

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. DEFRESE,

OF JACKSON.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION,

HENRY AVERY,

OF EAST BAYON ROUGE.

FOR CONGRESS—FOURTH DISTRICT,

JOHN M. LANDRUM,

OF CALDO.

GEN. L. G. DERUSSY,

COMMISSIONER BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
OF NATCHITOCHE.

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. BISSAT, THOS. C. MANNING,
W. L. MORGAN, 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 20th 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:

Table with 3 columns: Precincts, Vote, Rep. Lists precincts like Alexandria, Pineville, Gore's, etc.

The pressure of extra work in our office, printing briefs, &c., will account for and excuse any delays or omissions in the Democrat.

SUPREME COURT.—The August Term of the Supreme Court was opened yesterday morning. Present, Merrick, C. J., Land and Voorbies, Associate Justices. Judge Buchanan will be present some day this week.

FIRST BALE OF THE NEW CROP.—P. T. Hickman Esq., of New Hope Plantation, shipped on the 31st July per steamer Era No. 2, the first bale of the new cotton crop from this parish.

Dan. E. Sickles has published a card in which he undertakes to justify himself for resuming marital relations with his wife. He writes ingeniously, plausibly and somewhat pathetically. The act was weak and scarcely less than wicked, and could be demonstrated if the theme were not a distasteful one.

There are one hundred and forty Jewish officers in the French army in Italy.

Judge Hughes of Indiana in a speech at Indianapolis said:

"I say to you here to-night, that if the Constitution of the United States gives the slaveholder a right to his property in the Territories, as I believe it does, that right is perfect under the Constitution, and needs no territorial legislation to make it so."

CONNECTION.—The second resolution of the ordinance for the Court House loan, as published in the proceedings of the Police Jury in the last number of the Democrat, contains an error of importance. We make the correction by the authority of the President of the Jury who informs us that the resolution as passed was as follows:

Resolved, That as evidence of the indebtedness of the Police Jury, for the amount so borrowed, the President shall issue the bonds or obligations of the parish in sums of five hundred dollars each, to be dated first of January, A. D. 1860, and payable on the first day of January 1863, with interest thereon at the rate of eight per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, to wit: on the first day of July and the first day of January thereafter, until the said bonds shall be fully paid, and fully satisfied, and to each of the said bonds twenty interest coupons shall be attached, worded in the usual form. The said bonds shall be payable to the order of the Treasurer, and shall be by him endorsed; he shall also countersign the said bonds and coupons in addition to the President's signature, but neither the President nor the Treasurer will be required to sign the interest coupons in full—their accustomed initials thereon will be sufficient warrant to the Treasurer for the time being to pay the same.

THE CINCINNATI PLATFORM—IS IT COMPLETE?

Sixty years ago Democrats began to declare, at each general election; their interpretation of the Constitution, their views of the extent, the scope and the limitations of the powers of the Federal Government, and their opinions as to the legality or illegality—the fitness or unfitness—of measures enacted or proposed. With this declaration they chose their candidates who were pledged to the maintenance of the party manifesto. With this they went before the people, demanding the co-operation of all who assented to it and challenging the opposition of those dissenting. By this they tested the democracy of candidates whether before the people or in the actual discharge of their official functions, and by this they measured the democracy of voters. The platform was then and has ever been the gauge by which the candidate elected to office was measured, the rule by which he was tried. None were taken and received as Democrats who did not subscribe to the platform—none were rejected from the party who followed it as the guide of their political conduct.

At first the Democratic declaration enunciated but a few leading principles: the absolute equality of the states—the limitation of Federal powers—the necessity of constraining strictly the instrument which created the Federal Government—the rights "reserved to the states and the people,"—opposition to consolidation, centralization, implied powers and assumed prerogatives—these were the leading features of early declarations of Democratic faith. New issues were presented—new heresies were declared—new abuses were perpetrated by the Federalist party, Democrats met these—not with new declarations of doctrine—but with an application of the principles which they had already proclaimed. One by one, as they successively arose, our party encountered and overcame the propositions of their adversaries. Declaration against a Federal abuse was the forerunner of a victory over it—and the platform became thus the record of successive declarations of war upon wrong and the chronicle of successive triumphs over it.

