THE DAILY CRESCENT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

JAMES O. NIXON, WILLIAM R. ADAMS.

BY NIXON, ADAMS & CO.

OFFICE NO. 70 CAMP STREET.

AMERICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHARLES DERBIGNY,
OF JEFFERSON.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
LOUIS TEXADA,
OF BARATARIA.

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

FOR STATE TREASURER,
J. V. DURALDE,
OF WEST BATON ROUGE.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
WALTER ROSEMAN,
OF CLAIBORNE.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
RANDELL HUNT,
OF BALIZE.

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 stern and unwavering protection to the American name 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 faith ful performance on the part of the General Government of all the duties assigned 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 to American Catholics, as unjust, unfounded and contrary 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 utterly ostracise 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.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 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. 70 Camp street.*

THE MAILS.—After some days of interruption the mails via Mobile came through yesterday, bringing dates from all points as late as due.

MACHINE STREET SWEEPERS.—These useful machines are being brought into requisition in Louisville, contracts for that purpose having been entered into. We should suppose these machines would be especially useful in the level streets of New Orleans. Will not our authorities look into the matter?

COTTON GOING.—The exports of cotton at this port yesterday, as will be seen by our commercial statement, amounted to 12,150 bales, leaving a stock on hand, including all on board ship not cleared yesterday, of less than 22,500 bales, a very small portion of which is on sale, perhaps not more than 2,500 bales, altogether.

During the squall yesterday afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock, the steamers Bella Donna, P. F. Kimball and Delia parted their moorings, and drifted across the river from Algiers. The tow boat V. H. Joy coming up at the time with the bark Hazard in tow, had to run between them; and in doing so, one of the boats ran foul and struck the bark on the larboard quarter; but no serious injury was done.

THE WEATHER AND THE HEALTH.—The weather continues unfavorable—hot and showery—yet we hear rather of a diminution than an increase of the fever. This we take to be a favorable omen. Under the circumstances we view it as decidedly encouraging. Should the mortuary statistics of the passing week show a decrease, of which we have strong hopes, the fact will be evident to our mind that the crisis has passed, and that the causes for alarm have necessarily gone out of existence.

The month just passed has been characterized by weather more resembling that of April than of July, with the exception of intense heats. It has rained almost every day—sometimes excessively—deluging the back portions of the city, filling up pools, low grounds, vacant lots, rendering the atmosphere damp and unhealthy.

A short interval of dry weather could not have other than an excellent effect. August, we opine, will not be as wet as was July. Hence we augur an early restoration of the general health. Whether our anticipations are verified or not, we always like to look on the sunny side of things.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.—Our friends in the interior are not idle by any means. In glorious old St. Landry the Americans are moving with a spirit and vigor indicative of a magnificent triumph in November. They were to have a public meeting in Opelousas on the 31st inst., at which addresses were advertised to be delivered in the French and English languages. The subject of the speeches was to be Native American-ism. That the prolific theme was ably and eloquently handled we have no sort of doubt. They have the debaters in that section of the country able and willing to do justice to the subject.

In the Opelousas Patriot of the 28th, (from which we derive the foregoing information,) we find a notice calling the members of the American party to assemble in the Council Hall on the 11th of August, "to transact business of importance." The stalwart Americans of St. Landry, it appears, are not afraid to avow their sentiments in the broad light of day, notwithstanding they are charged with belonging to a party that conceives and nourishes all kinds of infamy. They will render a good account of themselves when the time comes.

The Patriot announces that there was to have been a District Convention of the American Party in Alexandria on the 30th, to nominate a candidate for Congress. We will hear of the proceedings of that Convention in a day or two. That the Americans of the Old Third have selected a tried, trusty, eloquent and popular champion, there is no room for question. We shall await the result of the deliberations with more than ordinary anxiety.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We have received from Mr. J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, the following publications, to which we have neither time nor room now to advert at any length.

Godey's *Lady's Book* for August; Putnam for August; Blackwood for July; the 20th number of Dickens' Household Words; and Frank Leslie's Ladies' Gazette of Paris, London and New York Fashions.

We are also under obligations to Mr. B. M. Norman, 14 Camp street, for a copy of Putnam for August.

