THE DAILY CRESCENT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

JAMES G. NIXON, WILLIAM R. ADAMS.

BY NIXON, ADAMS & CO.

OFFICE NO. 70 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 as the same rates, $5 and $2 a week, payable to the carriers.

Advertisements, per square of ten lines to pearl—first insertion, $1 for every subsequent insertion, 50 cents.

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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 $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 wares and commodities known. Advertisements inserted for $1 per square each insertion.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1855.

☞ *Persons leaving the city during the Summer, who desire regularly for any specified time, by leaving their orders and address at the office, No. 70 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 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 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 maxim that religious faith is a question between each individual and his God. We utterly condemn any attempt to make religious belief a test for political trims, 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.

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. DUBALDE,
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 H. LEWIS.**

PARISH OFFICERS.

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

FOR CLERKS OF COURTS.

First District Court—**NORBERT 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. H. 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 SORAPART.**
Fifth Justice's Court—
Sixth Justice's Court—

On our first page, to-day, we publish an editorial on the Louisville riots, from the New York Express, of the 18th inst., which we think will repay perusal.

ONE HUNDRED GUNS FOR TENNESSEE.—In viewing important political events, which sometimes call for *gunpowder* demonstrations, it is well to look at both sides. Here is an extract from the letter of a distinguished Louisianian, dated near the Hermitage, Tennessee, August 12th. The American party will cheerfully give the Governor in every State in the Union to its adversaries if the members of Congress and Legislature be all right on our side. *Read this!*

"The Americans in Tennessee are in high spirits. They have lost the Gubernatorial election, but in the voting population of 180,000, they have in their first struggle, and under many disadvantages, come within 1,500 votes of succeeding. They have elected six out of ten members of Congress, and have carried the State Legislature. They expect to carry the State next fall, and they will most undoubtedly adopt the liberal features of the Louisiana platform, and strike out the anti-Catholic clause. Their delegates to the Philadelphia Convention were with us, and have made the most able appeals in favor of toleration."

A DOLLAR SAVED IS A DOLLAR EARNED.—There are very few if any of our readers who will not admit the truth of the above caption. To those among them, therefore, who are in want of shirts and other articles of gentlemen's furnishing goods, we say go to Moody's. He assures us in his advertisement that there is no humbug in saying that you will have the satisfaction of saving at least 25 per cent. on your purchases. He holds forth at the corner of Canal street and Exchange Place.

OUR FOREIGN POLITICAL TEACHERS.

The foundation of the American Government was, in the eyes of all European nations, a most inconsiderate and chimerical affair—a dream of visionaries—a wild experiment of madmen assuming to be statesmen. There were, to them, no Arcadian colorings, no Utopian glories or mellow shades of Atlantis in its conception, but instead thereof, vain vagaries of men who would re-enact, not only Aristogiton and Harmodius, but also Solon and Lycurgus, on a new continent, and in a larger theater. The great men, and in a large measure, as well as the masses of Europe, looked on the scheme as absurd and jejune, and treated it with derision. Nevertheless "the child was father to the man," and the great edifice has grown more strong and symmetrical each succeeding year, until its grand proportions overreach all those reared by the old world, though strengthened by centuries of careful labor.

There is not now, nor never has been, any government so elastic, yet so cohesive—so liberal, yet so firm—so grand in its proportions, so minute in its details—so well adapted to the wants of the people and their protection, as this one which was, in the teeth of derision and contempt, designed by American architects, by them constructed, and by them ornamented. It stands now in the van of the age, and is looked up to with hope, with fear, with triumph and with trembling by the millions whose fate is more or less directly dependent upon its perpetuity.

The trans-atlantic state of feeling with regard to the United States has wonderfully changed since Benjamin Franklin wore his plain clothes at the Tuilleries, and Paul Jones plowed the waters of the fast anchored isle with the Bon Homme Richard. Then we were looked upon as Goths, Vandals and savages, thoroughly uncivilized and hardly worthy of notice. Now, we have become so powerful, and consequently popular, that English presses and peers sigh because our sympathies are not altogether with them in the existing war—that French ministers and academicians find reasons for writing about us, and the learned refugees of all countries find causes why they should favor us with their sympathy and good advice. Thus we have, at one time and another, had De Tocqueville, Brougham, Guizot, and other eminent statesmen, to treat of the peculiarities of our Constitution and the workings of our Government, from the first primary caucus or party meeting to the absolute decrees of Congress and the consequent action of the Executive. We have had the tirades of Dickens, Trollope, Basil Hall, and other literary worthies, with regard to our social condition; and last, but not least, the generous and disinterested advice of Kossuth, Mazzini, and John Mitchell, as to what ought to be done in order to render the United States subservient to their views, plans and political machinations.

