THE DAILY CRESCENT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

JAMES C. NIXON. WILLIAM R. ADAMS.

BY NIXON, ADAMS & CO.

OFFICE NO. 79 CAMP STREET.

TERMS.

The Crescent will be regularly served to subscribers in the city at an early hour every morning, (Sundays excepted) for $10 a year; in advance; half yearly and quarterly at the same rates, or 75 cents a week, payable to the carrier.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT

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THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

A political every Monday morning, at $3 a year invariably in advance. Having an extensive circulation throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas, and other States, it presents a favorable medium to advertisers of making their wants and resources known. Advertisements inserted for $1 per square each insertion.

AMERICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHARLES DERBIGNY,
OF JEFFERSON.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
LOUIS TEXADA,
OF RAPIDES.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
ROBERT G. BEALE,
OF EAST BATON ROUGE.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
J. V. DURALDE,
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FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
WALTER ROSSMAN,
OF CLAIBORNE.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
RANDEL HUNT,
OF ORLEANS.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,
O. D. STILLMAN,
OF OUACHITA.

PLATFORM OF THE AMERICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

1. We advocate an amendment of the Naturalization Laws, with proper safeguards to preserve the purity of the elective franchise.

2. We advocate the passage of such laws as will prevent the immigration of paupers and criminals to this country.

3. We oppose any interference in the vested rights of all persons, whether they be of native or foreign birth.

4. We are in favor of non-intervention with slavery by the Federal Government, except for the protection of our constitutional rights.

5. We advocate a high National Policy, such as will afford ears and unwearying protection to the American home abroad, and will follow and guard the American citizen wherever he moves.

6. We believe that America should be governed by Americans, effecting the same through the ballot-box alone, the only legitimate instrument of reform in this country.

7. We believe that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office, and shall oppose the distribution of office among office-seekers, or as a reward for partisan services.

8. We will maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States, the Union as it now exists, and the rights of the States without diminution, insisting upon a faithful performance on the part of the General Government of all the duties enjoined upon it by the Constitution.

9. While we approve of the platform adopted by the late National Council of the American party, at Philadelphia, we reject the application of the principles of the eighth article of the American Creed, as unjust, unfounded and entirely unworthy of our country. We shall forever continue to protest against any abridgement of religious liberty, holding it as a cardinal maxim that religious faith is a question between each individual and his God. We will firmly condemn any attempt to make religious belief a test for political office, and can never affiliate with any party which holds sentiments not in accordance with these.

10. We war with no party as such, but shall oppose all who oppose us in the advocacy of these great American principles.

STATE POLICY.

Reform of abuses and retrenchment in our State expenditures.

Education of the youth of the country in schools established by the State.

A constitutional organization of the Swamp Land Commissioners.

A more efficient administration of the Internal Improvement Department, with a view of improving our inland navigation.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1855.

☞ *Persons leaving the city during the Summer, who desire the daily or weekly Crescent forwarded to them, can have it done regularly for any specified time, by leaving their orders and address at the office, No. 79 Camp street.*

☞ The Official Proceedings of the Board of Assistant Aldermen on Tuesday night last, will be found on the fourth page of to-day's Crescent.

Wm. Henry Allen, of the steamer Ben Franklin, has our thanks for late Louisville papers.

NEW COTTON.—The steamer Southern Belle, arrived yesterday, brought down a bale of new cotton from the plantation of J. L. Downs, back of Fort Adams, Wilkinson county, Miss., and consigned to R. Nugent & Co., of this city. We have had a sample laid on our desk; the staple is good, but it has been badly handled.

A SAVAGE ANTI-AMERICAN.—The Louisville Journal of the 19th, relates the following sanguinary anecdote. The old fellow alluded to must have become so excited that he forgot all about law, charity, humanity, and the ordinary proprieties of life, to say nothing of the changing of one important fact, namely, that the game recommended is a double-handed one:

A white-haired and aged member of one of the churches, who affectionately takes note and remembers by both hands in the street and calls them his dear brothers and sisters, and often talks most pathetically in a sad and trembling voice, while the big tears are streaming down his furrowed cheeks, said in our office the other day, with exceeding energy: "*What is Know-Nothingism? Germany is the only world-power left with a two-edged bowie-knife, and plunge it up to the hilt into the bowels of the first man who should offer any obstruction to his swing at the polls.*"

We venture the assertion that the Germans of Louisville, and the Germans of the United States generally, will treat such advice as the foregoing with the contempt it merits. The Germans are orderly and law-abiding citizens; and while they do not claim more than their just rights, are equally ready to extend an equal measure of justice to others. In some sections, it is true, noisy, boisterous and incendiary "Sag-Nicht" orators, have led a few astray, but the masses remain peaceable, industrious and conservative—good citizens and valuable members of society.

