market; price of prime, 14c. This is presumed to be for a dray load, as there are no ship loads at hand. There is no mistake, we are going to be short of coffee. According to the average yearly and daily consumption and sales, say of last year, there is now on hand a supply equivalent to four and a half days' requirements.

YOUNG BELL RINGERS.—Members are particularly requested to observe the notification of a meeting to be held this evening. It is the regular weekly meeting, and the importance of members forming habits of punctuality in attending must be apparent to every one. In many cases some little inconvenience will be felt in being present, but a true sense of manliness carries through its engagements independently of trifling impediments. The *esprit du corps* must be kept up.

BERATTA AT MISSISSIPPI CITY.—The prizes to be distributed at the approaching Tegarden Hotel Regatta, may be seen at Messrs. Hyde & Goodrich's.

OFF ON A JAUNT.—Our friend Tracy Robinson, General Agent of the Mississippi Central Railroad, left the city yesterday afternoon on a jaunt North and East, some recreation no doubt being necessary after his arduous labors of the past winter and spring. Our good wishes accompany him.

A GOOD THING FOR WARM WEATHER.—Our thanks are due to Mr. A. H. Neal, of 317 Walnut street, Philadelphia, for a sample of the celebrated Ambrosia Whisky. Our sampling editor has given it a fair trial, pronounced it the pure "juice of the Rye," and charged us to recommend it to our readers as an extremely good thing to take during warm weather. We took "forty drops," and agree with him entirely. Mr. Neal is prepared to supply the trade with the Ambrosia at low prices and on good terms.

THE BEST SORT OF COOKING STOVE.—All housekeepers wanting a stove which will cook with the greatest economy, simplicity, and, at the same time, perfection, would do well to read Rice Brothers & Co's advertisement of the Charter Oak Cooking Stove.

MESSRS. MONTGOMERY & SMITH sell this day at 12 o'clock, at the St. Charles Exchange, two very likely young negro men—one also likely negro woman. They will be sold without reserve in order of Superior Ct. For particulars, see advertisement.

DIRECT TRADE FOR THE SOUTH.

THE DESTINY OF NEW ORLEANS.

A writer in the Baltimore Exchange discusses the subject of direct trade between our Southern cities and the European ports in a manner which should attract the attention of our commercial citizens, as well in New Orleans as in the other cities of the South. It is evident that the writer is intimately familiar with the subject that he discusses; that he has made it his especial study; that his views are well matured, and are eminently sagacious and practical. He shows that there is not now, and never will be, any rivalry, in a commercial sense, between the principal Southern cities; that the trade areas of all are different; and that, by a judicious combination of their interests, the best results will follow to all of them. Especially does he speak of the future of New Orleans; and when a disinterested person like the writer, living at so great a distance, and without any special interest in our future, predicts that New Orleans will eventually be "*an imperial city*," it becomes a matter of surprise, indeed, that our own people should not more fully appreciate their present advantages and their bright prospects for the future. But we are detaining our readers from the article alluded to, which contains food for serious thought, and which is worthy of attentive and thorough consideration:

It only requires New Orleans to join Baltimore and Charleston in the practical realization of direct trade to carry this great measure to the benefit of each city, and, at the same time, for the benefit of the whole South. There is indeed no rivalry between New Orleans, Charleston and Baltimore. These cities represent distinct and independent interests, and should act in harmony. If, possibly, their enterprising merchants should come in competition, it will be an honorable rivalry of individuals, and only serve to strengthen the great "trade alliance" which ought to exist at the South. The German States have their Commercial League or Zolverein. In that League are embraced cities having different and opposing interests. Bremen and Hamburg are within a stone's throw of each other. Yet we behold a unity of action, a cordiality of sentiment and a spirit of common enterprise which has made the three Hanseatic cities a commercial power in Europe. Why should not the whole South combine in a common cause, and have, through the force of public opinion, and by the aid and sanction of State policy, practically a Zolverein?