The country has grown out of its former insignificance, and come to be considered a power among the nations of the earth. The wisdom of the worthies, who planned with so great a foresight for the future, has been acknowledged, and between what may and what is, as to our national importance, there runs as deep a ditch as the one which divides Valhalla from Niffelheim—Heaven from Hades.

It is to be remarked of this strong foreign American appreciation and regard, that it is all interested, and that the teachings and transactions with which we are favored by European tutors look altogether to some end of personal profit. The singers, lecturers and essayists come here to make money, and having accomplished their ends—praised our lakes, mountains, prairies, progress and refinement, and pocketed our credulous dollars—they return home to vent their spleen and give tongue to their long-prisoned ire. This is all natural enough in its way, nor should we find fault with it. We are less lenient in our feelings, however, towards those political high-priests who come here on alleged errands of mercy and philanthropy, teaching us how to preserve and how to use those existing institutions of our own, which their countries could never acquire, and then remaining to villify, or departing to abuse us for not considering them better authority than Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, and the other sages who hewed out of the rough what Locke with all his learning could could not produce, nor Talleyrand with his great discernment comprehend. Such were and are Kossuth the Hungarian and Mitchell the Irishman. Money they have both made here in abundance; but money, thank God, in this country is not political power. The one from his quiet retreat in England—procured and paid for by fictitious Hungarian bonds—raves in the columns of the New York Times against the American movement, chiefly because the American people will not engage in a war to create a Hungarian nationality. The other in occasional letters to a journal he was forced to quit, runs rabid because Irish independence is not to be built up by American bayonets. Thus, both of our political Archons, foiled in their personal plans by the wisdom of the people and the policy of the Government, repay kindness with abuse, and benevolence with bitter revilings. The lesson is a good one, and will show Americans the gist and tendency of all that impassioned interest that has been manifested by the great outlaws who have come among us, with honeyed words and red-republicanism, to make a puppet and automaton of the only power where strength, liberty and intelligence, are all combined. The foresight and wisdom of the founders of our Government was fully equal to the cunning of these foreign revolutionists, who cannot discern between liberty and license, nor in any degree approach to an understanding of the spirit of our institutions.

IBERVILLE NOMINATIONS.—The American party of the parish of Iberville have nominated Messrs. John S. Barron and E. S. Winn as Representatives to the Legislature. They are both good men and true, and we doubt not will, in the next General Assembly of the State, prove that their constituents have done well in their selection.

INTER-OCEANIC SHIP CANAL.—The Washington Star learns from a reliable source, that some enterprising citizens of the United States and New Granada have discovered and explored the long sought for route for connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by means of a ship canal. This great desideratum to the commercial world is certainly the most grand and important enterprise of this age, and worthy the attention and consideration of every civilized people and government. The plan is to go up the Atrato river some fifty miles from its mouth, the water being from six to ten fathoms in depth, and from thence to the Pacific—a distance of some sixty miles more—without a single lock or obstruction in the contemplated canal. A liberal grant has been made by the government of New Granada to the persons engaged in this grand undertaking; and the whole route, from one ocean to the other, has been accurately surveyed, and the facts developed are of such a character as to place beyond doubt or question the feasibility of the work.

MORTALITY OF BALTIMORE.—The total number of deaths in the city of Baltimore during the week ending on the 13th August, was 151, which was an increase of 19 over the previous week.

This increase has principally been caused by cholera infantum. The abundance of fruit is assigned as the reason of the prevalence of this disease.

Recent Publications.

A VISIT TO THE CITY BEFORE SEBASTOPOL. By R. C. McCormick, Jr. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Anything relating to Sebastopol possesses unusual interest at this time. The work is an unpretending narrative of a journey from Constantinople to Sebastopol and back, written in an off-hand, free and easy manner, very much as a well educated gentleman would tell the story to a party of friends over a good bottle of wine. All the scenes of special interest, visited by the writer, the book contains illustrations of. We advise our readers to procure the work by all means; it can be had of J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place.

