THE DAILY CRESCENT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

JAMES O. NIXON, WILLIAM H. ADAMS.

BY NIXON, ADAMS & CO.

OFFICE NO. 76 CAMP STREET.

TERMS:

The Crescent will be regularly served to subscribers in the city at six cents per week, every morning, (Sundays excepted) for $6 a year, in advance; half yearly and quarterly at the same rate; or on a week, payable to the carriers.

Advertisements, per square of ten lines, in post—first insertion, $1; for every subsequent insertion, 50 cents.

Advertisements on the second page are charged $1 for every insertion.

Advertisements published at intervals, will be charged $1 per square for every insertion.

Advertisements out marked, will be published one month, or longer, and charged accordingly; no advertisement or subscription will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, at the option of the proprietors.

A Liberal Discount will be made to regular advertisers.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

Has a circulation which renders it a valuable medium for advertisers. As a Family Paper it circulates largely, reaching many hundreds of homes at an early hour, and being read before the approach of business hours, consequently articles for family use may be advantageously published in its columns.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

Is published every Monday morning at $2 a year, payable in advance. Having an extensive circulation throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas, and other States, it presents a favorite medium to advertisers of making their wares and commodities known. Advertisements inserted for $1 per square each insertion.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 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. 76 Camp street.*

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 native 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 ample 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 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 to American Catholics, 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 tenet of our religious faith, a question between each individual and his God. We utterly 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 had 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.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHARLES DERBIGNY,
OF JEFFERSON.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
LOUIS TEXADA,
OF RAPIDES.

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

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

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
WALTER ROSSMAN,
OF CLAIBORNE.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
RANDELL HUNT,
OF ORLEANS.

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

FOR CONGRESS.

First District—
Second District—**THEODORE G. HUNT.**
Third District—**PRESTON POND, JR.**
Fourth District—**WILLIAM B. LEWIS.**

PARISH OFFICERS.

For Sheriff—**JOSEPH HUTTE.**
For Coroner—**CHARLES N. OLIVIER.**
For District Attorney—**M. A. FOUTE.**

FOR CLERKS OF COURTS.

First District Court—**ROBERT TREPAGNIER.**
Second District Court—**P. S. WILTZ.**
Third District Court—**HENRY BEZOU.**
Fourth District Court—**J. B. WALTON.**
Fifth District Court—**WILLIAM A. NOTT.**
Sixth District Court—**W. H. REESE.**

FOR ASSESSORS.

FRANCIS TURNER, THEODORE DUREL,
JOHN T. DUFOUR, JOHN A. WATKINS.

FOR TAX COLLECTORS.

First District—**THOMAS ASKEW.**
Second District—**JOSEPH HERNANDEZ.**
Third District—
Fourth District—

FOR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

First Justice—**D. F. MITCHELL.**
Second Justice—**C. M. BRADFORD.**
Third Justice—**RICHARD RICHARDSON.**
Fourth Justice—**FRANCOIS COLOGNE.**
Fifth Justice—
Sixth Justice—

FOR CONSTABLES.

First Justice's Court—**WILLIAM C. QUIRK.**
Second Justice's Court—**JOHN A. AGAISSE.**
Third Justice's Court—**JAS. W. DUPLESSIS.**
Fourth Justice's Court—**JULES SORAPARU.**
Fifth Justice's Court—
Sixth Justice's Court—

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have on our table a large number of communications on various subjects, nearly all of which are too long. Correspondents who desire a hearing through the columns of the Crescent, must learn to say what they have to say in as few words as possible. Our columns will not admit of long articles, nor will our readers read them when published. No, gentlemen, long articles will not do for this fast age; if you desire to be read you must be brief and pointed. Another thing is necessary, you must send your name and address.

"Manlius" writes exceedingly well, yet, notwithstanding, we cannot publish his article without he "shows his hand." Will he oblige us with a call?

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.—Leighton & Barbot, corner of St. Charles and Canal streets, advertise in another column that they are prepared to take measures for shirts, which will be forwarded to their manufactory in New York, and the shirts made up under the personal supervision of Mr. Leighton. We commend the notice to the attention of our readers, as an opportunity to obtain a first-rate article of shirts. Mr. Leighton has been engaged in the shirt business since 1836, and if a long experience in the business is any evidence of superiority, we know of none who can produce higher claims than he can.

TO CONTRACTORS.—The Opelousas Railroad Company advertise for proposals for making the necessary improvements and running ferry boats to and from the foot of St. Ann street and Algiers. Proposals will be received until the 5th September. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Company, Exchange Place.