The original platform was thus the trunk of the Democratic tree;—all subsequent additions have been no more than the branches growing out of it. Everything added since has been but a logical and necessary deduction from the Democratic truths proclaimed in the first days of our party, and these successive outgrowths from the parent stem form with it a tree of symmetrical and majestic proportions, strong enough to resist all the elements of opposition, broad enough to shelter millions of the descendants of those who planted it.

A glance at the Cincinnati platform will show any one how the Democratic party has been constrained to try new propositions by their ancient and received declarations and to enlarge their resolutions so as to meet new issues. In the application of State rights and State equality to the subject of slavery, this is especially apparent. Every new heresy of our fanatical Northern foes has been met with a new proclamation adapted to it. There is, then, no lack of precedents in making additions to the Democratic platform whenever demanded by the appearance of new forms of political heterodoxy. From its nature the platform can never be complete until our opponents have adopted one by one all the catalogue of false theories, thus affording Democrats an opportunity to test them by our venerable rules of faith. As often as there appears a new form of popular delusion, a new error or a widely diffused political fallacy, so often will there be opposed to it a new feature of the Democratic creed. As often as a new poison taints the political air a new antidote will be sent forth by Democrats to counteract it. The platform is perfect as far as it goes: nothing is required to be struck out or altered; additions, only, are needed from time to time.

Such an addition seems to be required now—perhaps two or three of them. For example, there are those who claim to be Democrats, yet who assert that a popular majority in a territory can rightfully and legally exclude from it the property which emigrants from slaveholding States may carry into it—that such majority of settlers have a right to legislate as they please, however great the damage may be to the minority. We feel that this assumption is as undemocratic as it is unjust; but where in the Democratic platform can we find an express declaration to that effect? It is violative of the equal rights of the States and therefore opposed to the spirit and theory of the platform. This ought to be declared; it should not be left open to discussion whether Squatter Sovereignty is or is not possible as a feature of Democratic doctrine. It should be put beyond dispute that those who hold to this glaring heresy cease to be Democrats. This can be done effectually by a brief supplement to the platform as the Cincinnati Convention left it.

Again, there are those who profess to believe that the non-interference item of the platform is a concession made by the Democratic party to the effect that the Federal Government has not the power to protect the rights of the citizens of a territory. They say that the party is pledged to "non-interference," and then proceed to give a meaning to that term inconsistent with the Constitutional powers of the common Government over the common domain. This is a grave error, and it is all the more mischievous because it is held and advocated in the name of Democracy; wherefore it seems necessary to add a clause which shall give the true legal and Democratic doctrine on this important point.

We deprecate new tests of Democracy and we know that entire uniformity of opinion among Democrats is out of the question; but surely it is our duty to guard against such loose constructions, such monstrous assumptions as these. Whatever is Constitutional and right in doctrine the Democratic party may safely declare at all times;—they can safely fail to declare it when the opposite error is industriously taught by aspiring demagogues.

Let the Charleston Convention, then, re-endorse the Cincinnati platform, add to it an emphatic Cuba resolution and commit the party more unmistakably to national progress and expansion; but let them add to it—in terms as concise and clear as possible—resolutions something like these:

And whereas, since the foregoing declaration was adopted by the last national Convention of the Democratic party, the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that neither the Federal Government, nor the people of a territory, nor the Legislature thereof, nor any other power can exclude the property of slave-owners from such territory. Resolved, That we accept that decision as a final settlement of the questions involved and adopt it as a part of this our declaration of Democratic principles, regarding it as opposed to the creed and purposes of that sectional party which demands from Congress the prohibition of slavery in the territories, and as no less opposed to the pretension set up by others that the majority of the inhabi-

tants of a territory have a right to declare by law what shall, and what shall not constitute and be protected as property therein.

Resolved, That the people of a Territory possess no other legislative, executive or judicial powers over them than such as the Federal Government may give to them by law; that the powers granted can never exceed those of the Government granting them; and that, where Congress has given to the people or Legislature of a Territory the power to protect the property and rights of the inhabitants, and they fail or refuse to afford such protection, that power reverts to the Federal Government whose duty it thus becomes to exercise it.

The Parish Convention.

It is important that the Democrats of Rapides should be fully represented in the Parish Convention which is to assemble here on the 20th. This is not merely our individual opinion but it is the opinion which is emphatically expressed by those Democrats with whom we have conversed. The harmony and well-being of the party and the success of our State ticket here and elsewhere will be promoted by a full Convention, such a one as will represent the whole party. The personal attendance of every delegate who shall be chosen on the 13th, is highly desirable.

