THE LOUISIANA DEMOCRAT.

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS—FREE AS THE AIR WE BREATHE—WITHOUT IT, WE DIE.

E. W. HALSEY - - - - - - - EDITOR.

ALEXANDRIA:

WEDNESDAY, JULY - - - - - - - - 27, 1859.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

THOMAS O. MOORE,

OF RAPIDES.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

H. M. HYAMS,

OF ORLEANS.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

P. D. HARDY,

OF ST. LANDRY.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

T. J. SEMMES,

OF ORLEANS.

FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,

E. W. ROBERTSON,

OF IBERVILLE.

FOR TREASURER,

B. L. DEFREESE,

OF JACKSON.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION,

HENRY AVERY,

OF EAST BATON ROUGE.

FOR CONGRESS—FOURTH DISTRICT,

JOHN M. LANDRUM,

OF CADDO.

COMMISSIONER BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,

L. G. DeRUSSY,

OF NATCHITOCHES.

☞ *The subscriber, having exclusive charge of the business department of the* DEMOCRAT, *requests persons who have advertisements to insert or payments to make to call at his office.*

MERCER CANFIELD.

Parish Executive Democratic Committee.

E. R. BIOSSAT, W. L. MORGAN, THOS. C. MANNING, WALTER BAILEY, MERCER CANFIELD.

CALL FOR PARISH CONVENTION.

The Democratic voters of the different Precincts of this Parish are requested to hold Precinct Meetings on SATURDAY, the 13th day of August, and elect Delegates to the Parish Convention to be held in Alexandria, on

Saturday, the 20th day of August,

for the purpose of nominating Democratic Candidates for Parish officers, District Attorney, and Members of the Legislature.

Each Precinct is entitled to one Delegate for every twenty Democratic votes cast at the last Congressional election, and an additional Delegate for every fraction over ten.

PARISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

☞ The following table shows the representation of each Precinct:

Precincts.	Vote.	Rep.
Alexandria	136	7
Pineville	24	1
Gorce's	13	1
Simms'	14	1
Little River	5	1
Union	23	1
Plaisance	19	1
Cotile	51	3
Bayou Rapides	15	1
Saddle Bayou	—	1
Lamourie	28	1
Cheneyville	24	1
Spring Hill	24	1
Calcasieu	43	2
Stanley's	68	3
Burton's	25	1
Neal's	83	4
Ana-Coco	18	1
Wiley's	28	1
Lacroix's	27	1
Sandy Creek	3	1
Whiskachita	28	1
Lecomte	17	1
Comarade	—	1
Latannier	—	1

☞ We are obliged to the proprietor of the American for the timely loan of several columns of type—which favor is all the more acceptable on account of the pressure of job work in our office.

CITIZENSHIP.—We hope that the letter of Secretary Cass, which we publish in part to-day, will prove satisfactory even to the brass-knuckle friends of naturalized citizens. They have distorted and exaggerated the brief notes of advice sent from the State Department to a citizen in Cincinnati and another in Memphis; we do not expect them to have the candor and fairness to give an equal currency to the present letter. We bespeak for this production of our venerable and patriotic Secretary an attentive reading.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.—*By steamship Africa, Despatches to N. O. Journals.*—LONDON, July 9,—Intelligence has reached here to the effect that a suspension of hostilities between the contending powers has been agreed upon until the 15th of August.

In consequence of the armistice, strong hopes are entertained of peace.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS.—John Minor Botts, ex-politician of Virginia, has addressed a lengthy letter to the editor of the National Intelligencer, in opposition to the grounds assumed in the Cincinnati and Memphis letters of Secretary Cass.

The steamer Ravenswood was burnt on Lake Pontchartrain on the 16th inst. Two lives were lost.

THE JUBILEE IN PRISON.—The inmates of the Penitentiary at Washington, D. C. celebrated the Fourth of July by reading the declaration and by a patriotic address, both reader and speaker being convicts. The exercises were closed with singing songs, among which were the song entitled: "Do they miss me at Home."

☞ The editor of the Point Coupee Echo has been praised by the True Delta. He ought to bring suit for damages at once.

FREE-SOIL VANDALISM.