THE MEETING LAST NIGHT.

Great Gathering of the AMERICAN PARTY IN ODD FELLOWS' HALL

MR. HUNT'S ADDRESS.

THE SPEECH OF THE SEASON.

The capacious ball-room of the Odd Fellows' Hall was never more densely crowded than it was last evening by the citizens of New Orleans, anxious to hear RANDELL HUNT speak upon and expound the principles of the great Silver speak upon and expound the principles of the great American party. We are certain that a nobler crowd of American party. We are certain that a nobler crowd of men never gathered between four walls in this city. The immense crowd made the room oppressively hot, but that was a circumstance that did not interfere in the least with the enthusiasm of the occasion.

GEORGE BURKE, Esq., appeared upon the platform at this proper time, and called the meeting to order. He then read the names of the following gentlemen as officers of the meeting. The list was unanimously accepted, and as such gentlemen named appeared upon the stage, he was greeted with a round of applause:

President—HON. BERNARD MARIGNY.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Col Wm. Christy,	M. Barnett, Sr.
W. W. Mitchell,	Capt. Octave Voorhies,
Jos. L. Carnaby,	L. Duvignaud,
James L. Ragsy,	J. B. Kennedy,
Dick Nash,	J. J. B. Mazicot,
Thomas H. Adams,	Wm. Piles,
J. M. Putnam,	Webster Long,
George Washington Holt,	Capt. Th. A. Snow,
Edward Grinnell,	Joseph Simonson,
James M. Reed,	E. Sabatier,
J. F. A. Boyle,	A. W. Bosworth,
M. J. Zuntz,	Clement Brown,
E. T. Parker,	Dr. Valsee,
Micajah Greenwood,	Wm. M. Perkins,
Gen. E. L. Tracy,	Judge Arthur Porter,
L. F. Maxent,	Theophilus Thayer,
Victor Labatut,	Thos. Hess,
John Dolhonde,	W. T. Gerard,
Robert Conway,	Jas. T. Anderson,
Charles Cologne,	Hon. J. Bermudez,
Geo. O. Brower,	James W. Duncan.

SECRETARIES.

Henry Bier.	A. G. Brice,
Edward Bouligny,	P. Wharton-Collens,
	Augustus Devall.

Mr. Hunt not having yet arrived, there was an impatient pause of a few moments. He finally appeared, and was greeted with a thunder of enthusiasm that shook the building to its foundation.

Mr. Hunt began by stating that he was present in response to an invitation by a committee of the American party, to speak upon the platform of the National American Council at Philadelphia, as modified by the American party of Louisiana. The principles of that platform, said he, are so simple that they need only to be read to be understood; and he proposed that the platform be read to the meeting before he proceeded with his speech. At his request, Col. Walton took the stand and read the document; being interrupted in his reading by frequent cheers.

Mr. Hunt then resumed. He expatiated at length upon the strength and simplicity of the platform, every word of which he endorsed. He spoke with great enthusiasm upon that part which claims for Americans the right to rule America. Said he, as Englishmen rule England—as Irishmen wish to rule Ireland—so we Americans wish to rule America. (Immense applause.) It is the instinct of our nature. Who ever heard of a free people being governed by others than themselves? If we do not look about us, and guard our liberties closely, our fate will ere long be that of the serfs of foreign despotism.

The speaker next treated of the evils of the present immigration system, and the enormous increase of the foreign-born population. He read census statistics of a potent bearing upon the question. The returns of the six decades from 1790 to 1850 showed the following increase: In the first decade (from 1790 to 1800) the annual immigration was 5000; in the second, 7000; in the third, 11,000; in the fourth, 15,000; in the fifth, 57,000; and in the sixth, (from 1840 to 1850,) 100,000 per annum. He then read other statistics, showing the increase since 1850 to be in the same alarming ratio.

Other figures showed the proportion of foreigners to natives; that nearly one-fourth of the white population are of foreign birth; and that before another census shall be taken, the foreign population of the country will exceed the entire free white population of the United States. The extraordinary proportion of foreigners in the principal cities of the Union, and their preponderance in certain wards in some of those cities, was also shown.

What will be the result, asked the speaker, of this enormous in-pouring of foreigners to our country? Does not common sense tell us, that they will bring with them their foreign feelings, notions and prejudices? Does it not tell us that the facility with which they will become citizens, and the ease with which they will interfere in matters of government, must necessarily produce discords and strife? Here the speaker read an extract from Jefferson's writings, in which that great statesman urged the best policy of encouraging foreign immigration, that foreigners for the most part come from the most corrupt monarchies of the old world, bringing with them their peculiar ideas and prejudices; and that, if they ever relinquish those prejudices, it will be for a liberty of the most unbounded licentiousness.