CLEVE HALL. By Miss Sewell. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A series of plots, plans and mystifications, brought together and worked up to prove that men, women and children, have but one thing to study and live for in this world, and that one thing their "duty." All of which is very true and very proper; but it strikes us the idea could be better and more forcibly conveyed in 484 words than in that many pages. Nevertheless the book will doubtless prove attractive to modern novel readers, as it is written in the conversational style and is not overburdened with descriptions and essays. We are indebted to J. C. Morgan for a copy.

ARIEL AND OTHER POEMS. By W. W. Fosdick. New York: Bunce & Brothers.

We believe this is Mr. Fosdick's first poetical publication, and if so is very creditable to him. He gives evidence of a fervid imagination, and writes smoothly and pleasantly. Yet the whole book exhibits a want of that careful revision which is the common fault of nine-tenths of the publications of the day. If our writers would pay more attention to quality and less to quantity, the literature of our country would be much improved. J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, adjoining the Post-office, has favored us with a copy.

NEW HOPE, OR THE RESCUE; A Tale of the Great Kanawha. New York: Bunce & Brother.

This is really a very interesting story of backwoods life. The author has no reason to keep his name secret, as it is one of the best domestic stories that we ever read. He gives natural and life-like scenes: describes character, scenery and incidents, in an off-hand, graphic manner. We are indebted to J. C. Morgan for a copy.

NEW YORK EATING HOUSES.—A late number of the Journal of Commerce contains some very interesting statistics concerning the eating houses of the city. It is estimated that there are not less than ten establishments of this character in the lower wards of that city, which feed, on an average, 1,000 persons daily. The two largest supply daily 2,000 persons. One of them—Petit & Crook's—used, in the month of July, the following articles: 11,842 pounds of meat; 1,485 pounds of fish; 158 bushels of potatoes; 2,760 loaves of bread; 6,472 quarts of milk; 2,959 pounds of sugar; and 1,336 pounds of butter. This seems almost incredible, and did it not come from so reliable a source, we should be inclined to discredit it altogether.

From the above statement, the average *daily* consumption for the hot month of July, was 382 pounds of meat; 48 pounds of fish; 5 bushels of potatoes; 89 loaves of bread; 209 quarts of milk; 95 pounds of sugar; and 43 pounds of butter. It, to some extent, illustrates another matter of some interest, which is the difference in the feed of the animal man in different parts of the country. In the consumption of 382 pounds of meat and 48 pounds of fish, only 5 bushels of potatoes and 89 loaves of bread were used! We will venture to assert that in this city, for an equal consumption of meat and fish, at least four times the quantity of potatoes and bread are called into requisition.

ARRIVAL OF ENGLISH GIPSIES AT NEW YORK.—The New York papers notice the arrival of three families of English Gipsies at that city. They consist of twenty-seven persons, all related to each other by blood or marriage.

This is all that was needed to complete our stock of foreigners. We have had paupers from Ireland, jail-birds from Germany, galley-slaves from France, lazzaroni from Italy, but this last arrival puts on the finishing touch. We suppose that they will soon declare their intention to become citizens. Greeley, in particular, seems to go into ecstacies over them in an article of a column in length.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE ACROSS THE ISTHMUS AT PANAMA.—A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Panama, July 29, says:

As you will no doubt be glad to learn the progress of the new telegraph line here, I lose no time in letting you hear of our movements. After a very pleasant passage out, we came in sight of the Isthmus, eighteen days from the time of leaving Sandy Hook. Immediately on arriving the line was staked out, and with the assistance of the laborers on the route, holes were dug and every thing was in readiness to raise the poles, which, I am sorry to say, were kept under deck until a large iron boat could be removed. On this account, affairs have been delayed a few days, but now the poles are distributed, the offices arranged, and we expect to have the line in working order, so that we can leave for home in the George Law, which sails from Aspinwall on the 16th of August. Mr. Stoker, our contractor, and all hands are in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits. The weather here is uncommonly fine for this season of the year. The natives say it is the summer of San Juan. Probably it is, but we think it has been gotten up expressly on our account. If the weather favors us for the next ten days as it has to the present time, the line will be completed in a fortnight without the least trouble.