How little sympathy for negroes has to do towards supplying the motive power of political abolitionism is shown plainly enough by the treatment which negroes who are not runaways endure at the hands of the people of the North. In business, in social relations, in private, in public, in places of assembly, on steamboats, in cars, in omnibuses, everywhere and at all times, the free negro is treated with aversion. Even those noisiest in their protestations of negro equality contradict their words by their actions. Abolitionism of the most fanatical stamp was no doubt the originator of the free-soil party nor can it be disputed that it still derives aid from a fanaticism as black and as furious as that which prevailed in the anti-slavery conclaves of 1836. But, potent as this element may be, it forms but a small part of the Black Republican party.

The vitalizing influence of the party into which our northern enemies have formed themselves is the disposition to enlarge that area for northern emigration in which they may not come in contact or competition with slavery or slave-holders. The name "Free-Soilers" which they have acquired is a better indication of their true character than that of "Abolitionists." In many instances their hatred of negroes is as great as their hatred of the owners of negroes. Their aversion to coming in contact with either is such that they look upon a State or Territory, where slaves are held, as closed to their own emigrants Their continual plea is: "open the Territories for the free labor of the North by excluding slavery," and they are deaf to every word urged in proof that the residence of slave-holders and the existence of slavery neither limits the resources nor diminishes the profits of the labor of white men sent to the Territories from New York or New England. They will listen to no attempt to show them the absurdity of their assumptions and only answer: "No more slavery in Territories—no more slave-holding States."

The farther South any part of the domain lies the more eager are these Black Republican Goths, Huns and Vandals to drive out all slaveholders and to take full possession. They have their longing, envious eyes fixed upon the rich alluvions, the teeming vallies and the bountiful fields of the west and south-west. They move in annual armies from the east to the western slope of the Mississippi They press in swelling myriads upon the slave-holding States. From the sterile and wornout lands at home which barely suffice to furnish food for their manufacturers and shop-keepers they migrate and carry with them Yankee institutions and Yankee prejudices; and wherever they go they trample upon the rights and revile the customs of those who emigrate from southern States. Were Missouri to-day replaced in her Territorial condition, without the strong barriers of State sovereignty and self-protecting laws, she would in a twelvemonth be overwhelmed with a free-soil emigration as completely as Kansas now is. The aversion of these free-soil Vandals to slave-holders is overcome only by their hope to out-number, out-vote and thereby expel them.

To these surging hordes of greedy and intolerant northern emigrants the federal constitution and federal laws can oppose but a temporary check. A wave of the Vandal tide fills a Territory to the dimensions of a State and when the State is is erected the free-soil majority rules and slavery is crowded beyond its borders. It is only for the brief interval between the acquisition of a Territory and its establishment as one of the equal sovereignties of the Federal Union that it remains open to southern emigrants with their slave property.

Although this poor boon, this barren right, is extended to the people of the South by the Constitution, as construed and interpreted by the Supreme Federal Judiciary, so petulant, aggressive and tyrannical is the spirit of free-soil vandalism that it would wrest even this meagre privilege from them by the power of numbers as soon as the squads of early settlers, arriving from New England, have a numerical superiority over the settlers from Southern States. They claim the legal right of the majority to put slavery to the ballot in the Territory and to expel it by the force of numbers. In other words they are resolved to extend the majority power and to erect over the Constitution and judicial decrees the "higher law" of squatter sovereignty and thereby to rob the people of half the States of their due share in the public domain.

Monstrous as this doctrine is, opposed as it is in spirit and theory to that doctrine of State equality and State rights which forms the basis of democracy, we yet find it promulgated in some northern democratic platforms, taught by some journal professing to be democratic, and proclaimed with sufficent distinctness by a northern statesman hitherto among the foremost of the democrats of that section. We have been slow in believing that Senator Douglas would give his assent to such a theory. We have put the most favorable construction upon what he has said and written. We have not been disposed to criticise too closely what he said during his late struggle for re-election to the Senate. We have given him the benefit of every resonable doubt and should now hail with delight a full, explicit and categorical denial from him of this hateful and most mischievious doctrine. But this we cannot hope for; he is fully committed to Squatter Sovereignty and his northern adherents proclaim it eagerly and adopt it as their creed.