The speaker then proceeded to show, from census records, that the great mass of foreigners never commingle with the Americans. They intermarry; settle in communities; preserving their native language, notions, and organizations. The "Free German" societies of the Northern cities, with their German ignorance and German illuminism—their wild, fantastic notions of liberty and equality, and their uncompromising hostility to negro slavery—received a good showing up particularly those in Louisville, Baltimore, and Richmond, all in slave States; in which those Germans have openly avowed their determination to combine and exert all their power to abolish slavery in the South; demand the repeal of the fugitive slave law, as a national degradation; and insist that our Government shall interfere with its strong arm among the despotisms of the old world, wherever the cry of liberty may be heard. Kossuth—his visit—his impudent attempt to set aside the doctrines of the est Father of our Country—his manifesto to the Germans of the country, when he left, stating that the Whig party would sustain the central policy of Washington, and advising them to vote for Pierce—were scathingly reviewed.

He was smarting then (said the speaker) under the withering rebuke administered to him by the great statesman, Henry Clay. Pierce was elected; and what has been the result? Look at the diplomacy of our country since his accession! Since that event, I have had the time to cross the ocean, to visit different countries and to hear expressions of contempt and reproach for our country as it is at present, from lips that have spoke with enthusiasm of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson and other great men of our early Republic, and I have blushed, my cheek has singled with the blush of shame, that I could not answer and repel these reproaches, for I could not deny the truth. This part of his speech the speaker closed by enumerating the list of foreigners who are appointed to represent this country in the countries of the Old World.

The subject of States in this Union, Illinois and Michigan for instance, conferring upon foreigners the right to vote without their being naturalized, was next taken up and forcibly treated. Michigan, when she became a State, permitted all foreigners who had settled within her limits to vote without being naturalized. States have no such power, he argued; it is exclusively a national power. To give a foreigner the right to vote, is to give him the right to govern; let the States give them this right, and every office under the Government would depend upon the vote of some State or other.

The debates in Congress on the subject, and the parts taken therein by Messrs. Clay, Calhoun, Clayton, and Judge Porter of Louisiana, were alluded to. Said Calhoun, suppose a war should break out between this country and Great Britain, and the country full of people not naturalized, and by that reason still British subjects; what would be the result? Why, every one of them would be a prisoner of war, and all his possessions would be confiscated. Other absurdities, no less glaring than this, would be the result of such a system. Said Clayton, by reading the history of Rome I discover, that so long as Rome confined the rights of citizenship to her native citizens she was a Republic; but that so soon as she invested aliens with the rights of citizenship, she became a monarchy and fell.

The course of Mr. Benjamin in the United States Senate was treated in a most telling manner. The abolitionists and disunionists of the North exulted over Benjamin's sentiments, and Seward flattered him. The fact that nine out of every ten foreigners who arrive in the country settle in the States and territories, the excitation of such papers as the Chicago Democrat, New York Tribune and National Era, over the potency of the foreign vote against slavery; and Giddings' boast, that 20,000 foreign votes could be mustered for Chase, the abolition candidate for Governor of Ohio; all received the attention they merited.

Gentlemen, when we see these immense hordes of foreigners pouring into the country, and settling in the North, and from ocean to ocean—in Kansas, Nebraska, California, everywhere—Are we to do nothing? Are we to stand by and see the liberty of our country perish? For one, I say no! For years I was a member of the Whig party, and labored earnestly in its behalf, but now I see something far more important than ever commanded my attention then. I see the dark sea of foreign immigration lashing the foundation of American liberty, and the temple about to be submerged beneath its waves.

The speaker then considered foreign paupers awhile, and cited Charity Hospital and other records on the subject. After that, the corruptions of the old parties—the primary meetings, the brokers in votes, and men waiting to be bought like sheep in the shambles; particularly of the Forest election contest; of the registry law, and the reason why it has not been passed; of elections in years past, and the one in this city in March, 1854; and of the recent one in Louisville, where American citizens were ruthlessly assassinated in the streets, for no other crime than holding the opinion that Americans ought to rule America.