These publications are so well known, that critical comment is almost needless. The best advice we can give is, for all to call and purchase a copy.

THE CONDUCT OF THE CANVASS.

Judging from general outgivings on the part of the Democratic press and orators, it is quite evident that they have made up their minds to conduct the pending canvass in the most violent and offensive manner possible. We had hoped for better things; had trusted that, no matter how earnest the contest, it would be marked by high-toned courtesy and gentlemanly bearing. We still entertain slight expectations that vulgar abuse and indiscriminate denunciation—sparing neither age, character or public service—will not constitute the chief staple of the warfare of our opponents.

If we viewed the matter in a purely partisan light, we would rather like such a warfare, as it necessarily tends to the advancement of the American cause. The wholesale abuse—uncalled for, unwarranted and untrue—which characterized the speeches delivered at the Democratic Ratification Meeting, on Canal street, brought more Democrats into our ranks than all the withdrawals and defections of the past six months, about which the Democratic papers are raising such a tremendous hubbub, number! Here is a cause and corresponding effect. We volunteer this little bit of interesting information in the hope that it may improve the manners of some of our antagonists. Fear of further losses—if all other influences fail—may lead them to "mend their ways."

The Courier of yesterday morning contains an article nearly a column in length in answer to a small paragraph which appeared in an article published in Monday's Crescent, wherein we alluded to certain opprobrious epithets applied to the American party by Messrs. Moise and Wickliffe. Those epithets were quoted from the Courier's own report. Mr. Moise said that the American party was "conceived in falsehood and nourished in deceit," and Mr. Wickliffe said that it "came like a thief in the dark." Our cotemporary fully justifies the use of such terms, and says further: "We can assure the Crescent that Mr. Moise has no wish to take back a single word he said in the speech which has so provoked the ire of his adversaries."

We regret this authoritative announcement on Mr. Moise's account, not because it can injuriously effect the interests of the American party. If the Courier speaks the sentiments of Mr. Moise correctly, that gentleman stands before the American born portion of the voters of Louisiana in a very equivocal and disagreeable attitude—for *more than two-thirds of that portion* belong to the party denounced as having been "conceived in falsehood and nourished in deceit," and their numbers are daily and hourly augmenting in every parish in the State! We know what we say, for we speak by the card.

Now, if so large a majority of the native voters of Louisiana are so base, vile, cowardly and contemptible, as to belong to and sustain a party "conceived" in and "nourished" by all that is low and infamous in the human character, we unhesitatingly assert that they fully deserve the scornful epithets profusely lavished upon them. We would as soon belong to a band of outlaws or herd in a hospital of spotted lepers, as to associate or affiliate with such a set of individuals—and so would every man whose bosom throbs with an honorable emotion!

But, is there a particle of truth in the sentence that the American party was "conceived in falsehood and nourished in deceit?" Not one! There is not a syllable, a word, a sentiment, a meaning or an expression properly belonging to it, directly or indirectly, express or implied, that has the slightest warrant in truth. We say this deliberately; for we can say no less and tell the truth.

The American party of Louisiana was "conceived" in the loftiest and holiest emotions of national patriotism. Its origin knew neither falsehood nor deceit, nor anything dishonorable; and it has been "nourished" and sustained, has grown and prospered, until it clasps the whole confederacy within its embrace, amid surroundings of the most patriotic and exalted character. No shameful blur rests on its escutcheon. No foul spot defaces the brightness of its glorious crest. No stain mars the beauty of its resplendent banner, where the eagle, the stars and the stripes, meet in harmonious and majestic conjunction. The members of the American party have ranged themselves under the banner of their country with purposes as pure, with designs as holy, with objects as praiseworthy, with views as lofty, and with a devotion as unswerving, as those which animated our forefathers to dare the desperate chances of the Revolution of 1776. They seek the preservation of the Union. They wish to restore the good feeling which formerly existed between the North and the South. They desire to protect the ballot box from fraud and corruption, and to make it what it once was, the synonym of all that was noble and republican. They assert that the American name is worthy of respect; that the American history is more fraught with heroic and illustrious incidents than the history of any other people; that Americans have as good a right to be proud of their native land as the natives of any other land—and, while they would abridge no man's privileges, curtail no citizen's rights, or impair any voter's prerogative—are of the decided opinion that the practice of *all* other civilized nations in confiding their governmental affairs to those born upon the soil is a wise and a just, a safe and a true one, to which no candid and intelligent man can object.