We may be wrong in our opinion, but we do not believe that southern Democrats will endorse the Squatter Sovereignty creed in any event. They will look upon the northern Vandal horde of free-soilers who trample upon the equal rights of southern emigrants in the Territories as no more culpable than the demagogue who beckons them on, and points out to them the way to consumate the tyranny of a Squatter Sovereign majority. In our view, unless he changes his position, Douglas will be the Attila of the invading tribe.

Death of Rufus Choate.

The Hon. Rufus Choate recently took passage on a steamer for a trip to Europe, hoping by that means to regain his health. Upon reaching Halifax on his passage he found his strength inadequate to the prosecution of his voyage. He *died* at that place at two o'clock on the morning of Wednesday July 13th. He had passed "an unusually cheerful day," had a renewed attack of heart disease about six o'clock on Tuesday evening and was insensible and free from suffering until his death. He would have completed his sixtieth year on the 14th of October next.

Rufus Choate was born at Ipswick, Massachusetts, graduated at Dartmouth College, before completing his twentieth year, studied law at Cambridge and afterwards at Salem, began practice at Danvers in 1824, entered the legislature of Mass. as representative in 1825, entered the Senate of the same body in 1827, served in Congress from 1832 to 1835, and continued in the laborious pursuit of his profession until 1841 when he was elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Daniel Webster who became Secretary of State under Harrison. At the end of the term for which he had been chosen he returned to his professional labors to which he has since wholly devoted his time.

As a statesman his purity patriotism and conservatism endeared him to good and liberal men of all parties. From the time his talents first introduced him to a national reputation, his recorded speeches began to be regarded as models of eloquence and as profound essays upon public affairs. He led a stainless life and for many years enjoyed the fame of being one of the foremost lawyers, scholars and orators of America.

POLITICAL.

The N. Y. Tribune alluding to the Dorr letter of Douglas and his resolution in a certain contingency to decline a nomination for the Presidency by the Charleston Convention, says:

"This resolution Mr. Douglas has already repeatedly announced himself to have unalterably taken, and it is a resolution as sound and patriotic as it is shrewd and politic."

What the Tribune eulogizes must be wrong.

The Kansas correspondent of the N. Y. Post (B. R.) speaking of the late election in Kansas, says:

Party lines were drawn for the first time at this election, and every attempt was made by the Democracy to divert the attention of the people from the real issues by appeals to local prejudice and vulgar assaults upon "Republican" action in other States. The "Massachusetts Amendment" did good service during the campaign, and was quite successfully employed in the thickly-settled precincts where the German element is large, powerful and intelligent. Every sincere friend of the opposition movement here is aware of the immense political importance of the West in the succeeding Presidential contest, and that nothing has done so much to hazard the prospects of success as the unfortunate action of Massachusetts in regard to foreigners.

THE KANSAS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—ST. LOUIS, July 19.—A bill of rights is before the Kansas Constitutional Convention which provides that no distinction shall be made between aliens and citizens in relation to the possession of property.

It also provides that no slaves shall be allowed in the State.

The convention also passed a resolution by a decided majority, in favor of instructing the Supreme Judge to disregard the fugitive slave law.

The homestead provision embraces 160 acres, with improvements valued at two thousand dollars.

The Democrats of Avoyelles met in Convention at Mansura July 16th and nominated:

For Representatives—John O'Quinn and G. P. Voorhies.

For Sheriff—E. Goffrion.

For Clerk—L. H. Couvillion.

For Assessor—W. Read.

The nomination of Gen. DeRussy, says the Central Organ, as Commissioner for the third Swamp Land District seems to give universal satisfaction. We believe he is a graduate of West Point, we know him to be a skillful civil Engineer as he has already served the State in that capacity, in carrying on some of her most important public works. He has also served in the State Senate one term and there by his gentlemanly bearing, his hightoned sense of honor, his sound judgment and his statesmanly qualities won the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

The Natchitoches Chronicle says:

The nomination of our fellow citizen, Gen. L. G. DeRussy, as the Democratic candidate for Commissioner of the Board of Public Works for the 3d District gives universal satisfaction, and is regarded on all hands as a most excellent and judicious selection. Peculiarly fitted by his education and experience for the discharge of such duties as are contemplated to be performed, his intimate acquaintance with the topographical condition of the State will enable him properly to apply his scientific attainments to the practical and substantial improvement of our State, and the full development of all its resources. The courteous demeanor, urbanity and chivalrous deportment of Gen. DeRussy, has won for him a host of friends, who feel no ordinary gratification on account of his nomination, and from every portion of our District we hear expressions of entire satisfaction with our candidate. His election is a fixed fact, as we suppose no one will have the temerity to run against him.