The dissolution of the Whig party, the denationalization of the Democratic party and the absolute necessity, as dictated by reflecting men and true lovers of liberty, of forming a new party—a party which should preserve the Union, the rights of the South, the ballot-box, and everything a freeman should hold dear—were clearly and eloquently presented to the auditory. This party, said Mr. Hunt, is now formed; and in order to effect the desired change, there must be a repeal of the naturalization laws. Let foreign-born citizens now naturalized enjoy their rights without hindrance, but let those who shall come hereafter and have no vested rights, be denied the privilege of naturalization.

I ask any naturalized citizen, if there be such present, to ponder these things well; and if he has any love for his adopted country and its institutions, he will help us willingly in our cause. His children are in the country; all his dearest interests are centered here. Let him come forward then, and look to the good of the country, and not be led astray by demagogues. Seeing the danger that surrounds us at present, we must for a time vote for no naturalized citizen for office, in order that Americans may be ruled by Americans.

The speaker then proceeded to eulogize the love of country that characterizes people of all nations; and deplored love of liberty and patriotism in a strain so eloquently beautiful throughout, that we will not mar it by attempting to give a synopsis of it.

The foreign saying, "You were born here by accident—I come by choice," and Judge Rose' remark that "Lafayette was a foreigner and Arnold an American," were briefly, but most satisfactorily disposed of. The speaker was led, by his subject, to reiterate the desire of the American party, as expressed by him previously, as not to deprive present naturalized citizens of their rights, further than ineligibility to office, but to withhold those rights from those who may come hereafter. By this plan, many a good man may be excluded from office; but individual preference must bit stand in the way of the general good.

Mr. Hunt then again took up Mr. Benjamin; and by his able argument, keen wit, and biting satire, showed him up in such a light that the immense audience went into perfect convulsions of laughter and applause. By many it was considered the greatest part of his address. Mr. Benjamin's avowed opinion that the American party has no principles, was pronounced absurd and contemptible; his assertion that the party is opposed to the rights of conscience, and is a retrogression toward the union of church and state, as simply not true.

Mr. B's past professions and acts were reviewed; and then the speaker pounced upon his recent incubations about a "great Southern party." Said he, why form such a party? What is it for? Is it to act against the North? Is it for disunion—for war? If there be a Northern and a Southern party, the weaker one must give way, and if it comes to battle, the South will be in the minority. Mr. Benjamin says he will take the foremost rank in battling for the rights of the South. Oh, what a dreadful loss our bar will sustain! He is going to do battle for the South. Men of Massachusetts, stand out of the way! He is coming! I ting-l see him now, his victorious arms extended, and the poor Yankees scampering in all directions—

"Helter-skelter, how they fly!
The killed and wounded, how they die!"

The manner in which Mr. Hunt drew the picture, evoked a thunder such as never shook that hall before. His manner we cannot portray; therefore our readers cannot, from the words used, appreciate the telling effect they had upon the audience. The horrors of a sectional war were next vividly portrayed; and Mr. Benjamin and his Southern party finally and decently disposed of.

Mr. Hunt brought his long and most absorbing speech to a close by saying, that if the officers of the Government would only be true to the constitution and to their oaths, treason could never prosper, and the Union would never end. He concluded by invoking the Almighty to prosper the country, and to infuse into the great American party the heart and the courage to encompass all obstacles and march on to victory, and retired amid prolonged rounds of enthusiasm. It was about eleven o'clock when the hall poured its vast crowd into the street.

We regret that we are not at present able to give more than the above very lame synopsis of the greatest speech that has yet been made to the American party in Louisiana, or in the South. The desire is universal that Mr. Hunt shall furnish a copy for publication and general distribution; and we earnestly hope he will gratify this desire at his earliest convenience.

ONE OF THE PHILANTHROPISTS.—The New York Express says that Gerrit Smith, who is engaged in speaking throughout the State on "The Educating Power of the Government," is of the opinion that Government should have nothing to do with schools. In the disposition of his fortune Mr. Smith intends the bulk of it to found an institution in this State for the education of youth. During the past four years the gifts of Mr. S., which have been made public, amount to $755,000, as follows:

Library to the City of Oswego	$20,000
$500 each to 500 poor women	25,000
500 lots of 50 acres each to colored men, making a total of 25,000 acres at $5	125,000
40 acres each to 500 poor men, and $110 to each in cash	130,000
20,000 acres in Madison county, where he lives, to an association of young men—$20 per acre	400,000
To the anti-slavery cause, over	80,000

He has now pledged a fund for education, says the same paper, double the sums already bestowed. Mr. Smith's father was a partner with John Jacob Astor, in the fur trade. He purchased near 2,000,000 acres of land of the Six Nations, before the right to sell was taken from them by the State. They are in Central and Northern New York—a large tract in Madison county and at Oswego and vicinity.