NEGRO INSOLENCE AT CAPE MAY.—The Cape May correspondent of the New York Herald, of the 11th August, says:

All the large hotels on the island are in daily dread of some active and indecent demonstration from the niggers. This glorious warfare is held in such esteem by the darkies that if opportunity is tardy in presenting itself among the visitors, they resort to it between themselves. Only a short time since there was a terrible and serious row at Miller's among the waiters, knives having been used with freedom, and fingers, noses, and other important appendages to the human frame, mutilated.

There is a well known Philadelphia nigger who works in a house in Front street. He thinks it a great kindness on his part to allow mankind to breathe. Although this may appear strange, yet stranger still are the freaks of the "gemmen" on the island. There is a famous hostelry at one of the houses who carries the stilts to that degree that he actually terrifies his customers into his own notions of liberal remuneration.

His plan might be copied with success at Washington. It is original, and is given to exhibit the reckless free and affectory of the waiters here. According to their theory, impertinence is freedom, which persuades us that our institution of slavery is correct.

That the Northerners should suffer these things is natural, for they, by their mistaken philanthropy, have helped to make things as they are. But that Southerners should go where they are likely to be insulted and domineered over by negro waiters, when they have equally as good watering places at home, is astonishing, and we are constrained to say that they are served right. Patronize home watering places, where they have respectable waiters.

CHOLERA AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.—From a telegraphic dispatch, dated St. Louis, August 11, which we find in the New York Tribune of the 13th inst., we take following:

At Fort Leavenworth forty-six persons have died of cholera. Among the victims are Major Armstead and wife.

Further accounts from Fort Riley confirm the death of Major Ogden of cholera. Major Woods, his wife and four children, have died of it. Dr. Simmons and the ladies at the garrison have left. The chaplain is the only officer now remaining there. The disease is of the very worst character, and very fatal.

The workmen are endeavoring to get the public funds. Lecompt and party have left Fort Leavenworth for Fort Riley.

COAL LOCOMOTIVE.—A locomotive built to burn anthracite has been running a hundred miles a day on the Reading railroad for the past four weeks. Her performance is perfectly satisfactory. Good judges on the road think her the best for passengers they have ever known; has abundance of steam, and throws no dirt or sparks. It will be, if entirely successful, an economy of 43 per cent.

MR. BUCHANAN.—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Standard of the 18th August, says Mr. Buchanan, our Minister to London, will leave that city on the 6th of October for the United States.

THE CANVASS.

Extract of a letter from a prominent member of the bar at St. Landry, dated Aug. 12:

The contest now pending in Louisiana is certainly more important than any in which I have ever participated. It is one in which I have felt a painful solicitude, for I am confident that nothing but the suppression of foreign rule will ever enable Louisiana to take her proper position as a State in the Union. The principles and measures involved are worthy of a great struggle, and no honest efforts should be left untried to accomplish the desired result.

The ticket is eminently worthy of the party. Arranged with reference to geographical positions and former political differences, it must carry with it great strength. To make no invidious distinctions, the candidate for Attorney General is a host in himself. The name of Randell Hunt is familiar to the bar of the entire nation; and it is no disparagement to any one else to say that he has no superior of his age, as a lawyer, in the Union.

TRAVELING CORRESPONDENCE.

NUMBER TWO.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER, Up Stream, Aug. 15, 1855.

Since the old fogy times of Mike Fink, when keelboats were hauled and shoved along the shores of this great river, there has been much improvement in most matters pertaining to navigation. I do not announce this fact as a discovery of my own, nor do I wish to be understood as citing the particular steamboat which is doing its best to get me up the river as a striking example of the progress of modern science in the construction of water-craft, but I have been forced to the conclusion by the authority of everybody who has had anything to say upon the subject, and by my own deliberate reflections, after having been disposed to doubt the proposition in consequence of the practical argument against it which has been urged upon my attention ever since I left New Orleans. Here have we been for seven torrid days and night sultry nights, celebrating the struggles of this supremely "old thinker" in toiling laboriously against the current, which often threatens to obtain the mastery and carry us back to our starting point. The towns scattered along the river towards the end of our painful journey, begin to assume in our fancies the character of myths, things of which we often hear but never see, places which are coming to us about as fast as we are going to them; and as to the actual end of our voyage, why, we regard the prospect of reaching it quite as reasonable as was Jason's hope of attaining the golden fleece, when he went on that famous wild-goose chase or wool-gathering expedition. I really think that our boat must have been modeled after the vessel described by John Phoenix, which, after bumping and thumping three or four times against a wave, would always give it up and sail around it. There are one or two things, however, I must say in her favor—she is not likely to snag, blow up, nor run desperately aground, and she spreads a respectable table and has a sufficient number of attentive waiters.