We want a local ticket that shall be a fitting supplement to our untripped State and Congressional nominations, a ticket composed of the best men in Rapides. In order to form a strong ticket it is necessary that all portions of the Parish should be represented in person by men who know the wishes and preferences of the precincts which send them as delegates. By such means the Convention will be prepared to make the best possible nominations—such as, when put forth, shall be declared by common consent among Democrats to be "the strongest that could be made." This the convention can do by a full attendance and by deliberate action. The nominations will be received with acquiescence in any event, for Democrats like the Old Guard of Rapides, whatever their private inclinations may have been, are not accustomed to grumble; but we want something more than mere acquiescence and support for our nominees; we want a ticket that the opposition can find a flaw in nor carp at; we want candidates who will call out the largest Democratic vote ever polled in our Parish. In this hot weather it is not a pleasant thing for delegates to ride forty miles as some of them will be obliged to in attending the Convention, but the good of Democracy demands it and the sacrifice will be remembered by the party and appreciated.

The Seminary Board.

Agreeably to adjournment the Board of Supervisors of the Louisiana State Seminary met on Monday Aug. 1st. His Excellency Gov. Wickliffe, President ex officio of the Board, presided. The members in attendance were T. C. Manning Esq., Gen. G. Mason Graham, Col. Walter O. Winn, S. W. Honore, Esq., Hon. M. Ryan, Hon. P. F. Keary, Hon. J. A. Bynum, Hon. W. W. Whittington, Hon. W. L. Sanford, Col. Fenelon Cannon.

The principal business before the board was the selection of a Superintendent and a corps of professors for the Seminary. Some idea of the difficulty of their task may be formed from the fact that there were forty applicants for the chair of Ancient Languages, twenty for that of Mathematics, nine for that of Modern Languages, nine for that of Chemistry and Mineralogy, and three for that of Engineering.

These applications were from all sections, Maine, New Hampshire, the North West, Kentucky, Virginia, Georgia; and even graduates of European Universities were among the candidates. One entering person, a Mr. Goodwyn, Ichabod Goodwyn, was candid enough to acknowledge himself a "Republican" (Black Republican) in politics, but trusted that the little circumstance would make no difference! Mr. G. will have his name registered in the list of unsuccessful candidates. The Board would have admired his candor if they had not been astonished at his impudence. Mr. G. would be a splendid Superintendent of a brass button manufactory. Teachers enough for the young men of Louisiana can be found without employing any of Greeley's brazen faze disciples. We shall refer to Mr. Goodwyn's application again hereafter.

After full examination of certificates, the Board made choice of the following: Maj. W. T. Sherman, Superintendent, and Professor of Engineering, Architecture and Drawing. Anthony Vallas, Ph. D. Professor of Mathematics and of Natural and Experimental Philosophy. Francis W. Smith, A. M. Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy. E. Berte St. Ange, Professor of Modern Languages. D. F. Byrd, A. M. Professor of Ancient Languages.

Of Maj. Sherman's qualifications, we have spoken in a recent issue. Dr. Vallas, a graduate of the University of Pesth, Hungary, in which institution he has filled with distinction a Professor's chair. He is the author of several Scientific and Mathematical works held in high estimation. Mr. Smith is a graduate of the Virginia University, and also of the Military Institute of that State. Mr. St. Ange, is a native of France, and has served with distinction as an officer in the French Navy. He has taught in the University of Louisiana, and for some time also in this Parish. Being known to most members of the Board as a thorough instructor his election was unanimous. Mr. Byrd is a graduate of the University of Virginia, and like the rest highly recommended for proficiency and talent.

Messrs. Graham, and Honore, and the Superintendent elect were appointed a committee for furnishing the Seminary building and for making all needful arrangements preparatory to the opening of the institution for pupils Jan. 1st 1860.

PUBLISHED AGAIN.—We publish for the second time the document lately issued from the State Department giving the views of Secretary Cass, the President and the Cabinet generally on the great subject of citizenship, the rights it confers and the duties it imposes. It is exactly the sort of manifesto we have been confidently expecting after the publication of the Hofer and Le Clerc letters. It is a triumphant answer to those "intense" Americans who drive adopted citizens from the polls with slungshots and brass knuckles, and then shed crocodile tears over the injuries suffered by naturalized Americans when visiting the land of their birth. The letter to the Berlin Minister leaves nothing open for explanation but we shall try to find room for the elaborate opinion of Attorney General Black, in our next issue. It was prepared at the request of the President, and read before a meeting of the Cabinet. It corresponds in all essential features with the despatch of the Secretary of State.