While the German retains a vivid recollection of the glories and renown of old "Vaterland," and while he is justly proud of her history, power, and past and present greatness, he does not forget that the natives of the land to which he has emigrated in order to benefit his condition, who have made it what it is, and where he enjoys more privileges than he ever enjoyed in the country of his birth, have some little right to be proud of their own land, their own warriors and statesmen, their own glorious history, their own incomparable constitution, and their own matchless government and institutions.

We know of many intelligent Germans who think better of the United States and of the natives of the United States, than some native orators and editors seem to think, according to their writings and speeches.

A locomotive attached to a passenger train on the Vermont Central Railroad, exploded on the night of the 19th near Milton. It was completely demolished, and a number of persons, names unknown, were killed. The bodies of the engineer, firemen and conductor, were found under the ruins.

ALE, PORTER AND CIDER.—Mr. T. F. Murray having purchased the entire establishment of Mr. N. Marsche, Nos. 19 and 21 Bienville street, is now prepared to supply the trade, hotels, steamboats, coffee-houses and private families with Ale, Porter and Cider, in any quantity and of the best brands, on as accommodating terms as any similar establishment in the city. The advertisement of Mr. Murray will be found in another column, and we refer those interested to it for particulars.

GROCERIES.—Stafford & Co., on the corner of Rousseau and Jackson streets, in the Fourth District, have in store and for sale, at to w rates, flour, raisins, pickles, mackerel, butter and all other kinds of domestic groceries. The residents in that vicinage will do well to call on Stafford & Co., as they will sell at as low rates as any firm in the city and have the very best articles on hand.

MASSACHUSETTS COTTON MANUFACTURES.

In a late number of the Boston Post, we find the following account of the cotton manufactures, etc., of Holyoke, Mass. We publish it with a view of appending a few comments. Holyoke is a small town; but the motion of a straw shows just as accurately which way the wind blows, as the proudest vane on the summit of the loftiest steeple, and an humble illustration vindicates and proves an important fact or principle, just as unerringly as a reference to the most ponderous authorities. Therefore, Holyoke answers our purpose as well as would Lowell, Lawrence, or any other great manufacturing town. Here is the paragraph adverted to:

There are three cotton mills in Holyoke, employing 488 males and 1135 females; and during the year ending with the 1st of June, 1855, 4,267,985 pounds of cotton were consumed, 12,517,119 yards or 7.14 miles of cloth manufactured, the gross value of which was $1,161,178. Besides this, 108,000 pounds of yarn, valued at $29,000, were made. During the same time, $526,000 worth of machinery was manufactured, giving employment to 300 hands. The quantity of stock used in the paper mill was 175 tons, quantity of paper manufactured 125 tons, and value of the manufactured article $50,000. Value of cotton and woolen cards manufactured, $30,249; of piano and card wire, $14,000; of power loom harnesses, $8,000; and of power loom reeds, $1200.

Well, what do we deduce from the foregoing? We will proceed to show. Holyoke is now, unquestionably, a thriving little place. Let us investigate the sources—the living and sustaining springs—of its thrift. A hasty calculation demonstrates that, of its aggregate population, 1498 persons derive their support exclusively from the proceeds of the employment which the manufacture of raw cotton affords. At a reasonable estimate, each of the persons so employed supports two others—composed of children, aged or infirm parties. This would make the grand total of individuals sustained by cotton, 4479. We find, also, that 4,267,985 pounds of raw cotton were manufactured during the year ending on the 1st of June, 1855, making *seven and a half miles of cloth*, valued at $1,161,178; 108,000 pounds of yarn were also spun during the same period. Flowing directly from the manufacture of cotton—for there would have been no necessity for machinery without cotton—we find that $325,000 worth of machinery was fabricated, giving work to 300 hands. Assuming that our former calculation is correct, and that each of these hands supported two other persons, we have 900 persons, which, added to the number above given, 4479, we have a complete total of 5379 human beings maintained and supported, directly and indirectly, by fabricating the slave grown staple of the Southern States. The other branches of industry enumerated probably gave employment to one or two hundred additional persons.

For aught we know, Holyoke is a pestilent nest of Abolitionists. The probabilities are that it is; for a majority of the people of Massachusetts appear to have partaken of the insane root, and to have become furious and demented. Very likely we, of the South, are stigmatized by them as constituting the worst combination and concentration of all that is infamous, vile and villainous.