We have entered the dangerous region of shallows and sand-bars, and when we approach suspicious places the lead is heaved, and we feel our way cautiously along the treacherous channel. We have one old fellow who sings out the result of his inquiries with the plummet in the most comical manner, repeating three or four words—as, "quarter less twain!"—with a long, mournful howl, like a cur rendered pathetic by the sound of a horn, and then all winding up with a short, indescribable cry, as if suddenly thrown in the midst of his tune. Anon, we pass safely over the hidden danger, the stupendous strength of our engine is again let loose, and we are plowing through the waters with terrific rate to which we have now become accustomed—five miles an hour.

As we ascend the river the foliage along its shores becomes dingy and to my fancy it already begins to display the rosy tinges of autumn; but the vast monotony of the scenery remains almost entirely unbroken from New Orleans to the mouth of the Ohio. In my eye, however, this characteristic sameness on so grand a scale invests the Mississippi with a majesty superior to that it might derive from the alternations of hills and valleys, range of mountains and piles of cliffs. It will do for a small river or a babbling creek to be hemmed in and overshadowed by the fancy work of nature, but the great patriarch of rivers, rolling his world of waters to the sea from countless tributaries and sources the most exhaustless, must clothe his sides with the simple raiment befitting his grandeur and originality.

It is a very business for the eye, however, to trace, day after day, the windings of these serpentine shores, with their square-cut banks of clay and their endless successions of peninsulas and capes of sand, fringed with willows and weeds. My next letter will probably be written among other scenes. Yours, etc. G. W. S.

MISSISSIPPI CORRESPONDENCE.

PIKE COUNTY, Miss., Aug. 16, 1855.

DEAR CRESCENT—Great are the Piney Woods of Mississippi! Great in stalwart men and round-cheeked women—in small individuals with towery top-knots and vociferous voices—in tall trees with tottering tops—in big bottoms with rippling rivulets, and in high hills with sunny sides. In short, I "conjure you to believe me," great are the Piney Woods of Mississippi!

Tired with the bustle and excitements of a city life, and availing myself of a business opportunity, I sought what I believed to be the sweetest solitude. I find myself surprised, and most agreeably so. I have been traveling by "easy stages," right through the heart of the country, or "barrens," as you would phrase it—sometimes on horse-back—sometimes in a "dearborn"—and whilom (as seldom as possible) on back. All along my route, interspersed at various distances of from one to three miles, I have found pretty, quietlitle rustic homes; and it is fair to the sight to witness upon a warm summer's eve the cottager sporting with his little ones, under his own vine and fig-tree!

This section of the country is settling up quite rapidly with a steady, industrious and thrifty class of people; and as almost all the "lands" have been entered under the "graduation act" of 1854, every farmer is necessarily the owner of his own homestead. Of course selfinterest prompts every one to improve, and right willingly the work goes on. I think, too, albeit not much of a judge, that the quality of the soil has been underrated. Even on the high hills and under the shade of the tallest pines, there is a rich and heavy soil, varying in depth from three to twelve inches, and beneath lies a substratum of clay, of from four to eight feet in depth. It is also very retentive of its fertilizing properties of manure, and gives a grateful yield to the care of the husbandman. What more can the farmer desire?

This country has, in common with the most of the Southwest, suffered during the past season from excessive drought. Notwithstanding this, in many places, the corn crop is full yet a average one. Cotton has suffered more severely; but should the fall season be propitious, even that will turn out "as well as could be expected."