The Naturalization Question.

A Naturalized citizen of the United States recently returned to the kingdom of Hanover his native country and was there impressed into the army. When he emigrated to America he was not enrolled in the Hanoverian army and had not been drafted for that duty. He having made complaint to his government, the Secretary of State, Gen. Cass, addressed on the 8th inst., a letter to our Minister at Berlin in which the following passages occur. It will be seen that the views of Gen. Cass as to the protective nature of naturalization are given more fully than in his former letters:

The right of expatriation cannot at this day be doubted or denied in the United States. The idea has been repudiated ever since the origin of our government, that a man is bound to remain forever in the country of his birth, and that he has no right to exercise his free will and consult his own happiness by selecting a new home. The most eminent writers on public law recognize the right of expatriation. This can only be contested by those who in the nineteenth century are still devoted to the ancient feudal law with all its oppression. The doctrine of perpetual allegiance is a relic of barbarism which has been gradually disappearing from Christendom during the last century.

The Constitution of the United States recognizes the natural right of expatriation, by conferring upon Congress the power "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization." Indeed, it was one of the grievances alleged against the Brittish King in the Declaration of Independence, that he had "endeavored to prevent the population of these States—for that purpose obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither." &c., &c. The Constitution thus clearly recognizes the principle of expatriation in the strongest manner. It would have been inconsistent in itself and unworty of the character of the authors of that instrument, to hold out inducements to foreigners to abandon their native land, to renounce their allegiance to their native government and to become citizens of the United States, if they had not been convinced of the absolute and unconditional right of expatriation. Congress have uniformly acted upon this principle ever since the commencement of the federal government. They established "a uniform rule of naturalization" nearly seventy years ago. There has since been no period in our history when laws for this purpose did not exist though their provisions have undergone successive changes. The alien, in order to become a citizen, must declare on oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution of the United States; and, at the same time, he is required to absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to ever foreign prince, potentate, State, or sovereignty whatever, and particularly, by name, the prince, potentate, State or sovereignty whereof he was before a citizen."

The exercise of the right of naturalization, and the consequent recognition of the principle of expatriation, are not confined to the government of the United States. There is not a country in Europe, I believe, at the present moment, where the law does not authorize the naturalization of foreigners in one form or other. Indeed, in some of these countries this law is more liberal than our own towards foreigners.

The question, then, arises, what rights do our laws confer upon a foreigner by granting him naturalization? I answer, all the rights, privileges, and immunities which belong to a native-born citizen, in their full extent, with the single qualification that, under the Constitution, "no person except a natural born citizen is eligible to the office of President." With this exception, the naturalized citizen from and after the date of his naturalization, both at home and abroad, is placed upon the very same footing with the native citizens. He is neither in a better nor a worse condition. If a native citizen chooses to take up his residence in a foreign country for the purpose of advancing his fortune or promoting his happiness, he is, whilst there, bound to obey its municipal laws equally with those who have lived in it all their lives. He goes abroad with his eyes open; and if these laws be arbitrary and unjust, he has chosen to abide by the consequences. If they are administered in an equal spirit towards himself and towards native subjects, this government have no right to interfere authoritively in his behalf. To do this would be to violate the right of an independent nation to legislate within its own territories.