Yet, they gladly buy our cotton, fabricate it into coarse and fine goods, make money from the products of slave labor, become rich and strong, and overbearing, and more righteous than their neighbors therefrom, and then turn round and tell us—the real architects of their fortunes—that we are the basest wretches upon earth, dealers in flesh and blood, oppressors, slave drivers, and the like. If there was the smallest amount of honesty in their pretensions, if they were as righteous as they assume to be, and if their assertions exercised any control over their actions, they would at once refuse to buy slave-grown cotton, to grow rich by the fabrication of slave-grown cotton, or wear any garment manufactured from slave-grown cotton! If they would do this we would be constrained to accord them the merit of sincerity, while we regretted the hallucination under which they labored.

From the figures taken from the Massachusetts paper, it is clearly evident that Holyoke would be nothing without slave-grown cotton. The same thing may be said about every manufacturing city and village in the State. Without slave-grown cotton Lowell would wither into nothingness sooner than did Jonah's gourd. So would Lawrence. So would innumerable other affluent and improving points. Nearly one hundred millions of invested, and now profitable capital, would become worthless, and thousands and tens of thousands, if not hundreds of thousands of people, would be thrown out of employment, should an event they seem most desirous to bring about—the abolition of slavery—be accomplished.

There can be no doubt of it. All history and experience proves the proposition. Abolish slavery, and no cotton will be raised; and without cotton where would Holyoke, Lowell or Massachusetts actually be? Where would England be? Why, she would sooner undertake to conquer a thousand Sebastopols than go without cotton twelve months! She might enter upon a war with all the nations of the earth, except the United States, with less danger. The "sea-girt isle" is impregnable to hostile attacks; but deprive her of cotton and the stupendous fabric would speedily crumble to its very foundation. The flag that for a thousand years has braved the battle and the breeze, has to veil its haughty crest before an humble, slave-grown cotton bale, and all the mock philanthropy and expensive sympathy that has been bestowed upon the branded descendants of Ham is as worthless as the puerilities of an idiot or the ravings of a wanton.

Really, were the question of slavery left exclusively to Massachusetts and England, it would not carry. The people there like to indulge in the luxury of mourning over the imaginary woes of others; of investing largely in sympathy that costs nothing; and of parading before the world the fact that they profess to be the most exquisite philanthropists extant! But, touch their pockets—tell them that the dimes are in danger—that further indulgence in philanthropy will be ruinous—and they will pitch sympathy, "Sambo" and philanthropy, overboard in the shortest possible order. Let the fact go forth that the abolition of slavery would result in closing all the cotton mills in Massachusetts, and we verily believe thirty days would not elapse before the old Commonwealth would teem with arguments going to illustrate the righteousness, elevating tendencies, humanity, purity, and indispensable necessity of the institution of domestic slavery in the South!

At all events, no matter to what lengths unbridled fanaticism may go, we of the South have one consolation. We cannot be ruined without involving our enemies in one common ruin. They may act the part of Sampson, and pull down the edifice, but they will be, assuredly, buried beneath its ruins. There is no escape for them, except in finding a substitute for cotton—and until that is done, we are secure. Let the fanatics rave, while we laugh in the full consciousness of right and security.

A Swedish sailor named Brown killed his wife in Boston on the morning of the 18th by stabbing her with a file sharpened at one end. He stabbed himself with the same instrument, but did not inflict a mortal wound. It appeared that he was jealous of his wife, who was an Irish woman.

On the 19th a West Point cadet named Wonderly, of Baltimore, was drowned while bathing in the Hudson river. He was 18 years of age, and a youth of much promise.

Telegraphed to the Daily Crescent.

Later from California.

DEFEAT OF THE WALKER EXPEDITION.

REPORTED NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

BY THE SOUTHERN LINE.

NEW YORK, July 25th.—The Steamship Star of the West, from San Juan, arrived at this port to-day, bringing intelligence from California to the first of July, and nearly a million in specie.

It was reported that frauds had been discovered in the accounts of Messrs. Adams & Co., and Page, Bacon & Co.

The State Democratic Convention had renominated Bigler for Governor, and passed resolutions denouncing the Know-Nothings.

It was reported at San Francisco, that an engagement had taken place off San Diego, between a Russian frigate and a French corvette, and that the French commander, rather than surrender his ship, set fire to the magazine and blew her up. The story is doubtful, however.

An immense Know-Nothing meeting had been held at Sacramento, and was addressed by Ex-United States Senator Foote, of Mississippi.

The Walker expedition has been dispersed. Walker was defeated at Rivas, in Nicaragua, losing twenty men. He subsequently passed through San Juan, burnt the barracks, seized a schooner and sailed for parts unknown.

Non-arrival of the Atlantic.