The line of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad runs close to the house where I am now writing. In a few weeks the grading will be finished, to some twenty-five miles beyond the State line; and when it shall have been placed in running order, then, oh you housekeepers and fathers of we families, rejoice and be exceeding glad! Deer range the wild woods undisturbed—partridges make melodious the bright mornings and cool evenings; whilst the "coo of the dove" and the chirp of the "small game," provoke to mirth or sadness, as best fits the mood. After a while, may our markets grow fat.

I have been able to gather little intelligence concerning politics. Indeed, we are so cut off from all mail facilities, that I could not expect to. Your correspondent is to this moment in a blissful state of ignorance as to the result of the recent State elections. Pleasant, isn't it? In a day or two I shall be in Holmesville, where I hear there is some political excitement, and from whence I hope to write you. I do not know when you will receive this—if at all. I have to confide it to the kindness of some passing traveler for conveyance to Osyka, with the hope that the railroad agent there will, in his tender mercy, forward it to you. With well wishes, ENQUIRER.

PRICES OF GRAIN IN THE SOUTH.—On this subject the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer says:

Wheat is selling at Atlanta, Ga., at 85 cents. Old Corn is down to 75 cents and still receding. Flour, and a good article at that, is only selling for $6 per barrel. How can it be otherwise? The crops of wheat, oats and corn, never were finer and more abundant in Georgia and the Carolinas. In East Tennessee all manner of crops are fine and abundant, promising a yield never before equaled. If there is no foreign demand for our surplus grain, we will be unable to consume what we have and certainly unable to sell at anything like living prices.

LOUISVILLE RIOTS.—The remarkable spectacle is presented of nearly all the Seward, all the Irish, the German, and the French journals, uniting to condemn the Americans who have lost from six to ten lives in Louisville, and to support the Irish and Germans! That foreigners should stand by their own kith and kin, is natural—and that to be "a republican," it is necessary to uphold the first use of firearms against Americans, may be natural too—but it is novel. [New York Express, Aug. 13.

STILL ANOTHER CONVENTION.—The New York Tribune, of the 13th inst., says:

A call is in circulation, signed by forty or fifty of the most prominent and respectable colored citizens of the State, for a Convention to be held at Troy, on Tuesday, Sept. 4. The object of the meeting is to take steps for pressing upon the Legislature the claims of the people of color in this State, with a view to the removal of existing disabilities and the securing of equal political rights.

We extract the following from the New York Daily Times, of the 11th inst. It is very strange that the Tribune never noticed it, it generally being full of philanthropic notices:

It is said that there are over three thousand persons in New York City whose only lodging place is the door-step, the coal-box, or the benches in the public squares.

DISTINGUISHED DARKIES IN PARIS.—Galignani's Messenger says, that during the last few days a party of men of color, of the deepest black, dressed in the newest style of Parisian fashion, have been observed at the Universal Exhibition, the Jardin d'Haver balls, and other public places. These ebon gentlemen are functionaries of the court of his Imperial Majesty, Faustin I,—better known as Soloungue. Among them are Gen. Count Elea, senator, Grand Chancellor of Hayti; Viscount Elea, his son; Baron Simon, senator; and the Count de Val, senator. The above personages, with a numerous suit, lodge at the hotel in the garden of the Cercle de l'Exposition. They are admitted to dine at the club dinner, and may be seen almost any evening smoking segars and taking coffee on the terrace.

The American party in Caroline county, Md., on Tuesday last nominated J. Earle Rochester for Senate, William A. Willis and Joseph L. Parris for the House of Delegates, John F. Elliot for Sheriff and George M. Russum for State's Attorney. [Balt. American, Aug. 11.

New Orleans Money Market.

CRESCENT OFFICE, No. 70 Camp street,
Saturday Evening, Aug. 18, 1855.

Slight showers of rain to-day interfered with business. Although the dullest period of the year has arrived, there were many goods to be shipped, it being the day of a general exodus of steamboats. Several orders from the country for merchandise have been received and filled this week, and the Levee this evening presented no indication that the grass was growing there, nor did our prominent streets to-day have the least appearance of confirming such reports.