Why should not Baltimore, Charleston, Memphis and New Orleans combine for the common good? There exists a strong association in New Orleans, one in Texas, one in Georgia, and the City Council of Baltimore has just appointed a committee to correspond with these. The Zolverein, at its next annual meeting, will take this trade association under special consideration, and if a spirit of harmony prevails and a common policy is agreed on, vast results may come of this agitation, and sooner than many expect. It may be very well for New York to affect an unconcern at all this, but it is no light matter when the Zolverein of Germany proposes a trade alliance with the Southern States of America.

It is evident that New Orleans occupies a special position, and has a special destiny. The great trade development of New Orleans will be in Louisiana, Southern Mississippi, Southern Arkansas, Texas, Mexico, and so on to the Pacific coast, including, of course, the West Indies. *This trade alone will make her an imperial city.* The trade of Charleston is in South Carolina, Georgia, the southern counties of North Carolina and Tennessee, North Alabama, Florida, and a certain portion of the Cuba trade. The trade area of Baltimore is Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, North Tennessee, and the northern counties of North Carolina, Memphis, and the trade of which that city is the center. Baltimore also has a heavy grip upon the trade of the West, including Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis.

You will appreciate, therefore, that in any trade combination or Southern Zolverein, the three leading cities would have an immense special area under their influence from natural causes. That there would always continue to be local rivalries, no one can doubt; but the common measure would be too great for any isolate attack. Nor, folk would, under such a system, become what nature designed her to be, a great packet station.

Now, I believe, the first step for a cordial union between New Orleans and Baltimore has been taken. The Commercial Fair, or European Trade Sales, of which so much has been said in Europe, as well as America, are about to be practically carried out. A preliminary "exhibition" of Belgian, French and German merchandise, etc., is to be held in Macon, Georgia, in December. That occasion will be selected for bringing the planters, as well as the friends of the measure, together in a common association, and the Georgia exhibition will be followed by two trade sales, one in Baltimore and the other in New Orleans. The Commercial Fair in New Orleans will be held in the winter months, while the Baltimore Trade Sale will come off in the summer months. The leaders of the New Orleans and Baltimore movement have agreed to combine influences. This looks well, and I have no doubt Charleston will soon do the same.

One word as to the part the cotton planters are to play in this movement or trade revolution. Charles Sumner, in his late speech at the Cooper Institute, in New York, gave a characterization of the cotton planters which is worth repeating. After alluding to the fact that the North was gradually surrounding the cotton planters, Sumner asks his hearers if they are aware of the "wealth," in negro property alone, in the hands of 350,000 gentlemen in the slave States, all being common in interest, in political policy, and in their social and political destiny? He stated truly that this wealth in negro property, not estimating lands or tenements at all, amounted to $2,000,000,000.

Mr. Sumner then alluded to the other fact that, of this 350,000 slave owners 91,000 were "leaders," to be reached once a week by mail, and formed in fact, "a mammoth joint stock company, before which the United States Bank pales into insignificance." Mr. Sumner is right. The Bank is not far distant when these 91,000 capitalists will be organized and impatient for action. The press of the South is united on the question. The State Legislatures are with us in overwhelming majorities. This material "sectional" question of direct trade has grown to exact proportion with the Seward's party at the North. The conflict must come, and when it takes place our enemies will find that 5,000,000 bales of cotton, organized through an association representing planters as well as merchants, will be quite a match for Abolitionism.

In this struggle, Baltimore must, in her own interest, or from a sense of duty, take part. And now that New Orleans is moving, there is nothing whatever to prevent a common effort, in which both cities, in conjunction with Charleston, may lead the Southern people forward to the rapid realization of

DIRECT TRADE.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Holly Springs (Mississippi) Union says:

During the speech of Hon. B. D. Nabors, at the Court-house on Saturday night, a Breckinridge follower present passed out of the room, and as he reached the door was heard to say: "I'll I stay here any longer that Bell man will ring me into his party—I'll leave." And thus he closed his ears to the truth.

The Louisville Journal inhumanly recommends the Democratic papers to publish just now a few elaborate articles upon their favorite proposition, that the Democratic party is the only national party in the country.

Mr. Miller, the Postmaster at Columbus, Ohio, has been removed from office. Cause—he was for Douglas for President.