These are a few of the leading principles of the American party which is stigmatised as having been "conceived in falsehood and nourished in deceit." God grant the nation many millions of such deceivers and falsifiers. But for the principles and deeds of the fathers of these falsifiers and deceivers, the United States would now be a British colony, ruled over by imperially appointed viceroys! We think it quite likely the Anti-Americans regret such is not the case.

A word or two now, in regard to the speech of Mr. Wickliffe, endorsed and defended by our amiable cotemporary. Mr. W. said in his speech, that the American party "*came like a thief in the dark.*" Very handsome and complimentary language to use, to be sure. It was especially becoming in an American speaker, under an American sky, in an American city, and before an American audience, to employ such language! We can tell Mr. Wickliffe and all his supporters, that a large majority of the native born within the hearing of his voice, or upon Canal street, belonged and now belong to, the party he seemed delighted in opprobriously stigmatising! Well, if the party *did* come thievishly and clandestinely, and if all the members belonging to it are thieves, the State of Louisiana can boast of more scoundrels in proportion to population, than any other commonwealth upon the surface of the globe. That is all we have to say in regard to the particular point involved.

So much for the two gentlemen whose speeches have been elaborately defended by the Courier. We do not consider that the defence has bettered their condition. Further than they were immediately concerned, the article of the Courier did not require any response. We may, however, should other business permit, refer to a paragraph or two hereafter.

APPOINTMENTS.—We understand that R. M. Lusher, Wm. Cornelius and C. A. Taylor have been appointed Commissioners by the Court of Claims, now in session at Washington. Better appointments could not have been made.

Telegraphed to the Daily Crescent.

BY THE NATIONAL AND SOUTHERN LINES.

NEW GOVERNOR OF KANSAS.

WASHINGTON, July 30—John L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Governor of Kansas, vice Reeder, removed.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Our Cotton Market is firm. Flour also is firm, with sales 5700 bbls. State and Western at $8 12½ to $8 50 for Ohio. Southern is steady. Sales of 100 bbls. at $10.

Corn is a trifle lower, with sales of yellow at 90½ cents per bushel. Lard is firm at 11¼ cents per pound for prime. The pork market is unsettled, with sales of mess at $19 75 per bbl.—Coffee is firm.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, July 28.—The river is rising, with 5½ feet water in the canal. The steamers Empire and Madison arrived on the 26th and the Empress to-day from New Orleans. The Florida left on the 26th and the Empire this evening for New Orleans.

KANSAS.—The telegraph announces that Reeder has been removed from the Governorship of Kansas, and that John L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed in his place.

We do not know who this Mr. Dawson is, but one thing is very certain—he cannot be a more pestilent Abolitionist, or a more unscrupulous trader in politics, and morals, than the person removed. It is quite likely he is a Free Soiler of the rankest sort, as the Pierce administration have shown an unmistakable proclivity towards such appointments, ever since the work of decapitating the national Democrats of New York commenced some two years since.

At all events, there is one consolation. Dawson cannot be a worse enemy of the South than this man Reeder has been. He cannot work against our interests with greater zeal. He cannot seek to destroy our constitutional rights with more unrelenting energy and fiendness of purpose. And, as we cannot be worse off, no matter what manner of man he is, perhaps we ought to be grateful to the authorities for removing his predecessor. As matters stand, we are independent of the frying-pan and fire contingencies. We were subjected to the pains of both under Reeder's government.

Jeff. Davis said Reeder ought to have been removed the day after he was appointed. Yet he was continued in office to work injury and mischief to us of the South, by an administration that claims to be our especial friends! Verily, modesty is a great virtue.

MUTINY.—The bark Kilby, from New York for Quebec, anchored in the Nantasket Roads on the 23d, in consequence of trouble on board. The mate, Mr. Wm. Thompson, of New York, while ordering some coffee in the galley yesterday, off Cape Cod, was struck with an axe by the cook, three times, on the left temple, shoulder and arm. He was taken to the Boston Hospital in a critical condition, and the cook was arrested.

