THE DAILY CRESCENT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

JAMES C. NIXON, WILLIAM R. ADAMS.

BY NIXON, ADAMS & CO.

OFFICE NO. 76 CAMP STREET.

TERMS.

The Crescent will be regularly served to subscribers in the city at an early hour every morning, Sundays excepted, for $10 a year, in advance; half yearly and quarterly at the same rates, or 20 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

Advertisements, per square of ten lines in pearl—first insertion, in all cases, $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 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 desirable medium for advertising. 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 $5 a year invariably in advance. Having an extensive circulation throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas, and other States, it presents inducements to advertisers, offering their cards and commodities to the notice of thousands of reading men. Advertisements inserted for $1 per square each insertion.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1855.

☞ Persons leaving the city during the Summer, who desire the daily or weekly Crescent forwarded to them, can have it delivered 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 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 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.

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. DUBALDE,
OF WEST BATON ROUGE.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
WALTER ROSSMAN,
OF CLAIBORNE.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
RANDELL HUNT,
OF ORLEANS.

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

FOR CONGRESS.

First District—**GEO. EUSTIS, Jr.**
Second District—**THEODORE G. HUNT.**
Third District—**PRESTON POND, Jr.**
Fourth District—**WILLIAM R. LEWIS.**

PARISH OFFICERS.

For Sheriff—**JOSEPH HUNTY.**
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. 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. AGUISSE.**
Third Justice's Court—**JAS. W. DUPLESSIS.**
Fourth Justice's Court—**JULES SOMAPURU.**
Fifth Justice's Court—
Sixth Justice's Court—

We are indebted to the officers of the magnificent steamer T. C. Twichell for late river papers; also to the officers of the steamer Wm. Bagaley for late St. Louis papers.

THE MAILS.—The Northern and Eastern mails via Mobile, due yesterday, came to hand in due season, as also the mail due the day before. From a telegraphic dispatch, it is surmised that there will be a partial failure of the mail due this morning, and the Asia's letters be detained to suit the convenience of some careless contractors.

TO VIRGINIANS.—In another column, we publish this morning, a call on Virginians in the city to meet this evening at 7 o'clock at the office of D. I. Ricardo, No. 20 Camp street, for the purpose of devising measures for the relief of the sufferers by yellow fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

SALE OF GOODS DAMAGED BY FIRE.—We are requested to call the attention of the trade to the catalogue sale of goods saved from the fire at Giquel & Jamison's store, to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 70 Gravier street, by Bisshe & Leamont, auctioneers. Terms liberal at sale.

COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKERS.—We would call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Brewster, Van Benthuysen & Co., copper, tin and sheet iron workers. They have a full stock of the above wares and are agents for several valuable kinds of machinery, such as pumps, gauges, etc. Purchasers wishing anything in their line, would do well to call on them.

THE LOUISVILLE RIOTS—AGAIN.

We offer no apology to our readers for continuing this subject, as every American citizen is interested—deeply interested in the matter. We append the substance of twenty affidavits, published in the Louisville Journal, as to the origin and first cause of the late deplorable riots in the First Ward of that city, and we ask a careful perusal of them.

Those affidavits are said to be from persons of character and reliability—of this, however, we cannot judge—but if they are to be relied upon, no intelligent reader will be at a loss in placing the responsibility of the outrages where it belongs.

The first person outraged in the First Ward was George W. Burge, an American policeman. He swears (dictating his affidavit from his bed,) that at nine o'clock on the morning of the election, while he was quietly walking up Main street, by himself, at the corner of Hancock street, (some distance from any voting precinct,) an Irishman hurled a brick at him and then fled out Hancock street; Burge pursued him two squares, when three Irishmen came out of a house and interfered; "let's kill him!" shouted one, and they approached him. Burge being unarmed, knocked down all three with his fist; upon which a crowd of about a dozen more assailed him, struck him with a brick, overpowered him, cut him in the head with a knife, beat him, kicked him in the neck—one of them exclaiming, "he's a watchman—murder him!"—and left him for dead; he remaining senseless for three hours. He has not taken a drop of liquor that morning.

D. T. Bligh swears that he was in a buggy with his friend Charles Hodge, between one and two o'clock, and at the corner of Green and Shelby streets saw a small crowd of Americans flying before a crowd of Germans. The Americans had no weapons save stones and sticks such as they could pick up in the street, and had a good many bloody heads among them; while the Germans were armed with shot-guns, pistols, pistols, and other deadly weapons. Bligh drove up to the German party (the Americans being about a square off) and begged them to go home and put away their guns—that then there would be no further difficulty. The only answer of the Germans was, "drive them into the river! drive them into the river!" Finding them deaf to entreaty, Bligh and his friend turned the buggy about to drive away, and immediately a volley of shot, stones and other missiles was fired after them; the American party then rallied upon the Germans, and made their retreat as far back as the corner of Campbell and Green streets. While at that corner, the Germans were approached by three Americans (Selvage, Williams and Cross,) who endeavored to persuade them to go home, Selvage holding up his hands in a supplicatory manner; but the Germans replied with a volley of shot, wounding Selvage and Williams; the Americans then rushed upon them and scattered them in all directions. Mr. Hodge who was in the buggy with Bligh, confirms all this.