It remains to be seen whether foreign governments will concur in the doctrine given forth by whether Congress and the American people will sustain our executive in carrying out this doctrine in all its consequences and at any cost.

Mexico—Stirring News.

Benito Juarez, constitutional President of the United States of Mexico and chief of the government lately recognized by our Executive, issued from his official Palace in the city of Vera Cruz on the 12th of July a decree, having the force and effect of a law, commanding the property of the clerical corporations of Mexico to be in part distributed amongst the corporators and in part confiscated to the government.

The preamble of the decree charges the clergy with provoking and maintaining the present war, with seeking to become independent of the civil authority, with contumacy and turbulence, with establishing rules, in lieu of laws, by which they collect their own dues without the aid of the State, with being in open rebellion against sovereign authority, with destroying the property confided to them by the faithful, with rendering abortive every attempt to terminate the present war, and with other similar offenses.

The first article of the decree is a key to the whole. It is as follows: ARTICLE 1.—All the properties which the secular regular clergy have been administering under various titles, whatever may be their class, either lands, rights or stocks, or the name and destination they may have had, shall be taken under the charge of the nation.

The second article provides for a special law to prescribe the manner of collecting into the treasury the property thus confiscated.

The third declares a separation between ecclesiastical affairs and those of the State and their entire independence the one of the other. The fourth forbids the clergy from receiving presents in real estate. The fifth suppresses religious orders and fraternities throughout the republic and the sixth forbids the establishment of new ones or of convents. The eighth provides a donation of \$500 to each priest who does not oppose this decree, and a fund of \$5000 to each disabled priest as a pension fund. Article 9th permits the monks of the suppressed orders to carry home their furniture. By article 10 the consecrated vessels, images and ornaments of the suppressed orders are made deliverable to the diocesan bishops and article 12 provides that the books, manuscripts, relics, paintings, &c., forfeited shall be presented to lycæums and other public establishments. Article 13 decrees expulsion from the Republic of such priests as meet in the forbidden orders after fifteen days. Article 14 provides for the continuance of the now existing convents of nuns and article 15 permits a nun upon leaving a convent to take away as much as she brought upon entering; those belonging to mendicant orders who took nothing in shall nevertheless receive \$500 each upon withdrawing. The local political and judicial authorities are commanded to forbid aid to nuns desiring to withdraw from cloisters in order that the restoration of their property may be made perfect. The portion brought by them into the convents are in every event to be secured to them. Articles 18 and 19 confiscate all other property of convents except what is needed for their maintenance. Nuns are allowed to dispose of their property by will; if dying intestate or without relations capable of inheriting, their portions escheat to the public treasury. Novitiate in convents are by article 21 perpetually closed and present novices will not be allowed to take the veil. Article 22 nullifies and voids all alienations of clerical or conventual property not authorized by this decree, and penalties are imposed upon purchasers notaries and witnesses to all such sales. Articles 23 and 24 decree expulsion from the republic or the punishment of conspirators against all who oppose this decree.

Such are the principal outlines of this bold and startling proclamation by which untold millions of wealth, the accumulations of half a century, are to be transferred to the coffers of the public treasury. Whether it will ever be executed is a matter of extreme doubt. The clergy of Mexico are tenacious of their privileges, their influence and their possessions. With a disposition to hold fast to what has been conceded to them by successive governments, or donated by the hands of the pious, or secured in the form of enhanced value, they combine energy and intelligence with great unanimity in sentiment and concert in action. Open attack will provoke open resistance and many will not scruple to change the garb of their various fraternities for the sword and epaulettes of military commanders. Rather than lose all by submission they will expend one half their wealth in employing an army to secure to them the balance. Nor have we any assurance that the clergy of Mexico cannot command as much sympathy and assistance from the people as can the adherents of the liberal government. There is even danger that this demonstration against the clerical corporation property may be construed by the Mexicans as an attack upon catholicity itself.