A supposed diamond, of extraordinary size, has recently been found in Lancaster county, Pa., and is deposited in Professor Phillips' office there. It is colorless, perfectly crystaline, resembling a drop of clear spring water, in the middle of which you will perceive a strong light playing with a good deal of spirit. Nothing, it is supposed, like it was ever discovered before in the United States.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.—We learn from Capt. Loyd, of the bark Hazard, from Rio de Janeiro, that when the ship Sea Witch was on her way from New York to Hong Kong, June 5, lat. 28 south, lon. 24 west, her captain (Spencer) was murdered while asleep in his berth by one or more of the crew. The mate took charge of the ship and carried her into the port of Rio de Janeiro, June 16, with the body of the captain on board.

The U. S. Consul at that port was vigorously investigating the matter when the Hazard left.

A man named Dugan died of yellow fever at Pittsburg, Pa., on the 20th inst. The body was forcibly seized and buried by the police, which came near leading to a row, the relatives making strong objections to the proceedings. The disease was introduced, it is said, by boats from New Orleans.

Charles Louis Chapman, a porter in the banking house of Riggs & Co., in Washington, has been arrested for abstracting $5000 in cash and $5000 in coupon bonds. He confessed his guilt, and the bonds and most of the money had been recovered.

The Chicago Tribune estimates the wheat crop in Ohio at twenty-two millions of bushels; Illinois eighteen millions; Wisconsin ten millions; Michigan eight millions. It is thought that Pennsylvania will yield twenty-five millions.

A private letter from Kansas states that Governor Reeder in informed the Legislature that he did not recognize them as the Kansas Legislature, and would not meet them at Shawnee Mission.

The President has received an autograph letter from the Czar of Russia in reply to one transmitted through our minister, congratulatory upon his succession. The Czar proposes lasting friendship between Russia and the United States.

A man named Callom was instantly killed on the 24th by being caught in the machinery of a chair factory in New York. His body was crushed and torn to pieces.

On the 23d a man named Peter McGovern was accidentally shot in Boston by a boy who was carelessly handling a pistol. It was thought he could not recover.

ARREST OF CAPT. CLARK, OF THE U. S. REVENUE CUTTER CAMPBELL.—Count Kazinski, Hugo Lippi, A. Langlois and R. Rudelius, the four individuals who were arrested at Tarpaulin Cove by the United States authorities, and brought to this port in the United States Revenue Cutter Campbell, and were tried a few days since for enlisting men to join the British service, have each commenced suits for $10,000, (in all $40,000) against Capt. Clark, for illegal detention or false imprisonment. Capt. Clark has furnished the required bonds. The suits are brought in the Common Pleas Court for this county. [Boston Chronicle, 24th.

The Belfast (Me.) Journal gets off the following:

During the performance of the "Lady of Lyons," the other evening, by Lanergan and Sandford's company, in the scene in which Pauline is to be sacrificed to save her father from bankruptcy, (the paper falling due the same day,) one of our most esteemed and wealthy citizens was so wrought upon that he whispered to a friend that he was ready to endorse and get an extension of ninety days! But before the transaction could be perfected, Claude appears with the *quid pro quo*, and takes up the notes, without demanding a doit of security.

PRACTICAL JOKE OF AN INDIAN.—A correspondent of the Detroit Enquirer, in speaking of the Indians, says: "Some of these Indians are intense wags in their way. One of them having given a trader some annoyance, was told in case he was seen again with a bottle, it would be taken from him and thrown into the fire. A few days after, the Indian appeared with his pint flask in his blanket, as usual, but the trader was as good as his word, and demanded the bottle, which the Indian gave up and started for the door. The trader threw the flask into the stove, and out came the windows, the trader following close behind. The next time that man burns a whisky bottle he will examine it to see that it is not of Dupont's make.

Miscellaneous News Items.

LATER FROM TEXAS.—By the arrival yesterday morning of the steamship Mexico, Capt. Lawless, we have dates from Galveston to the 28th, and files of papers from the interior. The Galveston Confederate of the 27th has the following item:

A young girl, of Spanish descent, living in this city, attempted to destroy herself on the night of the 22d inst, by taking a large dose of arsenic. She took the suicidal draught about midnight, but, from the manner in which she had prepared it, it did not begin to act until near day-light, when she commenced vomiting violently. She was conveyed to the Hospital, where she now lies in a very critical state. The usual cause—an unfortunate love affair.