If this government were to undertake such a task, we might soon be involved in trouble with nearly the whole world. To protect our citizens against the application of this principle of universal law, in its full extent, we have treaties with several nations securing exemption to American citizens when residing abroad from some of the onerous duties required from their own subjects. Where no such treaty exists and an American citizen has committed a crime or incurred a penalty for violating any municipal law whatever of the country of his temporary residence, he is just as liable to be tried and punished for his offence, as though he had resided in it from the day of his birth. If this has not been done before his departure and he should voluntarily return under the same jurisdiction, he may be tried and punished for the offence under principles of universal law. Under such circumstances, no person would think of contending that an intermediate residence in his own country for years would deprive the government whose laws he had violated of the power to enforce their execution. The very same principle, and no other, is applicable to the case of a naturalized citizen, should he choose to return to his native country. In that case, if he had committed an offence against the law before his departure, he is responsible for it in the same manner as the native American citizen to whom I have referred.

In the language of the late Mr. Marcy, in his letter of the 10th January, 1854, to Mr. Jackson, then our charge d'affaires to Vienna, when speaking of Tousig's case, "every nation, whenever its laws are violated by any one owing obedience to them, whether he is a citizen or a stranger, has a right to inflict the penalties incurred upon the transgressors, if found within its jurisdiction." This principle is too well established to admit of serious controversy. If one of our native or naturalized citizen were to expose himself to punishment by the commission of an offence against any of our laws, State or national, and afterwards become a naturalized subject of a foreign country, he would not have the hardihood to contend, upon voluntarily returning within our own jurisdiction, that his naturanization relieved him from the punishment due to his crime; much less could he appeal to the government of his adopted country to protect him against his responsibility to the United States or any of the States. This government would not for a moment listen to any such an appeal.

Whilst these principles cannot be contested, great care should be taken in their application, especially to our naturalized citizens. The moment a foreigner becomes naturalized his allegiance to his native country is severed forever. He experiences a new political birth. A broad and impassable line separates him from his native country. He is no more responsible for anything he may say or do, or omit to say or do, after assuming his new character, than if he had been born in the United States. Should he return to his native country, he returns as an American citizen, and in no other character. In order to entitle his original government to punish him for an offence, this must have been committed whilst he was a subject and owed allegiance to that government. The offence must have been complete before his expatriation. It must have been of such a character that he might have been tried and punished for it at the moment of his departure. A future liability to serve in the army will not be sufficient; because, before the time can arrive for such service he has changed his allegiance, and has become a citizen of the United States. It would be quite absurd to contend that a boy, brought to this country from a foreign country with his father's family when but twelve years of age and naturalized here, who should afterwards visit the country of his birth when he had become a man, might then be seized and compelled to perform military service, because, if he had remained there throughout the intervening years and his life had been spared, he would have been bound to perform military service.

To submit to such a principle would be to make an odious distinction between our naturalized and native citizens. For this reason, in my dispatch to you of May 12, 1859, and again in my letter to Mr. Hofer of the 14th ultimo, I confine the foreign jurisdiction in regard to our naturalized citizens to such of them as "were in the army or were actually called into it" at the time they left Prussia. That is, to the case of actual desertion or a refusal to enter the army after having been regularly drafted and called into it by the government to which at the time they owed allegiance. It is presumed that neither of these cases presents any difficulty in point of principle. If a soldier or sailor were to desert from our army or navy, for which offence he is liable to a severe punishment, and, after having become a naturalized subject of another country, should return to the United States it would be a singular defence for him to make that he was absolved from his crime because, after its commission, he had become a subject of another government. It would be still more strange were that government to interpose in his behalf for any such reason.

Again, during the last war with Great Britain, in several of the States—I might mention Pennsylvania in particular—the militia man who was drafted and called into service was exposed to a severe penalty if he did not oboy the draft and muster himself into the service, or, in default thereof, procure a substitute. Suppose such an individual, after having incurred this penalty, had gone to a foreign country and become naturalized there and then returned to Pennsylvania, is it possible to imagine that for this reanson the arm of the State authorities would be paralyzed, and that they could not exact the penalty? I state these examples to show more clearly both the extent and the limitation of rightful Hanoverian jurisdiction in such cases. It is impossible to foresee all the varying circumstances which may attend cases as they may arise; but it is believed that the principles laid down may generally be sufficient to guide your conduct.