Mr. Smith is a well-known, prominent abolitionist, although not of the Tribune school. Greeley and him seldom agree. There is much of honest leaven in his fanaticism, while there is not a particle in that of Greeley. Besides, he is liberal and generous, and evidently wishes the advancement of his kind. Your regular "blue-bellied" abolitionist, is as miserly in his charities as he is dishonest and contemptible in his claims to especial philanthropy. Here is the difference, and we think it decidedly in favor of Mr. Smith. No wonder, therefore, he is unpopular with the ranters and ravers of the Tribune clan.

AMERICAN DENTISTS.—The Philadelphia Bulletin, in an article on the recent Dental Convention, remarks that it is universally admitted that the dentists of America are the first in the world, that the most eminent in Paris for years have been Americans, and a German dentist knows no higher praise for any improvement in his profession than to term it American. It is easily enough explained, without going far. They have more experience. There is no country in the world where there are so many rotten teeth.

AN INTERESTING QUESTION SETTLED.—It has been always supposed that the mean height of the Pacific ocean is greater than that of the Atlantic—the difference at the Isthmus of Panama being between three and four feet. This is found to be an error. "It has been lately decided by Col. Totten, after a series of careful tidal observations taken at the city of Panama and in Aspinwall, (Navy Bay,) and connected by accurate levels along the line of railroad, that the mean height of the two oceans is exactly the same, although, owing to the difference of the rise of tide at both places, there are of course times when one of the oceans is higher or lower than the other, but their *mean level*, that is to say, their height at half tide, is now proven to be exactly the same."

MOBILE TRIBUNE.—Mr. W. W. McGuire, for nine years the leading editor of this excellent journal, has retired from the concern, having disposed of his interest to Mr. L. A. Middleton, one of the original founders of the paper.

We wish all parties concerned unbounded pecuniary and political success. We know they will amply deserve it.

In this connection it is proper we should mention that the commercial and agricultural departments of the Tribune will remain, as formerly, under the supervision of Mr. McGuire.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine and Commercial Review for August abounds in valuable papers and statistics. We observe in one of its tables, that during the year ending June 30th, 1854, there were built in the United States:

Ships and Barks	334
Brigs	113
Schooners	661
Sloops and Canal Boats	386
Steamers	281
Total	1,774
Tonnage	355,036

Magnetic Telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AMERICA.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

COTTON DECLINED.

The War News Unimportant.

[BY THE NATIONAL LINE.]

HALIFAX, August 15—The Cunard steamship America, Capt. Leitch, from Liverpool on the 4th inst., arrived at this port this afternoon.

Her advices are five days later than those brought by the Lebanon, which arrived here this morning, but are not of marked importance.

The War.

There is nothing of marked importance from the seat of war by this arrival.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Messrs. Dennistoun & Co. quote the Liverpool Cotton market as having declined 1-16 to ⅛ of a penny per pound since the departure of the Baltic, the market closing steady.

The sales of the week were 55,000 bales, of which 5500 were taken by speculators, and 4,000 bales by exporters.

The following were the authorized quotations: Fair Orleans 7 pence, Middling Orleans 6 3-16, Fair Uplands 6¾, and Middling Uplands 6 pence per pound.

Breadstuffs

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was generally unchanged and dull. White Wheat was quoted at 11s 9d to 12s 2d, and Red Wheat 10s to 10s 9d per bushel; Western Canal Flour 40 a 42s 6d, and Ohio Flour 43 to 44s per bbl; White Corn 44s, and Mixed Corn 38s to 38 6d per quarter.

Heavy rains had fallen, but the accounts from the crops throughout Great Britain are favorable.

Provisions.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote the Liverpool Provision marks as generally unchanged.

Money, Consols, etc.

The London Money market was more stringent.

Consols for money were quoted at 91¼.

The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased to the amount of a quarter of a million pounds sterling.

Yellow Fever at New York.

NEW YORK, August 15—Three more deaths of yellow fever have occured on board the sloop-of-war Falmouth, now lying at quarantine.

New Steam Frigate.

The new steam frigate Merrimac, built at Boston, was floated out of the dry-dock at Brooklyn, yesterday.

Maine Politics.

A great mass meeting of the Republican or "fusion" party was held at Portland, Me., yesterday. Over ten thousand persons were present. The meeting was addressed by U. S. Senators Hale, Wade, Bell and Butler, and passed resolutions in favor of the Maine liquor law and declaring to justice slave law unconstitutional.