Quite a tide of emigration appears to be setting from some portions of Texas towards Kansas. The San Antonio Texan says:

Twenty-two loaded wagons are now in our city, on their way to Kansas, under orders from Gen. Harney; and we learn that there are 38 more baggage wagons that will be here in a few days, for the same destination.

A report had reached San Antonio via Eagle Pass, that the troops of Santa Anna had retaken Monterey and Saltillo, but later dates do not confirm the statement.

FROM SANTA FE—*Defeat of the Indians by Col. Fauntleroy.*—Dates from St. Louis of July 25th inform us that advices from Santa Fe state that Col. Fauntleroy had returned from his pursuit of the Utah Indians. He overtook the party near the head waters of the Kansas river, killed 40 and took 5 prisoners.

Major Brooke and one soldier were killed. The Indians, however, still continue their depredations at various points.

The Kirwas, Camanches and Cheyene Indians were in the vicinity of Walnut Creek receiving their annuities from the Government.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Dates from Fort Laramie to the 27th of June have been received. Robert Gilsen's train had been attacked by Indians near the Platte-head, and Gilsen was shot. Another train was attacked near the same place, when two persons were wounded and sixteen horses stolen.

ANOTHER SLAVE RESCUE AT PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia North American, of the 24th, says:

We had another slave rescue yesterday morning. The circumstances, we are informed, are as follows: "Not long ago, a young Cuban gentleman, the son of a wealthy planter in the "gem of the Antilles," was arrested by order of his Government, upon the charge of sending an order to Springfield, Mass., for 500 muskets. The young man was imprisoned in a strong castle. But through the connivance of some officials, and the aid of his father, he contrived to escape in a cask. He was placed in a cask, which was closed, and thus rolled to the seashore. Here the brig Gen. Taylor from Cardenas for this port, was, by previous arrangement, moored for his reception. The young Cuban was taken on board, with a negro servant, aged eighteen years, given him by his father. The brig sailed, and on Saturday reached this port, and was moored at South street wharf.

The young Cuban took lodgings at one of our principal hotels. Yesterday morning the capital of the Gen. Taylor took the negro to convey him to his master, who wanted him for a body servant. On the wharf, a party of negroes met the captain and the slave, and told the latter he was free. But the Cuban negro did not understand them. Several white men came to the aid of the captain, and a scuffle ensued. Finally, the negroes triumphed, and carried away their Cuban friend, since which he has not been heard from.

FROM SANTA FE.—The San Antonio Texan, of the 26th, has the following items of news from Santa Fe:

On Tuesday evening last, the Santa Fe and El Paso mail arrived in San Antonio, and from the El Paso correspondent of the *El Bejareno*, of our city, dated July 10, we learn that there was, at that date, an immense rise in the Rio Puerco, so that the streets, and even the houses, in the towns on this river were overflowed, and there was much alarm among the inhabitants.

A few days before, the Indians stole some eight mules in that vicinity, but they were pursued and all recovered but one.

It is mentioned as being quite a singular circumstance, but nevertheless true, that while in El Paso county, the Indians are manifesting a very warlike disposition, yet in New Mexico they are peaceable.

John McCarthy is named as a candidate for representative of El Paso county.

No news from Santa Fe of importance, and no disturbances from the Indians on the route down.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The Boston Traveller has some further particulars of the explosion of the boiler of the locomotive on the Vermont Central Railroad, on Thursday evening. The train was going at the rate of forty miles an hour at the time, the engineer having put on all the steam in order to reach a turn-out at a certain time. The water, unfortunately, gave out, and explosion followed. The Traveller says:

The report was terrific, and seemed as if half a dozen cannon had been discharged together. The engine was thrown from the track, a complete wreck, and lodged some distance off down an embankment. The cars were also both thrown from the track, and so great was their velocity that they proceeded over the sleepers more than a hundred yards before their impetus could be checked, which was occasioned by the forward wheels becoming deeply imbedded in the ground. The explosion was heard for miles.