Nothing has as yet been heard of the steamship Atlantic, now due at this port, with one week's later news from Europe.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, July 23.—We quote Middling Upland Cotton at 10⅝ cents per pound. Flour has advanced 12½ cents, with sales of Ohio at $8 25 to $9 00 per bbl. Sales of Western Yellow Corn at 90 cents per bushel.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Our cotton market is firm, with sales to-day of 500 bales. We quote fair Orleans at 12½ cents, and middling Orleans 11¾ cents per pound. Flour is easier, with sales of Ohio at $8 06 to $8 75 per bbl. Sales of Western Yellow Corn at 90c. per bushel.

FATAL RENCONTRE.—We learn from the officers of the steamer Louisa, that a bloody affray took place at Milliken's Bend on Saturday last, resulting in the death of Mr. E. F. Moreland, overseer on the plantation of Mr. L. R. Marshall.

Mr. James Cavalier, clerk in the store of Messrs. Cavalier & Rathman, and brother to one of the firm, had a dispute with Moreland about some fight; high words passed, and the latter gentleman slapped the former in the face; Cavalier then challenged Moreland, but he refused to fight, when C. told him to prepare, as the next time they met he would shoot him. The same day Moreland was in a carriage; and when passing Cavalier's store the latter saw him, and going out, asked him if he were armed. Moreland jumped out, with a shot-gun and a revolver, and replied that he was; when a number of shots were fired, and they both fell. When Moreland was picked up it was found that he had received four balls (the number of shots fired by Cavalier) in the arm, thigh, abdomen and breast; whilst Cavalier received but two, one in the arm, passing near the bone, and the other in the abdomen. Moreland died in about 24 hours after the occurrence. It is thought that Cavalier will recover, as both balls have been extracted. It could not be ascertained who fired first, as there were no persons present at the time.

The affair has caused the greatest excitement, as the parties were both young men and well liked in the neighborhood.

MEETING OF RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—The Atlanta (Ga.) Republican, of the 19th inst., says:

We learn that the gentlemen composing the firm of Fannin, Grant & Co., associated with the object of constructing a railroad from the west bank of the Mississippi river, opposite Vicksburgh to Shreveport, La., met in this city on the 16th ult. All the members except Hon. N. D. Coleman, of Vicksburgh, were present. The meeting was harmonious and quite satisfactory—resulting in the adoption of a stringent set of rules and by-laws, and in the selection of Mr. L. P. Grant to manage the affairs of the firm.

The names of members are William F. Fannin, A. B. Fannin, A. M. Ragland and S. W. Swanson, of Troupe county; S. P. Wyrick and J. W. Horne, of Baldwin county; John T. Grant, of Walton county; B. T. Chapman, of Bibb county; L. P. Grant, of Fulton county; and Hon. N. D. Coleman, of Vicksburg, Miss.

It is confidently anticipated that this much needed work of public improvement will reach the Texas line in two or three years. The arrangements that have been consummated are believed to be amply sufficient to accomplish that object. The completion of the road will open a new era in the agricultural importance of Northwestern Louisiana and the commercial prosperity of New Orleans.

On the night of the 15th a fiendish attempt at assassination was made near Fairhaven, Rutland county, Vt. The hired man of a farmer, named Wood, living somewhat remote from any neighbor, undertook to chop up his employer with a broad axe, as he was quietly sleeping in his bed. The villain was arrested after a chase of two or three days, and confessed his crime, stating that his object was to forcibly abduct his employer's sister, with whom he was desperately enamored. Wood received several frightful wounds, and it was doubtful whether he could recover.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says, under date of the 19th:

The Cabinet assembled again to-day, and finally agreed that there should be no appointments made till after elections in the South.

Mr. Marcy, being desirous of rusticating for a few days, asked permission to visit Old Point, and the Cabinet acquiesced unanimously. "If anything should occur," said Marcy, "telegraph, and I can be here at short notice."

A number of claimants arrived in town yesterday direct from Greytown and Nicaragua, with large claims against this government for property destroyed in the bombardment of Greytown. This is a five million haul.

We learn from the Memphis papers, that during the last upward trip of the steamboat Virginia, when a short distance above the city, a deck-passenger or deck-hand, was accused of having stolen sixty dollars from one of the passengers. Notwithstanding his protestations of innocence, he was taken ashore by the officers and some of the passengers, and whipped nearly to death; one side of his head, also, was shaven. Circumstances afterwards transpired which led to the belief that the person most forward to accuse the unfortunate victim had stolen the money himself.

The Marion (Miss.) Republican of Tuesday last has the following paragraphs:

A large portion of the county near Daleville is still suffering dreadfully for the want of rain.