The Yellow Fever at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, August 16.—The yellow fever is rapidly increasing, and the city has been nearly depopulated by the panic consequent thereon.

Naval Affairs.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.—Eleven hundred workmen are now employed at the navy yard here. The work on the steam frigate Wabash is progressing rapidly, and she will probably be launched in October. The steam frigate Susquehanna has been dismantled for thorough repairs. The sloop-of-war St. Louis is still in dock, but will soon be hauled out.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, August 15.—The river is falling with 6 feet 5 inches water in the canal.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 15—Flour has advanced 12½ cents per bbl. For wheat, prices are stiffer but not quotably higher. Corn is a trifle higher, with sales of mixed at 80 cents per bushel.

GOOD NEWS—*But Just as we Expected.*—We take the following from that sterling paper, the Baton Rouge Gazette, of the 14th. It fully corroborates what we have said heretofore, in regard to the canvass, and shows what sort of "free discussion" our opponents vouchsafe to American speakers. Well, our time will come in due season. Wait for the wagon.

The tribute to Col. Beale is well merited. He is one of the ablest and most effective speakers in the State, capable of meeting and overthrowing in *fair* debate, the strongest champions of the opposite side. Before the campaign closes he will render a glorious account of himself.

But, to the observations of the Gazette:

Col. R. C. Beale.—This gentleman, who is a candidate of the "American Party" for Secretary of State, returned to our city of Sunday full of health and spirits. He brings the most cheering news from every parish he had visited. The whole people seem to be alive to the importance of the struggle that is going on for mastery. Whether America shall be ruled by Americans or foreigners is a question that applies itself at once and with force to their understandings; and the ranks of the anti-Americans are rapidly decreasing, while those of the Americans are as rapidly increasing by the numbers that are daily pouring in from the opposite ranks. The work goes heavily on. The gallant Colonel has made telling speeches wherever he has been, and he and his co-workers have spared no pains wherever they have had an opportunity of meeting them in a fair field. Whenever they were invited to meet their opponents in "free discussion" they were, in open violation of all courtesy, required to lead off whilst those who invited them replied an would not allow even a rejoinder. Without well what "free discussion" means in this place, specially where it is invited by blasing hand-bills.

THE FEVER AT PORTSMOUTH.—Our Norfolk correspondent gives the latest intelligence from the city of Portsmouth, and we regret to learn that there is no indication of the disappearance of the fever. A letter from Portsmouth to the Petersburg Express, dated on Tuesday morning, says:

"I regret to state that the yellow fever is certainly on the increase here; and this, too, in the face of the fact that thousands have left the place, and others are fleeing daily. The country around in every direction is filled with persons that have fled from the terrible scourge, while hundreds and hundreds have gone to Hampton, Richmond, Petersburg, Baltimore, into the mountains of Virginia, at the various watering-places in North Carolina, and indeed everywhere that will afford them a refuge."

The whole number of deaths at Portsmouth up to Tuesday was 66. Among the deaths on Monday was John K. Pendleton, captain's clerk on board the Pennsylvania; Moses Quarles, an overseer in the Navy Yard; Alexander Godwin and wife, being the last of a family of twelve who have been swept off during the past two weeks. [Baltimore American, 9th.

LAFOURCHE.—The following facts, taken from the Thibodeaux Minerva, are worth all the frothy declarations of our opponents respecting defections in Lafourche Interior, put together:

More Withdrawals.—At the conclusion of the speeches on Thursday last, *thirteen*, (an ominous number for *Americans*,) good and true sons of the soil, Creoles and Catholics, *withdrew*—from the barbecue—and were taken into the Wigwam on St. Philip street, and initiated into the objects and aims of Know-Nothingism, and now boldly proclaim themselves the friends of American principles. The "*dark lantern*" was not used on the occasion, but everything was transacted in broad day, long before old Sol had sunk below the Western horizon. The Wigwam was in full operation last night, and many more gave in their adhesion to our glorious cause. The ball is now in motion in "Ever Faithful Lafourche;" and, if we mistake not the signs of times, November will establish that Americanism has more life and vitality here than the *foreign party* are disposed to imagine.