The conductor who was killed was Richard R. Bush, of Burlington. He leaves a family. The engineer's name was French.

The fireman was picked up with a leg and an arm broken, and otherwise shockingly bruised and scalded. He was insensible, but still breathed, and on consciousness returning, he asked, "What have you all been about?" It is thought he cannot survive. A boy in the baggage car had his face badly cut and bruised by portions of the exploded boiler. No passengers were injured, although their consternation for a while was great.

THRILLING ESCAPE FROM A BLACK SNAKE.—On Monday last, several children, among whom was an interesting daughter of Joseph Hemphill, Esq., aged about 10 years, were enjoying a social pic-nic in the woods, about a mile south of West Chester, and were thrown into a panic by a large black snake. Miss Hemphill, lingering behind her comrades at some blackberry bushes, espied a nest of young snakes, and immediately started to run towards the clearing. She succeeded in crossing the fence, when her progress was impeded by a large black snake that had wound itself twice around her thighs, on the outside of her garments, and bound her so tight that she could not move. How or when it got there she could not tell, her ideas being so confused by fright on seeing the nest from which she ran. She was relieved in her locomotion by the snake taking a higher position, when she threw up her arms and ran, using her basket to fight the reptile, which clung to her and bit incessantly at her dress. She was finally relieved from her perilous situation by a gentleman who was attracted to the spot by her cries, and who killed the snake. [West Chester (Pa.) Jeffersonian.

TOO GOOD TO BE LOST.—The citizens of H—n, Miss., assembled at a church to celebrate the 4th inst., by reading the Declaration of Independence and Washington's Farewell Address. An old gentleman, coming in rather late, walked up near the pulpit while Washington's Address was being read. The old one listened until he heard, "Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens, the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government." When this was read, he threw up his hat in a passion and left the house. At the door he met some friends: "Gentlemen," said he, "I came here to celebrate the 4th of July, and hear the Declaration of Independence and Washington's Farewell Address read. But," said he "the first thing I heard was that fellow in there reading a d—d Know-Nothing document, and I'll whip him as soon as he leaves the House.

[Sumpter County Whig.

New Orleans Money Market.

CRESCENT OFFICE, No. 70 CAMP STREET,
Tuesday Evening, July 31, 1855.

The statement of the Banks of last Saturday, as made to the Board of Currency, exhibits—

Increase in Specie	$309,376
Decrease in Circulation	945,545
Decrease in Deposits	841,992
Decrease in Short Loans	183,164
Decrease in Exchange	264,716
Decrease in Distant Balances	297,994

To these items may be added the decrease in long and short loans of $274,899. The deposits are now lower than they have been for two years. Notwithstanding there have been large increases to the several stocks of produce for the season of the year, a general curtailment is going on in all commercial circles. It will be observed that the specie line is now below $6,000,000—something unusual for our banks. Nevertheless, with all the contraction and curtailment, good commercial paper continues to be placed at 10 per cent. and second grade 12 to 15 per cent. The banks on Saturday were generally, with two exceptions, all such; the Bank of Louisiana, having as usual a balance approximating towards one million of dollars, the greater part of which is awaiting satisfactory paper maturing within 90 days—of which there is no probability at this time that it will be offered; because it is not in existence with those on whom our moneyed institutions rely for their business. The Citizens' Bank was to-day, in the parlance of the trade, flush, having nearly $300,000 over the requirements of the law.

The quantity of cotton now on sale is so much reduced that we cannot expect any reaction in the general course of trade in our market for sixty days; in fact general operations have reached the minimum point, unless the sickness which appears at this moment to create some anxiety should interfere and cause universal depression.

We append below the monthly comparative condition of the banks, which shows a decrease in deposits of $1,519,170; a decrease in specie of $709,915; a decrease in circulation of $449,740; a decrease in exchange of $656,760. This is an important variation for the month.