Again, we hear by the latest arrival from Mexico and through the New Orleans papers that the liberal government has actually begun negotiations for an army of American volunteers who are to be employed and paid by it to assist in restoring and maintaining order in Mexico. The New York Journal of Commerce of the 9th ult., also speaks of an army which is fitting out for Mexico, one regiment of which under the supervision of a distinguished officer of the late Mexican war is to be raised and equipped in that city. Whatored is to be bequeathed to these rumors can only be proved by the event. An American volunteer army in Mexico would be left pretty much to their own unaided resources for the Mexicans' hatred of us as a people is bitter and intense.

ARGUMENT AND PERSONALITY.—Nothing but laborious application and a clear and comprehensive intellect, can enable a man on any given subject to employ successfully relevant arguments drawn from the subject itself. To employ personalities neither labor nor intellect is required; in this sort of contest, the most idle and the most ignorant are quite on a par with, if not superior to, the most industrious and the most highly-gifted individuals. Nothing can be more convenient for those who would speak without the trouble of thinking; the same ideas are brought forward over and over again; and all that is required is to vary the turn of expression. Close and relevant arguments have very little hold on the passions, and are rather to quell than to influence them, while in personalities, there is always something substantial, whether of the part of him who praises or him who blames. Praise forms a kind of connexion between the party praising and the party praised, and vituperation gives an air of courage and independence to the party who blames. JEREMY BENTHAM.

On Friday the 29th ult., all the best racers of Great Britain ran for the Goodwood cup. Ten Broek's mare Princess was the favorite at last accounts. Her most formidable competitors were Fisherman, Samtzer, Topophilic, Promised Land and Leamington.

GENNA DI VERGI.—We hear an odd story in sporting circles that a distinguished breeder and trainer of Mississippi has sent to England to buy this celebrated horse, formerly the property of the late Margus of Waterford. At the recent sale of his stud, Genna di Vergi fetched over \$5000. [X. O. Picayune.

Valuable New Works.

We have been favored by the publishers Messrs A. O. Moore & Co., of 140 Fulton Street New York, through our friends J. C. Morgan & Co., of New Orleans, with the following new and valuable works: *The Anatomy and Physiology of the Horse, with anatomical and practical illustrations, containing also a series of examinations on equine anatomy and physiology, with instructions in reference to Dissection and the mode of making Anatomical Preparations. To which is added a glossary of Veterinary Technicalities, Toxicological chart, Dictionary of veterinary science.* By Geo. H. Dadd, M. D. V.S., author of "The Modern Horse Doctor," "Cattle Doctor" &c., &c.

This is a work of nearly three hundred quarto pages printed in large type on fine paper. The engravings are numerous and are prepared with as much care as those of our best medical books. When the noble Horse, the good gift of Providence to mankind, is valued at his true worth the author of the work before us will be esteemed as a general benefactor; for with a proper appreciation of the intrinsic value of the animal, will naturally arise a desire to prolong his life by healing his accidental wounds and by preventing or curing his diseases. To do this requires a knowledge of his anatomy, his physiology, his habits, the diseases to which he is subject and the symptoms by which they may be detected, the proper remedies and the best method of applying them. All these are taught in Dr. Dadd's work and much else that renders it worthy of the study of every Veterinary Surgeon but also worthy of a place in every planter's library. For sale at Morgan's, Exchange Alley, New Orleans.

Hints to Horse Keepers, a complete Manual for Horsemen; embracing, How to Breed a Horse, How to buy a Horse, How to Break a Horse, How to use a Horse, How to feed a Horse, How to Physic a Horse, How to Groom a Horse, How to Drive a Horse, How to Ride a Horse, and chapters on Mules and Ponies. By the late Henry William Herbert (Frank Forrester.)

This work, of a different character and purpose from the preceding, is also neatly presented in a volume of 420 pages admirably illustrated. The name of the celebrated author is a guarantee of its excellence. For sale as above.

Farm Drainage, the Principles, Processes, and effects of Draining Land with Sluices, Wood, Plover and Open Ditches, and especially with Tiles, including Tables of Rain-Fall, Evaporation, Filtration, Excavation, &c., with more than 100 illustrations. By Henry F. French.

Dogs: their Origin and Varieties, Directions as to their general Management, and Simple Instructions as to their treatment under Disease. By H. D. Richardson.

This and the following are thin octavoes of about 100 pages each.

Dog and Gun: A Few Loose Chapters or Shooting. Among which will be found some Anecdotes and Incidents. By Johnson J. Hooper of Montgomery Alabama.