The Cumberland (Md.) Alleganian, having been purchased by the Douglas men, the Bulletin, a neutral paper published in that town, hat raised the flag of Breckinridge and Lane.

A great Bell and Everett meeting was held in Roxbury, Massachussets, last Wednesday. Six hundred delegates were present from Boston. Delegations were present also from several of the surrounding towns. The report of the meeting fills six of the broad columns of the Boston Courier.

The clerks in the Departments are called upon to "bleed" for the good cause. Not less than $15 per man they are asked to contribute to the Democratic party.

Mr. Brown, member of Congress from Kentucky, has written a letter in favor of Douglas and Johnson. He is preparing to stump his district.

Secretary Thompson yesterday headed the Breckinridge subscription list with $500. Postmaster-General Holt indignantly refused to subscribe a cent. Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, therefore, does not seem to be a unit. [Cor. Phil. Ledger, 28th.

Mr. Bell is a large stockholder. When such is the case, it is useless for Democratic politicians to attempt to humbug the Southern people into the belief that he is opposed to the protection of slavery. Would a sane man burn his own barn, or destroy his own property? Neither would Mr. Bell favor any legislation that would tend to lessen his tenure upon these two hundred negroes which he possesses, and which should be a sufficient guarantee of his fidelity to Southern interests. [Tuskegee Republican.

They had a glorious Bell and Everett meeting at Macon, Miss., on the 22d inst. The Beacon, a neutral paper, thus speaks of it:

It is not our intention to espouse any cause in our editorial capacity in Southern canvasses, but we can very consistently state as a fact that the Bell and Everett meeting in this town on Monday last was the most enthusiastic one we have ever seen in Macon. The attendance was very large, and the speakers kept the audience so well entertained that the Town Hall was crowded the whole time of the meeting, which was prolonged several hours.

IMPROMPTU GATHERING.—There was a gathering on Saturday night of the young men of this city friendly to the election of Bell and Everett. It took place at the City Hall, and was an impromptu affair. An hour or two served to rally quite a large and a most enthusiastic gathering. The meeting was preliminary to one on Wednesday night, when a Young Men's Bell and Everett Association is to be formed, and an organization completed for active efforts during the canvass. [Natchez Courier.

A NEW GAME.—Dr. Bard, of Louisiana, made a speech the other night at Vicksburg, in which he intimated that though Mr. Soulé had been invited by the friends of Douglas and Johnson to speak in that city, he would not be permitted to address an audience, and that no friend of Mr. Douglas ought to be permitted to speak in Vicksburg. [Ibid.

Hon Edward King is nominated for Congress by the Constitutional Union party of Pennsylvania for the First District. The nomination was unanimous. This is the District now represented by Thomas B. Florence.

ANOTHER CHANGE.—The Eastern Sentinel, published at Marion Station, Lauderdale county, in this State, has come out for Bell and Everett. [Natchez Courier.

A grand Bell and Everett mass meeting is to be held to-day at Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Hon. Wm. H. Smith, formerly member of Congress from that District, is to be one of the speakers.

THE COLUMBUS MEETING.—The Bell and Everett meeting at Columbus, Miss., on Saturday last, the official report of which we publish this morning, was one of the noblest and most enthusiastic which we ever had the pleasure of witnessing. For several days prior to the time of holding the meeting, the Breckinridge Democracy had been predicting a failure, and vauntingly proclaimed that a Bell and Everett meeting could not be gotten up in Columbus. But they were doomed to a sad disappointment. The Court-house was crowded, and numbers were unable to gain an entrance.

The Union men contended, and the Breckinridge men admitted, that it was the largest political meeting ever held in Columbus. And sure we are, we never witnessed more genuine enthusiasm, never did we meet a more gallant and determined set of men. Until this meeting was held, the Union men of Columbus had no conception of their strength. They had no idea of the strong hold which the Union cause had upon the hearts and affections of the people, and they had no conception of the popularity of Bell and Everett with the people. And this is the case everywhere. Meetings are being held all through Mississippi, and everywhere our friends are surprised at the glorious results. A dozen good and true men in a village conclude to get up a Bell and Everett meeting; a simple notice is given, and behold, the people rush by hundreds and thousands to the appointed place, and a glorious and enthusiastic meeting, reminding one of the scenes of 1840, is the result. In not a single instance, we are told, has there been a failure. The truth is, there never was a lobby more than our cause, there never was a purer ticket than our ticket, and the people are beginning to know it. [Mobile Advertiser.