Alexander C. Cross swears that while he was at the Second Ward poll, at two o'clock, a boy came and complained to him that he had been badly treated by a crowd of foreigners on Green street, above Shelby. He had started to water his horse, and they had driven him back; all of them being armed. Cross, accompanied by his friend Williams, communicated the news to the acting sheriff at the poll, J. D. Selvage. He concluded to go up and see what the matter was, and endeavor to get the foreigners to disperse; and all three started, piloted by the boy. It was supposed Selvage would have some influence with the mob, as he was a public contractor, having some 60 or 70 Irish and German laborers constantly in his employ. They found a mob of about 75 men, armed with muskets, pistols, bowie-knives, rakes and scythes, which they were brandishing furiously over their heads. When within a hundred feet of the crowd, Selvage raised his hands in a beseeching manner, and begged them to desist from any hostilities—for God's sake to go home and put up their arms. At this moment Cross saw a man pointing his gun at Selvage; he shouted to him "look out!" and at the same instant the man fired, Selvage receiving a scattered load of shot in his face and breast; he then turned, staggering against a fence, and received another load of shot all over his back and legs. Williams turned to catch Selvage and received a load of shot in his back and legs. Cross and Williams then drew pistols and made at the crowd. Selvage following but having no weapon; upon which the crowd dispersed in different directions turning and firing as they fled, and wounding Mr. Selvage's little son. The shot at Selvage was believed by Cross to be the first fired on any side that day. The news of this outrage reached the Americans down town; they speedily came up, and then followed a general pursuit of the foreigners, during which they (the Americans) were fired upon from different houses. Messrs. Selvage and Williams corroborate Mr. Cross throughout.

Wm. H. Richardson swears that while he was quietly walking out Shelby street, with his friend, James Leathead, (there being no disturbance of any kind on the street at the time,) some man in a lot discharged a double load of shot at them, taking effect in his legs, and breaking one of Leathead's legs. They got in a hack and started for medical aid, and as the hack passed down Madison street, it was fired upon by a mob of Germans and Irishmen. Leathead and another man, who was in the hack, laid down for protection; Richardson, not being able to do so, got out and ran along, keeping the hack between him and the mob, who continued their fire, hurling stones and clubs besides. While shielding himself in this way, he was again peppered in the legs by shot passing under the hack; further along, an Irishman behind a cart shot him with a bullet, it passing through the calf of his right leg; he then crawled into the hack, leaving his legs hanging out, and received more shot in them. He received in his legs 115 shot, one bullet, and one shot in his hand. Mr. Leathead, whose leg bone was shattered by three slugs, corroborates the above.

Wm. Adams, the driver of the hack above mentioned, corroborates Mr. Richardson, as to the fire that was poured upon the hack as it went down Madison street. He had his little son on the box with him; both were wounded, and the boy badly. Adams received 32 shot; his boy 10; and his back 67 shot and one bullet. This firing was kept up at intervals during a flight of four squares.

Wm. E. Jones swears that while he was passing quietly along Green street with a friend, in the afternoon, (the street being perfectly quiet,) they were shot at by some persons concealed in Ambrister's brewery; the bullets whistling close by their heads.

John Pettit, who lives opposite the brewery, swears that various persons were fired at from that building long before there was any disturbance of any kind in the neighborhood. Believes there was many Germans concealed there.

Thomas Hunt swears that while he and several others were peaceably passing along Main street, near Preston, (everything being quiet) they were shot at several times from a third story window across the street. Others confirm this; and A. J. White swears that he saw a man in a buggy shot while passing the same house.

Benoni Figg, a boy, swears that after a party of Americans had passed the corner of Madison and Clay streets, a German named Yost came out of his house and shot after them. They returned, and beat, stabbed, and shot him, but did not kill him; nor did they touch his wife or child, as falsely stated by the Courier. This fellow had previously been inviting an attack by standing in front of his house with his gun, cursing the Americans and swearing that he was good for two of them."

John Vogt, the German above mentioned, being in bed, badly wounded, makes this affidavit:

"About two o'clock on the 6th of August, while I was standing on the corner of Clay and Madison streets, I saw a hack going up Madison. I was strongly induced by several Americans and several Germans to fire upon the Americans who were in the hack. I did so, firing both barrels of a loaded shot-gun; it was loaded with small shot. After firing, I was attacked and wounded by an American party; I cannot tell who they were. I acknowledge that I was to blame, and would not have shot but for the over-persuasion of the Americans and Germans who urged me to the dreadful deed."