SPEEDY JUSTICE.—At an early hour yesterday morning, while a lady named Sarah Ann Brown, of East Princeton, N. J., was crossing Fulton street, near Broadway, she had her pocket picked of a porte monnaie, containing $10; she charged an Englishman who was standing alongside of her when she missed it, with having picked her pocket. He indignantly denied the soft impeachment, but as Mrs. Brown was quite positive she felt his hand in close contact with her dress pocket, he was taken into custody by officers Gallagher and Thompson, of the reserve corps, and conveyed to the Chief's office for examination. Here he behaved in a very ungentlemanly manner, swearing at all who "dared," as he said, to ask him any questions relative to the missing money. Notwithstanding his indignation at being placed within the clutches of the police, he was sent to the Lower Police Court, before Justice Connolly, where he was committed for trial. In half an hour afterwards he was tried in the Special Sessions, before Justice Stuart, and sentenced to six months' confinement in the Penitentiary. [New York Herald, 8th.

"E. Warren Moise and the American Party."

Under the foregoing caption, the Alexandria Republican, of the 14th inst., has the following remarks:

It strikes us that Mr. Moise has displayed no little temerity in permitting himself to be offered as a candidate for a high and responsible office. We know nothing whatever of his private character, and have formed our opinion of him from his public acts alone. We shall proceed to express that opinion and comment on those acts freely but fairly.

Mr. Moise, in discussing the question of the day, is censorious. It is indicative of a high moral as well as a fine intellectual characteristic in a man, when in public discussion he treats the opinions of his opponents with mildness, while he at the same time setsf forth his own with all the power and force and eloquence he is capable of. With some men, it is dangerous to be censorious. It behooves them to recollect and adhere to the good old adage, that "he who lives in glass houses should not throw stones." Mr. Moise, we take it, is one of these. Mr. Moise has been very lax in his career—his lapses have neither been few nor small. Is he not aware of the fact? or does he imagine that a course of impudence and blustering will hide the fact or prevent it from being told?

Mr. Moise has seen fit to say "that the American party was conceived in sin and nurtured in deceit," and furthermore to insinuate that the members were guilty of dishonorable practices, swearing, and yet making mental reservations, etc. He speaks thus of a majority of the American people, while there are spots upon *his* character that, unless they can be explained, make him no better, if not worse, than they would be, even if the accusations he has made against them were true.

Mr. Moise was once a member of the Legislature from the parish of Plaquemines. To obtain his seat, Mr. Moise had to swear that he *resided* in the said parish of Plaquemines. He took the oath, yet it is a notorious fact that the same Mr. Moise lived in the city of New Orleans! Did he have any mental reservations? As a member of the Legislature, Mr. Moise was presumed to be in the service of the State, and he received pay from the State for such services. Yet, at the same time, unless common rumor lies, he received $2060 for attending to the *interests* of the pilots in the Legislature! Now, whose interests did he sacrifice when those of the State and the pilots came in conflict? Did he decide as his unbiassed conscience dictated to him, or did its elasticity, like an india rubber suspender, accommodate itself to suit *his* purposes?

MOBILE ITEMS.—We clip the subjoined items from the Mobile Tribune, of the 14th inst.:

The Railroad.—The breaks made in the Mobile and Ohio Railroad by the late severe storm have been repaired, and a long train of cars left yesterday evening for the Mississippi terminus. A large amount of produce will pour in for several days.

Inquest.—The coroner held an inquest yesterday evening, at the City Hospital, on Alfred Champin. A man by the name of Bevis and the deceased became embroiled in a difficulty Sunday evening, at a place just below the lighthouse, when Bevis rushed upon Champin head foremost and butted him in the lower abdominal regions with such violence as to cause death within twenty-four hours. Bevis has been arrested and committed. A new way of committing homicide.

Bark Mobile City.—This splendid sea vessel, recently built by the Mobile Dry Dock Company, under the direction of Mr. Sidney Dexter, was cleared yesterday by Messrs. Barnwell and Fitler, for Boston, with a cargo of 2156 bales of cotton and 2200 staves. The Mobile City measures 618 tons, and, during her construction, it was calculated that she would carry 1800 bales, yet she was cleared with 356 bales and 2200 staves above her estimated capacity. A better constructed merchant vessel was never launched; and from the celebrity of Mr. Porter, the architect, we expect to hear that her sailing qualities are equally beyond the calculation. The custom-house officers informs us that she has taken away the largest cargo for her tonnage ever cleared at this port.

The New Court-House.—At a called session yesterday, of the Commissioners of Revenue, it was announced that the new Court-house was finished and ready for occupancy. The committee was directed to provide for the removal there of all the county officers on Monday next. The interior arrangements of this building combine all that is requisite for commodiousness and comfort. At the same time the decorations in the way of plastering, stucco work, painting, etc., are very handsome, and present, as a whole, quite an imposing appearance. Such is the exterior, every body is loud in praise of it, and it is classed among the handsomest public buildings in the city.