KEY-WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

[Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

KEY-WEST, July 26, 1860.

Mr. Editor—The information in my last about the bark Adela, of Boston, having taken fire off Matanzas and burned, and the crew arriving here, turns out, as I expected, all false. They were the crew of the slaver Montauk, which had landed her cargo, and they chartered a schooner to bring them here, but were drifted up the coast, and, falling in with a fishing smack, were brought down here for $10 apiece.

The ship Star of the Union, sent out by the Society, arrived here on the 17th inst., took in her cargo of slaves on the evening of the 18th and 19th, and sailed on the evening of the same day for Sinoo, Africa.

The total number received on board was three hundred and eighty-five. These were what remained of the cargo of the "unnamed" French bark. The entire number reshipped on board of the three vessels amounts to eleven hundred and thirty-eight. It is a question, what shall be done with future captives? Are they to be brought in here or to be sent to Boston? If the latter, we presume that the quarters now here will be removed. It is really a melancholy sight to wander among their deserted quarters, but a short time since so redolent of life and contentment. Now, no sound disturbs the monotonous break of the waters as it rolls on the shore.

I mentioned in my last that the ship South Side lost two Africans, by drowning, in transferring them aboard. I fear the loss was very much greater, although no certain data was had by counting after so disastrous an occurrence. The U. S. Marshal delivered at the gates of the depot three hundred and fifty-five in number to the captain, and had there been a seaworthy boat, and not overloaded, they would have arrived on board safe. There seems to be a want of common sense, at times, in such matters. The Star of the Union lost a man by the breaking of a pool rope. She has her deck covered with a continuous house over the hatches, with no means of ventilating the berth deck. This palpable crime was charged as criminal here, by leaving down the house. Her galley was unable to cook for such a force, and they had to purchase, by exchange, a large copper boiler.

We have been favored with occasional rain—a blessing much desired.

The Spanish schooner San Jose, Cortel, master, from Cardenas bound to Matanzas, was blown off and drifted up toward Cape Carramel, when, not knowing her whereabouts, he anchored; and the schooner G. G. Baker, Bernard, bound to Texas, passing by, he had a navigation from the schooner, and arrived here.

The steamer Barossa, a small affair in size, arrived here, on her way to Jacksonville. This is the boat which was to receive the negroes from the depot when a successful foray had been made by certain adventurous spirits.

The steamer Scottish Chief has been sold to Messrs. Fecnis & Spalding, of Tampa, for $6200.

Arrived, July 26, schooner G. G. Baker, Bernard, Philadelphia; Spanish schooner San Jose, Cortel, Cape Carramel; steamer Barossa, Ives, Cedar Keys; brig Huntress, Havana; smack Middleton, Havana; steamer Galveston, New Orleans. July 21, schooner Central America, Sea Harbor. July 23, schooner Adda, New York; smack Taylor, Havana; smack Latham, Havana. July 23, steamer Galveston, Havana; smack Dudley, Havana. July 24, U. S. steamer Mohawk; slave brig (Innominata) Lieut. Duncan captured on the 22d of Augulla—had just landed her cargo; schooner Eclipse, Cook, New York, eighteen days.

Sailed, July 26, bark Roqeta, Sagua la Grande; schooner Nonpareil, Havana; smack Beckwith; steamer Galveston, Havana; brig Huntress, Tampa. July 21, steamer Barossa, Jacksonville. July 22, Scottish Chief, Tampa Bay. July 24, U. S. steamer Water Witch.

Public Nuisances.

Mr. Editor—Allow me, through the medium of your useful paper, to call the attention of our city officers to the flagrant violation of our city ordinances respecting *awnings and signboards*, and to recommend our city voters hereafter to give the preference to *six footers* for Mayor, Aldermen, Street Commissioners, Chief of Police, etc.

In some locations an humble *four footer* is obliged to stoop or crawl by, pick up his hat every ten yards, and bless the executive officer of our tax-paying city.