It is to be deeply regretted that the German governments evince so much tenacity on this subject. It would be better for them, considering the comparitively small number of their native subjects who return to their dominions after being naturalized in this country, not to attempt to exact military service from them. They will prove to be most reluctant soldiers. If they violate any law of their native country during their visit, they are, of course, amenable like other American citizens. It would be a sad misfortune if, for the sake of an advantage so trifling to such governments, they should involve themselves in serious difficulties with a country so desirous as we are of maintaining with them the most friendly relations. It is fortunate that serious difficulties of this kind are mainly confined to the German States—and especially that the laws of Great Britain do not authorize any compulsory military service whatever.

The Louisiana Seminary.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Governor R. C. Wickliffe, President, *ex-officio*, of the Board of Supervisors of the Seminary of Learning of the State of Louisiana, inviting applications from persons competent to do so and desirous of filling the five chairs and the office of Superintendent in that institution.

The day of meeting of the Board, at Alexandria, in the parish of Rapides, on Red river, is the *first (day) Monday in August*, and not the first day of September, as stated in the advertisement, as it has appeared in this and other papers, either through clerical or typographical error in the New Orleans papers, and we are requested to ask other papers which have published the advertisement to correct it accordingly and to say that applications may be addressed to Gov. Wickliffe, at Baton Rouge, up to the *15th July*, and any mailed after that date to "The President, Board of Supervisors, State Seminary," at Alexandria, Rapides parish, Louisiana.

This institution, which is about to be organized as "a scientific and literary institution, under a military system of government, on a programme and plan similar to that of the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, in Virginia," is founded on a fund arising from the sales of land given by the General Government many years ago to the Territory of Orleans for the establishment of a seminary of learning. The principal of this fund is, by the constitution of Louisiana, "perpetually invested, at interest, in the hands of the State; the *interest* alone to be used in the establishment and maintenance of the school."

The really beautiful building for this institution, the main bodies of which are of three lofty stories, capped by a heavy cornice-wall finished in crennel work, and the five towers of which are of four stories, terminating in circular turrets; built on three sides of a quadrangle, 170 feet front by 117 feet deep, with back buildings *in reverse*, so as to leave the fourth side of the area entirely open, is located in the open pine hills, where the trees have a growth of seventy-five feet and upwards to the branches, unobstructed by undergrowth, on a tract of four hundred acres owned by the institution; about three miles from the village of Pineville, on the north side of Red river, opposite to the town of Alexandria, with which it is connected by a steam-ferry.

Alexandria—distant about thirty to thirty-five hours by steamboat from New Orleans, is a *distributing post office* with a daily mail from New Orleans, and lines of four-horse coaches running North, South, East, and West from it—contains a Catholic an Episcopal, and a Methodist church, the Episcol- church having a chapel in Pineville.

[Daily National Intelligencer July 4th.

New Orleans Correspondence.

Politics quiescent—Reaction expected—The wild hunt after office—K. N. factions—Respectability at a discount—Disappointed candidate hunters—Ex-Governor Foote—Peter Soule—An Ex-Senator's hopes—"Troops of friends" for Moore.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23, 1859.

We are now in the midst of the heated term, and every person is endeavoring to keep cool; even politics are eschewed by the rampant New-Liners as well as the Old Guard. The quiescent state will be followed, as a matter of course, by activity and bustle before long. The Samuelites are not in a state of perfect beatitude, for they also have rebellious aspirants for the "flesh pots." Chief of Police Adams it is said would be induced to abandon the custody of the *rule and order* of the city, and accept the Sheriffalty. Mr. Mazereau is also a prominent aspirant for that office and I presume there are many more who are regarding it with gloating eyes, and hundreds whose mouths water even in the contemplation of the Golden prize. The Know Nothings are split into two factions, one known as the Goats under the lead of Mayor Stith comprised of city officials, police and shoulder strikers, and the other comprised of the Law and Order portion of that respectable and patriotic organization. The present incumbent of the Shreivalty is also a candidate for renomination and belongs to the law and order division. He is a universal favorite and will be a most formidable candidate before the nominating Convention, but I am of the opinion that he is much too worthy and respectable for a renomination. The recent municipal elections may be considered as a triumph of the Goats over the other section and I regard it as a forerunner of Parker's defeat before the Grand Chapter. They are awaiting the movements of the Democrats in regard to parish nominations, and the abeyance in which each party stands to the other, creates a painful suspense with the Know Nothings. Their patience will be sorely tested if they wait until the Democratic party nominate. If they nominate at all which I consider problematical, it will be done just before the election and must and will depend upon contingencies, the occurrence of which, no human foresight can predict with anything like certainty.