The instructions of a Southern gentleman in a noble pastime, will be a welcome volume to the younger sportsmen of the South. Fathers should present "The Dog and Gun" to every son and call their especial notice to the advice about holding up their guns. We will quote it when we have room.

Longstrook on the Honey-Bee, a practical Treatise on the Bee and Hive. 400 pages, 70 illustrations. Third edition.

A valuable work for all engaged in keeping bees. *American Weeds and useful Plants: being a second and illustrated edition of Agricultural Botany.* By William Darlington, M. D. 460 pages, 277 illustrations.

A Manual for the Propagation, Planting, Cultivation and Management of the Pear Tree. By Thomas W. Field. Newly printed, 286 pages, 115 illustrations.

Hedges and Evergreens. A complete Manual for the cultivation, pruning and Management of all plants suitable for American Hedges, especially the Maclura or Osage Orange. By John A. Warder, M. D., Editor of the Western Horticultural Review; 284 pages, 12 Plates.

The Farmer's Land Measurer is a useful little compilation of directions for ascertaining the dimensions of fields, &c. By James Pedder, of the Boston Cultivator.

All the foregoing works are published by A. O. Moore & Co., Agricultural Book Publishers, 140 Fulton Street New York, except the last which is from the press of C. M. Saxton.

Works which we have merely mentioned by title deserve more extended notices, if we had the space for them.

A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening, adapted to North America. By the late A. J. Downing, Esq. Sixth Edition, 376 pages octavo, published by A. O. Moore & Co., of 140 Fulton Street New York.

This new and elegant edition of Downing's great work is printed on fine paper, neatly bound and illustrated with more than a hundred engravings, among which are the portrait and autograph of the lamented author and six fine steel plates. Henry Winthrop Sargent, Esq., has added a supplement containing many valuable suggestions and much useful information.

This work has been too long before the public to require any description or commendation. The progress of taste in the construction of country houses and in the ornamentation of grounds in America, has received a great impetus from the admirable works of this author and artist. Within the past fifteen years there have been a greater number of elegant residences established in this country than during the whole preceding period. It has been found that beauty and elegance can be combined with utility in planning and building houses, grading grounds, growing hedges and planting trees, without any material addition to the expense. In laying down rules and giving suggestions by which this may be accomplished, Mr. Downing has proved himself a public benefactor, and especially worthy of the grateful remembrance of architects.

For sale by J. C. Morgan & Co., New Orleans.

New Orleans Correspondence.

No opposition—no chance for Hyams.—The 101—A row in the State Rights club—State office-holders.—The "disaffected" in the rural districts.—The True Delta.—The unwilling and scratch for the Sheriffalty.—Mazeron ahead—Soule peddling off his followers as usual—fraternal greeting amongst the N. N's.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30, '59. The vast opposition to our State ticket is certainly an evidence of strength, and should be gratifying to every True Democrat, but I really regret that the Paladin of our ticket, Hyams, cannot have a job with some able champion—he appears to me to be checkmated of mischief, and with his energy, industry, capacity and worrying propensities, he would give an opponent a terrible hard time of it. He would not only beat him, but would make

a Laotic of him if he followed him through the canvass. If he is held back until November, he will be in the fix of the Kentuckian who is "spitting for a fight," and I really believe that his health and comfort requires opposition. These 101 gentlemen who assembled in April last in Old Fellows' Hall for the avowed purpose of purifying the Democratic party, but with the covert design of breaking down John Slidell and disorganizing the party, have dwindled down to a "corporal's guard." Soule having voted the K. N. ticket in our last municipal election has had a tendency to bring the conscientious portion of his adherents and abettors in the war against Slidell and his friends to their sober second thoughts, and a few nights ago the President and 11 members of the State Rights club as it was called, bolted from the organization and are now looking for some place to go to. Amongst the bolters were two office holders under the State authorities, also a sub in the True Delta office. The office-holders, apprehensive that they may lose what they have, and failing to discover any spoils in perspective, are in a quandary; they know that their crimes have been "as scarlet" and they are fearful of trusting to the tender mercies of Gov. Moore to make them as white as "wool." They may be termed with propriety political outcasts. The Slidell Democrats do not want them, for they have been traitors to every principle of Democracy and Soule will never forgive them for having dared to differ with him. The sub in the True Delta office recognized danger in the first resolution which was offered by Soule and adopted, which read in this wise. "Resolved, that a committee be appointed, who shall proceed to put themselves in communication with the disaffected in the rural districts, and shall enjoin upon them the necessity of organizing a ticket in opposition to the nominees of the Democratic State Convention."