We left the Exchange Market at the date of our last dull and heavy: it continued so until yesterday, the banks having reduced their rates to par for Checks on New York. To-day there was a better feeling and rather increased demand, private drawers selling at par; yet the market generally presented but little animation, and we can add, that take it all round, the day closes stagnant—nevertheless, from the very reduced amount of balances held by three-fourths of the banks, the market for Sight funds on all Northern cities has decidedly an improved feeling. We quote this evening—

Sixty days on London, clear bills	8½@9% ⅌ cent. prem
Sixty days on London, with Bills Lading	⅞@1% ⅌ cent. prem
Sixty days on Paris, 5 all	5.12½@5.08¾
Sixty days on New York, first class	⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. dis
Sixty days on New York, produce bills	⅜@½ ⅌ cent. dis
Checks on New York bank par	
Sight drafts do outside	⅜@½ ⅌ cent. dis
Sterling	10@12 ⅌ cent. dis

Our outside rates for sterling are for direct remittance. On Western cities there is no change.

There have been some movements in Mexican dollars, at a decline from last sales. Those received by the steamship Nautilus were taken at 104 to 104½. A new buyer appeared in the market yesterday, paying the latter price. Regular buyers were only offering 104, at which rate there have been several sales, closing rather dull to day at that. The price heretofore paid at the Mint will be reduced, which will cause a decline of fully one per cent.

The Stock Market is quiet. We learn of the sale of 100 shares Louisiana State Bank at 125 and 50 shares Bank of New Orleans on P.T.

Condition of the Banks of this city for the week ending Saturday, July 28, 1855.

ACTIVE MOVEMENTS—LIABILITIES.

	Circulation.	Depos.	Due dis.	Hds
Bank of Louisiana	815,404	2,315,603	452,378	
Louisiana State Bank	1,601,750	2,293,844	559,022	
Canal Bank	895,195	452,105	160,025	
Citizens' Bank	1,947,435	1,542,268	48,914	
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	240,168	960,264	56,248	
Union Bank	828,310	2,926	148,983	
Southern Bank	197,000	238,854	8,750	
Bank of New Orleans	802,615	802,589	95,795	
	6,313,546	8,796,361	1,519,930	

RESOURCES.

	Specie.	60 day paper.	Exchange.
Bank of Louisiana	1,365,515	2,097,437	357,962
Louisiana State Bank	1,348,313	2,376,615	192,204
Canal Bank	344,077	1,144,454	449,166
Citizens' Bank	1,494,670	2,898,570	939,956
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	261,016	657,873	199,919
Union Bank	290,175	700,440	958,540
Southern Bank	128,664	199,519	826,611
Bank of New Orleans	215,575	255,185	320,401
	5,448,180	10,056,613	4,504,660

Comparative Statement for two weeks.

Saturday, July 21.		July 28.		
Specie	5,138,465	5,448,180	Inc.	309,376
Circulation	6,763,286	6,313,546	Dec.	449,740
Deposits	9,638,353	8,796,361	Dec.	841,992
Short Loans	10,088,661	10,005,915	Dec.	183,166
Exchange	4,567,661	4,303,945	Dec.	263,716
Due Distant Banks	1,140,614	1,456,360	Dec.	315,746
Long and Short Loans, July 21				10,918,370
July 28				10,643,471
Actual decrease for the week				274,899

Monthly Comparative Condition of the Banks on the last Saturday of June and July, 1855.

Saturday, June 30.		July 28.		
Specie	6,012,195	5,303,280	Dec.	709,915
Circulation	6,763,014	6,313,546	Dec.	449,740
Deposits	9,816,161	8,796,361	Dec.	1,019,800
Short Loans	10,270,557	10,005,915	Dec.	264,642
Exchange	4,957,661	4,303,945	Dec.	653,716
Due Distant Banks	1,456,614	1,140,614	Dec.	316,000
Long and Short Loans, Saturday, June 30				10,918,370
July 28				10,643,471
Total decrease for the month				274,899

Comparing with the month of May, there is a decrease in deposits for two months of three millions and six thousand dollars; a decrease in specie of $1,576,601; a decrease in circulation of $705,790; a decrease in short loans of $2,627,002.

Our dates to-day from New York are to the 28th. The Money Market was in an easy condition; some accounts say as easy as it has been at any time for ten years. Foreign Exchange was firm under a moderate demand. Sterling being quoted at 109¾ to 110¼—Francs, 5.15 to 5.12½.