County Taxes.—The assessment books for 1855, were examined yesterday by the Commissioners of Revenue and accepted. The footings show the State taxes be $56,324, upon which the county assessment at last year's rate will amount to $83,944. This is an increase of over $10,000 on the assessments of 1854, and when the footings from all sources are made, the amount for the county will reach all of $35,000.

From the Norfolk correspondence of the American, we learn the following:

The number of deaths in Portsmouth and Gosport for the last thirty-six hours have been sixteen. New cases about twenty. I regret to inform you that Mrs. Barron, wife of Capt. Barron, United States Navy, is fast failing; her physicians think there is no hope of her recovery. Capt. Barron and two children were taken to the Navy Hospital sick to-day. Two of the physicians in Portsmouth, Drs. S. Spratly and Parker, are sick with the fever. Portsmouth is generally deserted, business suspended. We are now cut off from all communication except indirectly with any port; the Richmond steamers have not been in our harbor for several days.

WEATHER.—For a week past we have had hot east and north-east winds, with rapid evaporation, very withering to vegetation. Very little rain passing. In Rossier parish, and we think mostly throughout the northern portion of the State, except in this section, they have had rain enough. On Red River, and some other places, the complaint has lately been "too much rain."

In many places drinking water, and water for stock, is getting very scarce. To our knowledge it is hauled for several miles by many families in the country. In Mount Lebanon the wells are very low and weak—some of them dry. [Mount Lebanon (Bienville parish) Times, 9th.

HEALTH OF BATON ROUGE.—The general health of Baton Rouge was never better, at this season, than it now is. We have had but a few cases of yellow fever and those mostly confined to one or two families. It is a circumstance worthy of note in this connection, that while there are, in town, a fair proportion of unacclimated persons, nearly every case of fever has been from the Creole population. [Baton Rouge Gazette, 14th inst.

EDITORIAL CHANGES.—Thurlow Weed is about to retire from the editorship of the Albany Evening Journal, and Samuel Wilkinson, of the Buffalo Democrat takes his place.

EXTRA PAY TO SOLDIERS.—All who served in the Mexican war, and have not received the extra compensation granted by the act of 1849, will be put in the way of procuring the same by calling on D. I. Rizardo, the handsome notary, at No. 22 Camp street, up stairs.

NEW BOOKS.—J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, adjoining the Post-office, has received per steamship Granada a full supply of recent publications, a partial list of which is duly set forth in his advertisement in another column.

DIED:

The officers and members of Columbia Fire Company No. 4 are respectfully requested to assemble at the engine-house fully equipped, This Evening, August 16, at 4 o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of our late brother member, Mr. P. CARROLL, from his late residence, corner of Girod and Commerce streets.

The fire department generally are respectfully invited to attend.

FRED. SLATER, Secretary.

☞ The prevalence of incorrect notions upon the subject of Medicine is a great cause of misery. Medical practice should not be governed by principles cautiously deduced from the contributions of long experience and close observations. How important, then, that no medicine should be taken by invalids unless it emanates from the hands of men of talent, judgment, and the strictest probity. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, is a preparation emanating from one of the most celebrated practitioners of modern times, and one of the greatest medical writers Germany ever produced. This article is now in able hands, as evidence that the article is prepared carefully and skilfully, it is producing the effect the original inventor intended. It is used by many of the leading practitioners of Philadelphia in cases of debility of the digestive organs and biliary apparatus, and the diseases arising therefrom. We therefore recommend this medicine to suffering invalids. See advertisement. aug 2 2p 1m4 W

J. C. Morgan's
LIST OF NEW BOOKS,
RECEIVED PER STEAMSHIP GRANADA.

GLAUCUS: or, The Wonders of the Shore—By Chas. Kingsley.
FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS, with complete Indices of Authors and Subjects.
TALES FOR THE MARINES—By Harry Gringo.
A VISIT TO THE CAMP BEFORE SEVASTOPOL—By R. C. McCormick.
THE OLD FARM HOUSE—By Caroline Laing.
OLIVE HALL—By Miss Sewell.
NEW HOPE: or, The Rescue—A tale of the Great Kanawha.
ARIEL, and other Poems—By W. W. Fosdick.
HUMAN LONGEVITY, and the Amount of Life upon the Globe—By P. Flourens.
HARPER'S STORY BOOK for August—"Timoleon and Fanny."
HARPER