The consummation of this first resolution is far from being agreeable to the True Delta, for it would endanger the success of their pet Hon. Miles Taylor. The entire delegation for the parish of Orleans was ignored at the nominating Convention of the 2nd Congressional district, and although much indisposed against rebellion, could be easily induced by the action of Miles Taylor's friends to start an opposition that would defeat him, and to save Miles from such imminent danger. The Editors of the True Delta will be sure to keep very much on that point. I alluded in my last to the Sam. white ranks, but at that time, I did not know that the culminating point was so nearly attained. Mazeron has at this time a majority of the delegates in his favor and will be nominated for Sheriff. Parker's friends object to the manner in which the delegates were chosen and will not submit. Stith and Summers are also dissatisfied, because the nominating committees deemed it improper that the police should have a voice in the selection of delegates and will condescend with Parker and his friends in defeating Mazeron. A new election for delegates is ordered and Mazeron and his friends protest against it and declare their intention to submit to no such outrage in the Know Nothing party. The Sam.ites are in a state of great confusion, and the Democrats I opine will do very little towards causing down the excitement. They will hide their time and take advantage of the dissimulation in the Know Nothing camp. They, like William McCawber, are in hopes that something will turn up. Soule who had professed the high priests of the order his aid and that of his friends in the approaching elections, if they would give him the members of the Legislature, will be much embarrassed to choose under "which flag to fight," for that "Know Nothing party of this city is split into two" you may be assured of. The recipient of \$2000 per annum by the Sheriffalty and those Clerks, which yield from \$10,000 to \$25,000 per annum will not relinquish such princely emoluments without a struggle, and you will see piping times before the 1st of September. The police are furious that that respectable portion of the voting population of the city should be disfranchised simply because they happen to be recipients of \$69 a month from the municipality when the incumbents and expectants of those high offices are allowed to arrange matters to suit themselves. Stith the Mayor and Summers the Recorder are each dissatisfied with the little consideration in which they were held by the Mazeron men. They chafe under the indignity. In refusing the police a voice in the selection of delegates, emasculates Stith, Summers and Adams, and will be resisted by them to the last. The right arm of their power is the police, amongst whom are thieves, thugs and assassins, and the estimation in which they are held by our city rulers cannot be better exemplified, than by the tenderness and care with which they were treated by Recorder Summers, in the trial for resistance and assault, between Gen. Lewis, the police and the thugs.

FOREIGN.

(From the R. R. Advocate.)

Letter from New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 22, 1859.

"Here she goes, and there she goes." As I predicted, the Odd Fellows' Hall meeting has turned out a fizzle. After drumming up for the last two months (for material out of which to form an opposition ticket, imploring in vain Alexander DeCadeau, Esq., to permit his name to be used as a rallying point around which the disaffected might assemble in battle array, the whole affair terminated in a political club, where weekly meetings were held for the purpose of discussing measures, arranging plans and fixing the triggers for the defeat of the Old Guard. But it has looked all the time to some of the more discreet of the Purifiers, as an uphill business, and they had determined on the first fair chance to give Soule "notice" that they intended to vamoose the match. When a man wishes to quarrel with you, or an employee to leave your service, they never have long to wait for an opportunity, for if it does not come soon enough they can make the chance. Therefore, simply because Mr. Soule introduced two or three innocent and well-meaning resolutions, which were read and adopted, twelve of the Odd Fellows' Hall patriots left the club room in disgust, headed by the President. The resolutions were of about this character: 1st. Be it Resolved, that a committee be appointed, who shall immediately put themselves in communication with the disaffected in the country parishes, and arrange an opposition ticket for the purpose of defeating the nominees of the Democratic State Convention. 2nd. Resolved, that we will recognize no man as a real and pure Democrat, nor will affiliate with any such, who is not in favor of defeating the Democratic nominees of the State Convention. 3d. Resolved, that for the future this club shall be styled and known as the Southern Douglas Club, instead of the State Rights Club. After the resolutions were adopted, the President arose and said: "Gentlemen, I am a Democrat and have always been a Democrat, and it is my honest conviction, that there are some real and pure Democrats outside of this organization, and therefore in the face of the resolutions which have just been adopted, I can no longer act as President of this Club nor can I longer act with it." Whereupon the President put