Since the bootless effort of the Souleites to bamboozle Declouet into an opposition to the Democratic State ticket, nothing is said of another ticket. They will find it difficult to induce any respectable Democrat to become a Martyr for the gratification of some hundred disaffected politicians and disappointed office-seekers. It has been suggested, that those gentlemen who have been seeking for a candidate with such assiduity, to run in opposition to Tom Moore, might perchance secure upon application the services of Ex-Governor Foote of Mississippi, who appears so anxious to serve the people of any State! or if they cannot do better, perhaps the Hon. Peter Soule would like to have his measure taken, by the Democratic party of Louisiana. "If he wants his potatoes dug, all he has to do, is to bring them along." The people will record their appreciation of his Democracy, political sincerity and devotion to principles. Nothing would be more gratifying, than an opportunity to render a verdict in his case. They would find him guilty on every count of the indictment which public opinion has framed against him. But such an opportunity will not be voluntarially proffered by him! his heart is as it has always been, fixed on his dear France. He is watching hopefully for the discomfiture of the French army in Italy and the downfall of the French emperor. He predicts it as a fixed fact, that the Napoleon Dynasty is approaching its downfall, and that the Bourbons will soon rule again in France. When that event happens he intends returning to France, to invest what money he can command, in the confiscated property of the fugitive Napoleonites and throw himself in the waves of popular commotion, to be carried perhaps to some haven, more desirable than a residence in Louisiana. *Vive la Bagatelle.* Your respected neighbor and friend Col. T. O. Moore will have a clear field. He will have a walk over the course. With Mr. Moore's domestic habits and unobtrusive manners, this will be agreeable to him, but the gratification will not *stand off* the disquietude he must suffer, in preparing for the separation of himself and family, from those old neighbors and friends, with whom they have been intimate for years. The disruption of all domestic associations, the abandonment of those pursuits of life in which Mr. Moore has been so eminently successful and to which he is so warmly attached, I fear will give him more pain, than his elevation to the Gubernatorial chair will afford him satisfaction. But there is one pleasure in store for him, if in his composition there should be one spark of vanity or ambition (but which I fear he has not) which should almost compensate him for his expatriation from Old Rapides for four years! and that will be, to find in January next, that he has such a host of friends and well-wishers. He will find every one who calls on him to have been an original Moore man and nothing *shorter* and they will all regret that the opportunity was not afforded them to have shown their personal devotion to the man of their choice in the canvass and at the ballot boxes. As Dr. Galt the author of Laurie Todd remarked of a certain Metron, "that they would be a nice family when they all got together" so Gov. Moore will meet with some *nice papers* at Baton Rouge in 1860.

FOURCHE.

TERRIFIC GALE AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 16th.—A most terrific gale, almost a tornado, occurred in this city last evening destroying trees and unroofing several houses along Broadway. Luckily no one was injured.

The reported reconciliation and re-union of Sickles and wife are confirmed. His friends are justly indignant and no one undertakes to defend him. A convention of the Democrats of his District met and a resolution declaring his seat vacant was debated and only postponed in order to give him a chance to resign.

THE PLYMOUTH SLAVE CASE.

BOSTON, July 19.—The case of the slave Martha, the property of Wm. Holmes, Esq., of New Orleans, who was arrested yesterday by judicial abolitionists and brought before the United States Commissioner to day, has been discharged, no one appearing against her.

It is supposed she will return to her master.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—The overland California mail has arrived, with advices from San Francisco to the 27th ult.,—three days later than our previous dates.

The town of Tehama has been entirely destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

The Penitentiary was destroyed, and 43 convicts escaped. The fire occurred on the 25th ult.

The business of San Francisco continued to improve.

British newspapers say that Seward, now visiting Europe: "has been treated with marked courtesy by the Queen and Prince Albert." It is natural enough that Victoria should honor her ally, the chief of the British abolitionists.