Corn is burning up, while in other portions of the county, the heavy and continued rains are actually injuring the crops. The unprecedented drouth extends from Daleville down the Okitibeha for some ten or twelve miles.

A turtle, weighing 50 lbs was recently caught in Chunkey, with a sein; he measured over three feet across, and his head was somewhat larger than a man's; he belonged to the hard shell variety, called loggerheads.

The party who took him, caught an innumerable quantity of fish, and an alligator some six or eight feet long made his escape by tearing a passage through the meshes of the sein.

NAVAL.—The following vessels are lying at the Charlestown Navy Yard: Ship of the line Vermont in ordinary—never has been in service; Ohio, receiving ship; sloop-of-war Saratoga, lying at the wharf; frigate Cumberland, stripped; new war steamer Merrimac, in the dry dock, nearly coppered.

Miscellaneous News Items.

LOUISIANA.—The Houma (Terrebonne) Ceres, of the 19th, says:

Notwithstanding the extraordinary drought during the early part of the present season, the crops of this parish present an unusually fine appearance. Cane, which it was supposed would yield nothing, has, since the recent rains, grown rapidly; and instead of a short crop, the planters are looking forward to their usual yield this fall.

The Madison Journal says also, of the weather and crops:

The weather continues very warm, with an occasional indication of rain, which is not justified by the result. However, rain is not needed except to cool the atmosphere. Corn is already made, and will prove most abundant. Cotton is doing well, and we noticed at the beginning of the week, that it was commencing to open.

Red River remains hopelessly low. The Alexandria Republican of Saturday last, says:

The river continues to fall, and it is as much as the little Jean Weber can do to get up to this point. We have a shower either here or in the vicinity almost daily, that helps along the crops and mitigates the intense heat of the sun. We are not suffering for anything now much, but a good, navigable river, and that we will not get until we have a long spell of rain.

The Ouachita is also still in the same predicament. The Ouachita Register of the 19th says:

The river still continues low; indeed, it is lower than it has been before this season. There is now no hope of a rain sufficient to enable boats to reach this place during the summer.

The Baton Rouge Gazette of Wednesday last has the following paragraph:

We continue to be visited daily with charming showers, and while we are almost ready to cry "hold, enough," complaints reach us from several planters, within a few miles of Baton Rouge, that their crops are suffering for want of rain.

THE ACCIDENT AT KINGSTON.—The infant daughter of Mr. Jeremiah Castle, who was shot on Friday last at Kingston during the morning parade of the Seventh Regiment, who were encamped there, died at 4 o'clock on Monday morning from the effects of her injuries. The child got along so well during Friday and Saturday, that hopes were entertained of her recovery, but during Sunday the little sufferer began to droop, and at an early hour Monday morning her spirit passed away. The child was only six months old, but very stout and healthy. At last accounts the mother was doing well, though suffering terribly from the injuries received. The regiment have done everything in their power to alleviate her sufferings. [Albany Register.

ABDUCTION.—*Philadelphia, July 20.*—Passmore Williamson, a prominent abolitionist, and five negroes are having a hearing to-day before Judge Paine, of the U. S. District Court, on a writ of habeas corpus, charged with forcibly seizing and carrying off, on Wednesday last, a private servant and her two children, the property of John H. Wheeler, of North Carolina, the U. S. Minister to Nicaragua, as he was about to embark for New York at Walnut street wharf.

The testimony in the case is quite voluminous. The party was under the leadership of Passmore, and the prisoners have all been positively identified. Charges of perjury and contempt of court are also embraced in the case of Williamson. The court held him into bail in the sum of $5,000 for a further hearing. The others were committed in default of bail.

A SHOCKING AFFAIR.—An affray took place between Seaborn Collins and three brothers, named Anderson, in the north-western part of this county, on Tuesday last.

The difficulty, we understand, grew out of the statement of Collins' child, that it had been whipped by Wilbourn Anderson. Collins met the three Andersons returning from hunting, shot Wilbourn Anderson, killing him on the spot. Another of the Andersons fired a double barrel gun at Collins, lodging nine buck-shot in his shoulder. Collins is thought to be mortally wounded. [Brandon (Miss.) Platform, 21st.

SERIOUS RIOT.—A letter published in the Little Rock (Ark.) Democrat, dated Fort Smith, July 5th, states, that as a party of Odd-Fellows, who had been celebrating the 4th, at the St. Charles Hotel, in that place, were quietly retiring, they were attacked by some teamsters of the government from Fort Arbuckle. The teamsters were fired on, and one of them named Henry Doyle was killed. Three others named Michael Kelly, James Kelly and Henry Williams, were wounded. It is thought they will recover.