The money market closes under great ease. Offerings in bank to-day were very light compared to the amount of receipts and the ability to loan. On the street there were no calls of note for money, though both borrowers and lenders were scarce. The Banks generally close the week remarkably flush; nevertheless there is no disposition on the part of managers to expand, or rather, the quorum of the respective Boards (and none of the Banks can convene more than the number for that purpose) have but little disposition to assume responsibilities in the way of extending discounts, though occasionally we meet with a director more bold and fearless than his coadjutors, ready and prepared to throw his influence and weight in favor of applications when made for legitimate purposes. Moneyed institutions require a manager of nerve in their Board of mandators. Some of our banks at this moment have such men in their councils. Death has recently removed from among us one of the boldest, coolest, most skillful and eminent financiers of this generation, whose commanding and controlling talents have not, since the time he assumed the duties of President of the City Bank, in the year 1839, been without their effect on the financial and commercial public, and the agricultural welfare and prosperity of our State.

Exchange to-day on New York was under a good demand for the season of the year. Bank checks were firm at ¼ per cent. premium. Five days Sight Drafts were sold at par, and ten days Sight at ⅛ per cent. discount. The most extensive operation for the week was a sale of $100,000, in Bank Checks, at a slight variation from the current rate.

In Foreign Exchange we did not learn of any operation, only some small sums for immigrant remittances, at five dollars the pound sterling, which is the customary rates at all times.

Stocks continue dull, though holders have no disposition to sell unless at an advance. We note the sale of 38 shares Louisiana State Bank at 121 ex. div.

We have nothing of interest from Northern cities today. The steamship Washington, for Bremen and Havre, from New York, on last Saturday, carried out $429,870 in specie. The total exports for the week were $873,563. Foreign Exchange was dull in New York at last quotations.

From Boston, we have the following of the 11th:

The demand for money has increased, but the supply is abundant and the rates remain the same. First class paper on the street ranges from 6½ to 7 per cent. In Exchange on London very little has been done for some days. Leading 60 day Bills are held at 9⅝ to 10 per cent. prem. On Paris the rates are f. 5 10 to f. 5 12½.

We have heard many complaints of the depression in the finance of our city. It is consoling to reflect that other cities of fame and reputed credit are in no better condition.

The Philadelphia City Treasury has not at present sufficient funds to pay the cash demands to meet current expenses. The Common Council of that city, at their session on the 10th inst., passed a resolution providing that the City Treasurer be authorized to endorse the warrants presented to him for payment, when money is not in the Treasury to meet the same, and that said warrants shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. from that date. This measure will afford those who are suffering from non-payment of their claims, some relief. It will render the evidences of debt they hold more readily negotiable, and reduce the heavy premiums they were obliged to pay in the sale of them. The North American says: "It is to be regretted that any creditor of the city should be forced to accept a depreciated currency in satisfaction of his just demands upon the municipal treasury, and this disgraceful state of affairs should not be allowed to continue."

The following is the last official order of interest from the Treasury department:

BONDS FOR DUTIES.—Under the twenty-fifth section of the act of March 1, 1823, a merchant belonging to a firm entering into any bond for duties in the name of the firm, thereby binds his partner or partners in trade. But partners of a firm signing such bond must each sign individually.

DIED:

On Sunday, the 12th of August, at 12 o'clock, M., of yellow fever, FRANCISCO REMENDON, aged 15 years, a native of Bedolgar, Catalonia.

His friends and acquaintance, and those of his brothers James and Pedro Remendon, are requested to attend his funeral This Morning at 10 o'clock, from the corner of Philippi and Perdido streets.

☞ The prevalence of incorrect notions upon the subject of Medicine is a great source of misery. Medical practice should not be governed by principles cautiously deduced from the combinations 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 extensive tries, 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 skillfully, it in 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 4 1y 1md & W

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☞ Do you, when observing the anxiety and painful emotions of your children, consider that it may be more than a mere cholic? If you do not, you should; for take our word for it, that in nine cases out of twelve, these uneasy feelings are caused by worms, and should be attended to at once. WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE is highly recommended by physicians and others, as an infallible remedy for the destruction of all kinds of Worms from the Stomach and Bowels of children and adults, and as it is perfectly free from ingredients which can have any but a beneficial effect, we would recommend its use whenever there exists even the usual symptoms.

Physicians generally now use Winer's Canadian Vermifuge. This medicine is a simple vegetable production, and can always be administered with perfect safety and confidence as to the result, as it will always destroy Worms and restore the patient to health.

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