The condition of the Banks of that city on Saturday, the 21st of July, were as follows:

	July 14.	July 21.
Loans	68,221,002	69,579,147
Specie	16,816,169	16,916,939
Circulation	7,415,124	7,406,386
Deposits	58,864,184	58,679,580

The following is one of the Money Circulars forwarded from New York by the Pacific on the 25th July:

NEW YORK, July 24, 1855.

Since our advices of 16th inst, the week's business was again marked by great calmness and indisposition to operate in Stocks. The fluctuations which have been variously up and down, do not appear to us to have been influenced by any general causes. Spite of this absence of animation in the ordinary business at the Board of Brokers, the abundance of money, which continues to exercise a marked influence, facilitates the negotiation of such new loans as are brought in our market, some of which we mention below. Much circumspection is observed, however, in taking only such as appear well based.

The demand for United States 6's, '67, '68, keeps up at 120¾. The prospect of a new loan being issued by the State of New York in October next, has somewhat softened the price of those now offering. With but very moderate transactions, we have to record a decline of 1 on Indiana 5s; of 1¾ on Louisiana 6s; of ⅜ on Tennessee 6s, and a rise of 1⅛ on California 7s, and of 1½ per cent. on Missouri 6s.

We have no transactions of any importance, nor any marked fluctuations to report in City and County Bonds. Milwaukie 7s, which were scarce for some time, are again on the market in larger amounts.

DRUOFFET & CO.

I. O. O. F.

Died, on Tuesday morning, 31st July, after a short illness, Brother SARGENT PRATT.

The officers and members of Union Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F., and of the order generally, are requested to meet at Room No. 5, Odd Fellows' Hall, This Day, 1st August, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased Brother, from his late residence, corner of Benjamin and St. Thomas streets.

By order of the N. G.

JOS. M. LAUBENS, Secretary.

☞ Complimentary Benefit to the AMATEUR MINSTRELS, by the WASHINGTON ARTILLERY, at Odd Fellows' Hall, FRIDAY EVENING, 1st August.

☞ FOR JUDGE OF THE SECOND DISTRICT COURT.—The friends of PHILIP HICKY MORGAN announce him as candidate for Judge of the Second District Court, in place of Hon. J. N. Lea.

☞ Election to take place on the 13th August next.

☞ 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 not generic—but comprehensible. 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 noxious germ, or the cause of disease. In tone it imparts green vigor to the membranes of the stomach, and promotes 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, 120 Arch street. See advertisement.

A Card.

☞ The public are hereby notified not to negotiate any NOTE, or Notes, drawn by the Administrator of the succession of William Gormley, deceased, as the payment of the same will be legally contested.

LEDIA A. BENNETT,
CAROLINE M. PITCHER,
SAMUEL J. BENNETT,
C. L. PITCHER.

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.

FELLOWES & CO.

New Orleans, July 30, 1855.

Catherwood's Celebrated Ginger Brandy.

☞ This very superior liquor, combining all carminative, 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 recognised 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 the case, by

OATHERWOOD & HUMORE,
Corner Grand and Commerce streets.

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	$130,354 17
Amount of Unterminated Risk, 30th June, 1854	146,156 98
Total amount of Premiums	$277,511 15
Vis: Premiums on Fire Risk	$46,182 16
" Marine do	209,318 27
" River do	240,836 36
" Life do	4,000 56—517,691 15
Less Premiums on Risk not terminated	144,317 31
Less Return Premiums	10,215 19—154,532 41
Nett earned Premiums	$375,158 59
Losses paid during the same period, viz:	
On Fire Risk	$228,622 43
On Marine do	118,616 17
On River do	256,021 11
	603,259 71
Reinsurances, Expenses, etc., less Interest, Discounts, etc	80,414 86—723,674 57
The year's business showing a deficit of	$12,515 54

The Company have the following assets:

Invested in Bond and Mortgage on property worth double the amount loaned thereon	$356,016 00
Loaned Bank and other Stocks	89,256 00
Bills Receivable, being Notes for Premiums	140,351 39
Invested in Real Estate, estimated value $75,000, cost	65,444 78
Due for Premiums in course of Collection	56,368 45
Scrip from other Companies, estimated value	3,045 00
Cash on hand	169,848 93
Total Assets	$880,330 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. Manso