The beauty of Canal street bids fair to be marred by this growing evil, unless it is soon checked.

A SUFFERER.

We coincide in the above remarks of our old and valued correspondent. We have now a good hat, (or what was a good hat,) which has been most shamefully used by signboards, awning-irons and other projectives over our sidewalks.

Another evil we have to complain of is the encumbering of many of the sidewalks with boxes, bales and casks of merchandise. It is of no use for merchants, traders and others, to be parading their business on the sidewalks. The proper course is to advertise in the newspapers, particularly the Daily Crescent, when and where all they have for sale will be promulgated to the world.

SWORD-FISH.—On Friday last seven sword-fish were caught and taken into Fall River, Massachusets, where, after being beheaded and cleaned, their aggregate weight proved to be 2165 pounds. Many of them fought desperately, and gave the fishermen much trouble to secure them.

ANTEDILUVIAN TREE.—In boring one of the salt mines at Saginaw, Michigan, the operators struck upon the trunk of a soft maple tree, at the depth of fifty-three feet below the present surface, and when they had bored through the trunk it was some little time before they struck the clay soil. Who can say how long since that tree grew on the surface of the earth?

YOUNG AMERICA BUMMERS.—See notice of officers elected.

An intelligent man—a stranger in our city—pointed to the jury in the Superior Court the other day, and wanted to know what them desperate-looking fellows were up for.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE seems to be universally welcomed by housekeepers wherever it goes; it is precisely the ready reliable adhesive substance needed for repairing furniture and household ware. [Ladies' Visitor, New York, September, 1859.

TRAVELING CORRESPONDENCE.

Trip to Austin—Anxiety of the Frontier not to be Conquered to the Uneasiness of the Capital of Texas—The Office-Holders always Frightened—Description of the City of Austin—Panorama of Beauty—Public Buildings—Newspapers—Society—Politics—The Ensuing Election—Old Sam Houston.

[Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS, July 24, 1860.

Mr. Editor—A trip of four days by steamship and stage has transferred your correspondent from the troubles of the frontier to the anxieties of the capital of the State of Texas, and it is really a doubtful question which are the most worried and perplexed at the aspect of affairs, those who live on the Rio Grande and fear the loss of their lives and property, or those who live in Austin and fear for the loss of their political positions. If I were called upon to express an opinion, however, I should say that the Austin folks are the most unenviable, for there is a continual apprehension, an unceasing dread. We on the frontier can provide against the attacks of Cortina and his bandits, or we can guard against any other physical evil; but what chance has the incumbent of a public office, whether by appointment or election, to guard against the blow which sends his head rolling into the basket of the decapitated? The smiles of friendship and the preferences of the people are fickle dependencies upon which to build the hopes of life, for a single act may mar the warmest attachment or dissolve the most popular support.

The State of Texas has reason to be proud of her capital, for a more beautiful location was never selected. It reminds me of the site of Jerusalem, enthroned upon her hundred hills, or of imperial Rome, throned upon the mountains of the Tiber. Austin is located on the Colorado river, in a valley of most surpassing loveliness, and the charm which nature has lent to the scene has been wonderfully assisted by the taste of the people, who have gradually collected in and around that capital. The city at present presents a straggling appearance, as if there was no order in the plan of its creation; but that arises from the fact that the design is, as yet, undeveloped by the lines of the houses. Land has been plenty, choice locations have been abundant, and those who have thus far improved in the neighborhood have paid more regard to site than to order. The houses are prettily built and well located, but they are so scattered that it is impossible to define the squares or streets. The same criticism prevails at Washington City, for a stranger entering the federal capital would never inspect the map of the town from the disorderly arrangements of the houses. But when the spaces are filled in, when the lines are closely drawn, and when the centers can be detected at a glance, the visitor will wonder at the elegance of that design which now only meets with some hawk's expression and general disappointment. Cities are not built in a day, and but few generations live to realize the schemes which the wise of their own time with daring and prescience affix to the record of the present to attest to future generations the genius of their ancestors.