FATAL DIFFICULTY.—We learn from a passenger on the Louisville stage, which arrived here Wednesday night, that a man named Martin, from Clarksville, was killed on the Turnpike, near Tyree Springs on Wednesday evening, just as the stage passed, by a man whose name our informant did not learn. It appears that an old feud existed between the parties. They met, and Martin knocked the other man down, who, as he rose, discharged his pistol, containing a load of buckshot, at Martin, killing him instantly.—[Nashville Whig, 21st.

RATHER AWKWARD.—A few days since a gentleman, who was *en route* for New York, got out at the station, leaving his "better half" sole occupant of the seat; returning, found a good looking gentleman occupying his seat and making himself sociable with his traveling companion, politely requested the stranger to give him his seat. "Your seat, sir?" said the stranger; "I don't know that you have any better claim to it than I have." "Very well, sir," replied our friend, "if you will keep it, allow me to introduce you to my wife." The stranger looked blank, and made very hasty tracks for the next car.

As a wagon in which was a gentleman named Mapes, and a lady named West, wife of David B. West, was crossing the Erie railroad, near Howell's on the 18th, it was run down by the express train from Dunkirk, and the lady was instantly killed. Mr. Mapes was so much injured that his life is despaired of. The horse was also killed.

Three negro convicts escaped from the Baton Rouge Penitentiary on Monday last. They made their way over the wall by means of a ladder, and had not been re-taken at last accounts.

Count Ragenski and three others, on trial for a violation of the neutrality laws, have been acquitted. The testimony failed to convict them of personally enlisting men for the British army.

WHITE DEER.—A pair of white deer, brought from the Ouachita Mountains, were on exhibition in St. Louis a few days ago. The Intelligencer says these beautiful animals are true Albinos, having pink eyes, which contrast beautifully with their snowy coats.

PRENTICE ON STRINGFELLOW.—The Louisville Journal says:

A correspondent wishes us to publish a defence of General Stringfellow, the border ruffian, who headed the Missouri invasion of Kansas. Our opinion of Stringfellow is, that if he had his deserts, he would be a *strung-fellow*.

RECRUITS FOR THE CRIMEA.—The Niagara Canada Mail states that a great many recruits, chiefly Germans, are coming every week to join the Foreign Legion at Niagara. Several detachments of forty to fifty men each have been dispatched to Laprairie, and eighty left Niagara on the 2d inst., for the same place.

The Wilmington (Del.) Journal states that Secretary Guthrie has dismissed Lieutenants John M. Jones and William A. Tennison from the revenue service, on the investigation of the charges preferred by them after the rencounter which occurred at the Indian Queen Hotel, in that city.

SINGULAR DEATH.—A negro woman died last week in Louisville, who having, when in perfect health, fallen asleep about two weeks previously, had slept continually, all efforts to rouse her proving unavailing.

BARNUM'S ELEPHANT.—Lt. Gov. Brown, of the New England Farmer, having made some inquiries respecting the diet of the elephant whose exploits in ploughing have been mentioned in all the papers, the great showman replies in a way not likely to encourage the introduction of that kind of labor:

"He eats on an average one bushel of oats and one hundred pounds of hay per day, Sundays and all. His weight is 4700 pounds. He will accomplish any kind of work set before him, and uses ten times better judgment than three-fourths of the 'help' which I am obliged to employ on my farm. Above all things he is not an eye servant. Once set him to work piling wood, picking up stones, or anything else, and you can leave him without fear of his playing 'old soldier' in your absence. Another capital negative quality is, that he don't pick up his duds and start for home exactly at six o'clock in the afternoon, as many other farmers' 'assistants' do. He is willing to labor till sundown, and even later, if work is pressing. On the whole, he is a very honorable, industrious, intelligent, and well-behaved farmer; nevertheless, I cannot conscientiously recommend elephants as the *cheapest* workers on a farm. They cannot work in cold weather, and of course would eat themselves up, trunk and all, in a single winter."

LAST WORDS OF A SUICIDE FOUND IN A BOTTLE.—The following letter from A. B. Pattison, says the Syracuse Standard, of the 17th inst., who, our readers will recollect, drowned himself in a small lake near Jamesville, about two years since, and whose body was found this spring, was found by Mr. Thomas N. Gregory, of Jamesville, on Sunday morning last in a bottle floating in the lake, and in a perfect state of preservation. It was written in pencil, on one side of a paper bag used by the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad Company to send back tickets collected by the conductors on that road. The paper was given him by Mr. Strong the day before Pattison committed suicide, and Mr. S., at the same time, jokingly told him to write his will upon it. The bottle in which it was found was a common pint champagne bottle, tightly corked, and the cork had evidently been tied down, but the strings had decayed. The handwriting was recognized by his family, and there is no doubt of its being genuine:

"To my Friends—Being about to end my earthly career, and wishing to leave behind me some testimonial of my whereabouts, I would say that deep beneath the waters of this lake, secured by cords and heavy weights, will my body be found. I commit this act for various reasons. I never expect to be found until these mighty hills are rent asunder, and the waters run out, and this dries up. I received this from Sid. Strong yesterday, and he asked me to make my will upon it. Little did he think I would.