Approaching the city of Austin from the westward, two miles from the city the traveler suddenly halts upon the brow of a range of hills which separate the elevated prairies from the sweet and verdant valley of the Colorado river. I say one halts, for it is a sympathetic impulse of the mind as the eye takes in at a glance the wonderful panorama of beauty before it. Behind you stretches a barren and apparently desert waste, before you a smiling garden such as Moore has described the vale of Cashmere to be, while beyond the lines of the dreary prairies begin again and afterwards in blue outline the mountains to the north swell away in solemn grandeur. The valley is a constant undulation, one hill only declining to give place to another. The swells are so gentle, and the valleys between so gradual in their formation, that each elevation seems as if it were artificial and only thrown up to give a building site, while the descent was formed for a terraced garden.

In the midst of all this loveliness, as if to check the too exultant spirit, arises a single habitation. It is the only sign of humanity in all that grand picture of nature, and it stands as solemn as the pyramids of Thebes and Palmyra amid the fruitful valleys of the Nile. It is the asylum of the insane. Standing on a commanding hill, built of white rock, it is the sole tenant of the scene, and the effect is to temper the mind at once, from those vanities which might gain the mastery if there was no check upon the flow of spirits, to a sober sense of our multitudinous infirmities.

Passing down the valley further the residences of the wealthy begin to crowd the landscape, until at length the capitol and then the surrounding buildings relieve the scene from its monotony of verdure. Texas has not been niggard of her resources, but has expended her wealth judiciously and to great advantage. Her public buildings are many and elegant, and her capitol will compare favorably with that of any in the union. It is none of my task to describe them, for that effort has already been done with fullness and elegance in the papers of this city; but I must say that the officers of the State do not appear to take that care of them which every citizen should feel it his pleasure as well as his duty to take. The capitol is in a savage state of disorder and neglect, not only destruction, but shameful; for if politeness did not suggest that the public structures ought to be kept in decent order for the benefit of visitors, yet economy should dictate that some degree of preservation ought to be exercised as to the public property. The walls of the buildings and the columns of the Alamo Monument are not only chipped and defaced, but they are written all over with the names of fools who have made themselves notorious by the blasphemy of writing their contemptible signatures upon the marble which contains the names and records, the deeds of the martyrs who fought the great fight and died with "harness on their backs." Not only names but ribald and vulgar words are traced upon the facades and columns in such conspicuous lettering that modesty and gentility must walk backwards to avoid language too low to be thought, much less to be written.

Notwithstanding the above criticism, Austin is really a desirable place to live in, on account of its wealth, intelligence and refinement. There is probably nowhere in the South a more polite and agreeable companionship than is to be found in Austin; but the entree to this charmed circle is guarded with watchfulness and inspection, and it is hard for the unworthy to find a way into the parlors of the first families. The ladies are exceedingly pretty and very intelligent without turning to coquettes or "blue stockings," and the lot of a Texas legislator, who brings the proper reference, is one of the most enviable character, from the association into which he is thrown.

The newspaper press of Austin is too much given to politics to be what it should, but then the State Gazette is a creditable paper as far as talent goes. If Major Marshall would follow the example of the Crescent, and while he made his Gazette a strong political organ, would at the same time give it prominence as a newspaper, and as a medium of general information he would make it much more popular and vastly more influential. The mass of the people do not wish to read politics all the time, so you see the general readers resort to New Orleans for mental pabulum. However, a Texas editor does not consider his work done unless he has "laid himself out" on politics, and I suppose the State Gazette is forced to conform, in a measure, to the general sentiment.

Politically speaking, Western Texas is now in an agony of excitement. Public speakers are parading the State from one end to the other, and the voice of the office-seeker is heard in all the land. All the county offices are to be filled, and three State offices, and the contest seems to be Democracy vs. Sam Houstonism. The weight of the ensuing State election rests on Clement R. Johns, the Democratic nominee, and Mr. James B. Shaw, the Houston candidate for the office of State Comptroller. Old Sam Houston is awfully down on Johns and is making every effort to beat him, but I think the people will stick by the present incumbent Mr. Johns, for he has certainly made a very unflinching public officer so far!

The talk about Austin is that General Houston is maturing some scheme for invading Mexico, but I do not believe a word of it. I think the old fellow would like to have the credit of desiring to do such a thing; but he has never manifested nerve enough to do such a thing, except when he attempted, in 1845, to invade Austin for the purpose of taking away the archives, and then he gave out before a very inferior resistance. Therefore I take it that Sam Houston is not the man for the Mexican difficulty.

Later from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP PHILADELPHIA.

The steamship Philadelphia, Capt. S. S. Baxter, arrived at this port yesterday morning at 1 o'clock. She brings Havana mails of the 30th ult. and Key West to the 31st.

The Philadelphia left at Key West the United States steamers Wyandotte and Crusader. Crews all well.

The slave brig J. M. Kirby, captured by the Crusader, was to leave for New York on the 1st inst., under command of Lieut. Jewett.

Previous to her departure for New York, the Kirby was searched, and three of the Africans were discovered to be still on board. Measures were taken to have them sent back under the care of the Colonization Society.

The Kirby succeeded in landing her cargo of 650 Africans on the south side of the Island of Cuba, and on being exposed for sale at the nearest market town realized over $1000 per head. Her method of landing her cargo was a novel one, and completely blinded the steamer which was cruising on the south side of the island. The steamer, observing a couple of suspicious vessels, at once made after them; on discovering which one of the vessels, which was a decoy, at once made all sail and put to sea, closely pursued by the steamer. She was overhauled by the steamer, and all her papers found to be correct, and no evidence of being engaged in any unlawful pursuit. The steamer at once returned to look after the other vessel, but found, to their great mortification and chagrin, that she had run ashore and landed her cargo, and that that she was deserted by her captain and crew. She was got off and a prize crew placed on board and taken to Key West.

There was also at Key West, the slaver William, with 700 Africans on board, captured by the Crusader. Her captain is now in prison, awaiting the action of the authorities.

FROM NORTHERN LOUISIANA.—The Natchitoches Chronicle of Saturday last says:

The drouth and excessive heat have caused the plant to shed its forms and even bolls, and the bright prospects which five or six weeks ago were held out, have been blasted. We are not able to conjecture aright the probable loss experienced, but we think we may safely set down the cotton crop of our parish as falling one-third below that of last year.

MARRIED:

On Wednesday, the 1st inst. by the Rev. Dr. E. M. Palmer, J. W. SHERRY to HELEN F. COOK.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

Montgomery & Smith sell at 12 o'clock, at the St. Charles Exchange, two very likely young negro men and one negro woman.

☞ Particulars in advertisements under auction heads, 3d page.

☞ **Rally! Rally! Rally to Third Ward** BELL AND EVERETT CLUB.—The Bell and Everett Voters of the Third Ward are notified that a meeting for the ELECTION OF PERMANENT OFFICERS will be held at their Club Room, over the Carrollton Railroad Depot, corner Barone and Perdido streets, on WEDNESDAY, August 8th, at 7½ o'clock P. M.; and that regular meetings will be held on EVERY WEDNESDAY thereafter at the same hour and place. All citizens favorable to the cause are invited to attend.

By order of the Club:

CHAS. F. VERLANDER, Secretary.

Persons desirous of registering themselves as members will find desks at the following places:

Office of H. Florence, Esq., 21 Commercial Place.
" the Daily Crescent, 70 Camp street.
" the Daily Bulletin, Gravier street.
" W. S. Dales, 62 Front street.
" the Secretary, 18 Previous street.

aug 2 2t

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL UNION PARTY.

☞ **The Committee have engaged a Room** for the Presidential campaign, No. 5 in second floor of Story Building, corner of Camp and Common streets, for the transaction of business, and where the regular meetings of the Committee will be held. The Committee meets weekly EVERY TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, and oftener when required.

THIS EVENING is the regular meeting of the Committee, and all the members are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

THOS. CURRY, Secretary.

jy24 2p1m

☞ **Spring and Summer Medicine**—The effect of the body on often soft and relaxed under the benign cold of Winter is withdrawn; and if sickness attacks us, it is in the form of fainting, apoplexy, fevers, inflammation, and acute rheumatism. Because at this season all the humors are apt to corrupt from any sudden check of the perspiration, from costiveness or the stoppage of any usual evacuation, than at any other period of the year. BRANDRETH'S PILLS act all to rights, cleanse the blood from those crudities which the cold and want of exercise of Winter have locked up in the bowels and solids of the body, and which, if not timely expelled, produce cancer, tumor, costiveness, consumption, and an early death.