A. B. PATTISON."

A CURIOUS SUBSTANCE.—About three hours after the late explosion of the Lexington, some gentlemen at Hawesville, ten miles below the scene of the accident, saw at least a cart-load of substance that had the appearance of dirty foam, floating in the river. They put off to it in a skiff, and found that it bore a strong resemblance to very porous pumice-stone. When a piece of it was taken from the water, it smoked and emitted a very offensive gas for a few moments, and if afterwards put back in the water, sank.

A considerable quantity of this substance was saved, but most of it was permitted to float down the river. A piece of it has been presented to us, and it has the appearance of sand solidified and partially vitrified by intense heat. It is full of large and small cells, and, of course, very light, and although the gentlemen at Hawesville testify that the substance, after having been taken from the water, would sink, the specimen in our possession is still light enough to float.

The probability is, that there was a very large quantity of sand in the boilers of the Lexington, and that the heat to which it was there exposed, gave it the form in which it was afterwards found floating in the river. [Louisville Journal.

The Royal Mail steamship America sailed from Boston for Liverpool on the 19th, with 138 passengers and $895,000 in specie.

☞ Hon. THOMAS CURRY (formerly District Judge of the Concordia District) is presented as a Candidate for the Judgeship of the Second District of New Orleans, vice Hon. J. N. Lea, elected to the Supreme Court of the State.

☞ The relaxing heats of summer leave behind them a long train of evils. The most universal of these are general debility, and its sure attendant, lowness of spirits. For these we can recommend a speedy and unfailing cure, in the shape of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. It is, in our opinion, a medicine *sui generis*—almost—unapproachable. It seems to reach the fountain head of the difficulty in the digestive organization, and thus to relieve the secretions and the blood of the *material morbi*, or the cause of disease. Its tonic properties give vigor to the membranes of the stomach, and promote the secretion of the gastric juice, with dissolves the food, while its cordial, soothing, and alterative influence imparts general regularity and strength to the action of the secretive organs, and seems to fortify the constitution. Such is our own experience of its effects, and we believe it is confirmed by the evidence of all who have tried it, or had an opportunity of witnessing its operation. For sale by Dr. Jackson, 150 Arch street. See advertisement. jy4 lm&1w

Stafford & Co.,
GROCERS,
Corner of Rousseau and Jackson streets,
FOURTH DISTRICT.

☞ Have in store and for sale at Low Rates:
50 bbls. Extra Superfine FLOUR, (St. Louis brands)
25 half .. ..
100 boxes LAYER RAISINS, just arrived.
25 half bbls. PICKLES.
10 half bbls. MACKEREL.
10 firkins of Extra GOSHEN BUTTER.
&c. &c. &c.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY GROCERIES.
jy27 1c.6t

Ale, Porter and Cider.

☞ The undersigned having purchased the interest of N. Marsche in the work known
ALE, PORTER AND CIDER ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 19 and 21 Bienville street,
On the 1st day of July, 1855, the business will hereafter be conducted in and under his own name.
He begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he is prepared to supply the Trade, Hotels, Steamboats, Coffee-houses and Private Families, with
ALE, PORTER AND CIDER,
in any quantity and of the best brands, either by the cask, barrel or bottle, on terms as accommodating as any similar establishment in the South.
☞ Country and City Merchants' orders carefully filled with dispatch.
T. F. MURRAY,
Nos. 19 and 21 Bienville street.
jy26 2m1m

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE
Resumed Payment in Full,
And are prepared to continue the
FACTORAGE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS
As heretofore.
New Orleans, July 23, 1855. FELLOWES & CO.
jy23 2p1m

Pass Christian Hotel

☞ Is now open for the Season. Those in search of health or recreation will find this a desirable summer retreat.
☞ Prices the same as formerly.
jy20 2p1m R. H. MONTGOMERY.

Catherwood's Celebrated Ginger Brandy.