When, therefore, you feel sickness, lassitude, dizziness, pains of the head, loss of time, but at once swallow four, six or eight of BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

Soon cheerfulness will displace anxiety, and health disease. And, remember, these Pills are entirely vegetable, and harmless for the weakest or tenderest constitution, but able to search out and remove all impurities, leaving the blood as pure as it was in our first parents.

These celebrated Pills are sold at 25 cents per box, with full directions, at 299 Canal street, New York, Dr. Brandreth's Office, and by J. WRIGHT & CO., Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street, and by all respectable dealers in medicines.

And Spring-tree W—in.

☞ **Analyzed by Chilton—Bear in mind** that while other hair dyes are endorsed as harmless and adaptable by their proprietors alone, ORISTADORO'S HAIR DYE is certified by Dr. Chilton, the distinguished chemist, to be free from poisonous ingredients, thus rendering it safe as well as reliable. Dr. Chilton has been selected by the city of New York to analyze the Croton water, and he has pronounced Oristadoro's Dye as innocuous as that water is 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 151 Chartres street, General Agents.

19 2ptmkW - ORISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, N. Y.

☞ **Better than all Others—Lafayette, Ga.**—Gordon county, Ga., June 23, 1858.

Messrs. W. R. Hagan & Co.—Gents: My hair has not turned prematurely grey, and being troubling me for "auburn locks" in my youthful days, I have tried various preparations which were highly recommended for restoring hair to its original color, among which was Prof. Wood's Hair Restorer, but found them all more or less incidental, and quite unpleasant, until about a year ago I commenced using Helmstreit's Hair Colouring, 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 healthy, and the expense is so trifling that it seems nothing at all after continually drawing upon my purse to keep my self supplied with Prof. Wood's the year previous; and at the all expensive receiving no benefit. Therefore, I take pleasure in recommending your Hair Colouring to the public as a cheap and efficient Hair Restorer. Yours, truly,

WILLIAM P. WENTWORTH.

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

☞ Remember, as this result was produced by Helmstreit's Indestructible, the original and only reliable Hair Restorative.

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

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

Sold by J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres street, New Orleans.

☞ **Experience teaches us that delicacy** prevents many females from applying for the means of delicate suffering and save life. Your opinion is obtained in the case of "Sir James Clarke's Female Pills, prepared solely for 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 bottle containing 50 pills, post free, by enclosing $1 and six postage stamps to any agent.

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

☞ **Invigorate the System—Two-thirds of** our diseases proceed from derangements of the stomach and the nerves. A want of vigor in the digestive organs causes an immense amount of discomfort, both in body and mind. One preparation, and one ONLY, reaches the cause and the consequences of this discomfort. To give strength to the weakened stomach, to calm the agitated nerves, and to restore that regularity of action in all the organs which constitutes perfect health and tend to secure a long and painless life, there is no medicine now before the world which will compare with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It would be an insult to the reader to suppose that he has not heard of their amazing success in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, General Debility, and all the disorders to which the stomach, the liver, the bowels and the nervous system are subject. So marvellous is the effect of this great restorative that physicians of eminence do not hesitate to affix their names as witnesses to the testimonials of persons who have been rescued from suffering and danger by the Bitters, when the remedies of the dispensary had all been tried without avail.

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. jy30 2p&M1W

☞ **Spring Beds—$5 to $6 50 for the best** spring bed in existence, Stowe's Patent, at No. 184 Chatham street, New York. Excellent, or address the RELIPTIC BED SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Scores testimonials to the truth of the best of recommendations. jy22 2p&W1y

☞ **To Druggists and Dealers—Rover'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. ROWER, Sixth and Vine streets, Philadelphia. jel 2p3m

Rally! Rally! Rally!

YOUNG BELL RINGERS!

The regular