☞ This very superior liquor, combining all carminatives, stimulating and aromatic qualities of the pure Havana Ginger, united with a very superior article of BRANDY, and which has become a favorite beverage in all the cities along the river, as well as in the North and East, is now introduced into this market for the first time.
The virtues of Ginger as a gentle, pleasant, and invigorating stomachic, have long been extolled by the Medical Faculty, and have been recognized by every observer of hygienic effects.
The article now presented challenges comparison with any ever produced, and has everywhere received the highest meed of praise.
For sale, by
CATHERWOOD & ELMORE,
Corner Girod and Commerce streets.
my14 2p1f

R. D. HOPKINS A. HURTEL.
Hopkins & Hurtel,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS
IN CHANCERY,
No. 56 Conti Street, Mobile, Ala.,
☞ Will practice in the several Courts of the City and County of Mobile, and in the Circuit Courts of the Sixth Judicial Circuit.
☞ Prompt and particular attention given to Ever y
my30 3p1f

Fountain Pens,

☞ With reservoir sufficient to hold ink for six to eight hours writing. For sale by
HYDE & GOODRICH
jy14 2p1f

To Parents.

☞ All who wish their Children to become good PENMEN or BOOK KEEPERS during the School Vacations, are requested to have them begin on MONDAY, 23d inst.
Dolheur's Writing and Book-keeping Establishment, 106 Canal street, is open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. Special hours for each. Lessons not limited. All are desired to attend until perfect.
RUFUS DOLHEUR, 106 Canal street.
jy22 2p6t*

Land Warrants.

☞ Highest market rates paid for Land Warrants, by
H. B. MERRELL & CO.,
jy13 2p8m 3 Camp st., cor. Common st.

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company.

☞ In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company submit the following statement, viz:

Amount of Premiums received on Policies paid from 1st July, 1854, to 30th June, 1855	$170,984 17
Amount of Unterminated Risk, 30th June, 1854	146,484 98
Total amount of Premiums	$317,091 15
Viz: Premiums on Fire Risk	$121,482 16
" Marine do	30,016 21
" River do	200,356 16
" Life do	4,910 52—317,091 15
Less Premiums on Risk not terminated	164,177 31
Less Return Premiums	29,815 16—164,492 47
Net earned Premiums	$152,598 68
Losses paid during the same period, viz:	
On Fire Risk	$128,039 46
On Marine do	113,008 79
On River do	56,091 11
	304,942 35
Reinsurance, Expenses, etc., Interest, Dividends, etc	30,254 88—125,039 23
The year's business showing a deficit of	$27,496 54

The Company have the following assets:

Invested in Bond and Mortgage on property worth double the amount loaned thereon	$326,054 00
Loans on Bank and other Stocks	88,965 00
Bills Receivable, being Notes for Premiums	146,211 99
Invested in Real Estate, estimated value $79,000, cost	69,644 18
Due for Premiums in course of Collection	39,858 05
Scrip from other Companies, estimated value	8,065 00
Cash on hand	100,965 58
Total Assets	$785,968 40

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Be it remembered that on the 24th July, 1855, before me the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the City aforesaid, personally appeared Charles J. Manson, Secretary of the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say, that the foregoing accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.
C. J. MANSONI, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 24th day of July, 1855.
[Signed] C. V. JONTE,
Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

THOS. A. ADAMS, President.
GEO. JONAS, Vice President.
C. J. MANSONI, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Samuel Bell,	G. S. Hawkins,	John Watt,
J. A. Sarelli,	W. G. Robinson,	J. T. Donald,
J. W. Zacharie,	J. G. Stones,	M. Avendano,
David Hadden,	P. Simms,	A. C. Tremoulet,
M. C. H. Norton,	R. W. Keith,	Chas. Harlow,
C. T. Baddecke,	T. C. B. Kells,	R. M. Allen,
W. F. Vredenburg,	John D. Rein,	Jas. Connolly,
S. H. Kennedy,	J. W. Carroll,	Saml. Smith,
R. B. Sumner,	C. Fellowes,	Saml. Jamison
George Jones,	J. P. Davis,	Geo. MacGregor,
J. B. Bellows,	E. E. Snooks.	

jy26 1m&1w

Goods are Selling Very Cheap,
AT THE
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE
OF
B. BROWER & CO.,
17 CAMP STREET.
☞ This Store is to be closed up in October next, and to Clear out Stock, the prices are fixed at
MOST TEMPTINGLY LOW RATES.
Come and see them. jy26 2p2t

STOP AT
Alfred Munroe & Co.'s
34 MAGAZINE STREET,
CORNER OF GRAVIER.
IMMENSE STOCK OF
SUMMER CLOTHING,
Of every description, NEARLY AT COST,
FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN.
Also, FURNISHING GOODS,
And a large stock of RUBBER CLOTHING, manufactured by the "Union India Rubber Company," and sold at factory