Lawrence Bergman, a German, who was civil enough to hang from his window, during the American procession previous to the election, a banner bearing the inscription, "We come to live, not to rule," swears that on account of that banner, his life is constantly menaced by his German neighbors.

James Irwin swears that within ten minutes of the opening of the First Ward poll, a German commenced pushing himself rudely through the crowd; a gentleman told him not to push so hard, as he would get to vote just as soon; upon which the German tried to draw a pistol. Some words followed; the German then attempted to draw his pistol again, when he was knocked back.

H. Jones swears that he saw Col. Preston, the Democratic candidate for Congress, haranguing the Germans in front of the poll, telling them to "devote one day for their rights," not to leave the polls, etc., etc.

The editor of the Journal in submitting to the public the affidavits, of which the foregoing are but a meagre condensation, says:

"In preparing the affidavits to show how these riots originated and who were their authors, we have not had an opportunity to seek out witnesses by whom doubtless many facts could be proved of even greater importance and significance than any we have published; we have taken facts only as they were voluntarily furnished us by others. We have been informed by reliable gentlemen, and, if necessary, affidavits to the fact can be produced, that on the Sunday evening previous to the election, an Irish servant girl in the employment of Dr. Yandell *begged the Doctor not to go down town on the day of the election, telling him that there would be danger, that she knew more than he did, and that she knew wrongdoers she dared not tell; and also that an Irish girl in the employ of Mr. Simrall, on the Sunday afternoon previous to the election, earnestly entreated Mr. Simrall and his son not to go into the city on the day of the election, for the Irish were armed and intended to fire from their windows and kill the Americans.* We have also been informed that on the day of the election about noon, an American on horseback, a particular description of whose person was given, rode rapidly from house to house in the neighborhood where the riot in the First Ward was commenced, and urged the Germans that *the time had come to arm themselves and begin the attack upon the Americans.* We have no doubt that when our German and Irish citizens shall have recovered from their fright, some startling revelations will be made by them as to the origin and infernal planning of those riots, both in the First and Eighth Wards."

Magnetic Telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PACIFIC.

ONE WEEK
LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE BOMBARDMENT RENEWED.

Other Places Bombarded, etc.

BY THE NATIONAL AND SOUTHERN LINES.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The Collins steamship Pacific, Capt. Nye, from Liverpool, on Saturday, the 11th inst, arrived at this port.

Her advices are one week later from all parts of Europe.

The steamship Arago from New York for Havre, arrived off Southampton on the 10th inst.

The news from the seat of war is unimportant.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Messrs. Dennistoun & Co. quote the Liverpool Cotton market steady at prices without change since the departure of the America.

The sales of the week were 38,000 bales, of which 4000 bales were to speculators. The sales of Friday were 12,000 bales, the market closing steady at the following quotations: Fair Orleans 7d, Middling Orleans 6 3-16, Fair Mobiles 6¾d, Middling Mobiles 6 to 6 1-16, Fair Uplands 6¾d, and Middling Uplands 6d per lb. The stock in port was estimated at 613,000 bales, of which 414,000 bales were American.

Breadstuffs.

Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co. quote breadstuffs considerably lower, with the exception of Indian Corn; and quote Western Canal Flour at 39 to 43s; Ohio Flour 42 to 43s 6d per barrel; White Wheat 11s 9d to 12s, and Red Wheat 10 to 11s 3d per bushel; White Corn 42 to 43s 6d; Yellow Corn 39 6d to 40s, and Mixed Corn 38 6d to 39s per quarter.

Provisions.

The Brokers' circular quotes Lard dull at unchanged prices, viz: 54 to 55s per cwt.

Money Consols.

The London money market was quite stringent.

Consols for money were quoted at 91.

The War.

The news by the Pacific presents no feature of importance.

The bombardment of Sebastopol was resumed by the Allies on the 10th inst.

Taganrog and Berdeansk had been bombarded by the Allied fleet.

It was reported that Revel had also been successfully bombarded.

Spain.

It was stated that a Legitimist conspiracy, favorable to Russia, had been discovered in Spain.

Further News by the Pacific.

NEW YORK, August 22d.—The Pacific reached her dock at 6 o'clock this morning, during a dense fog, which defeated the intention of a public reception to Madame Rachel, who was a passenger.

The War.

Omar Pasha has been appointed General-in-Chief of the Turkish troops in Asia.

The siege of Kars continues without definite result.

The report in Paris that Revel had been successfully bombarded, probably originated in the assemblage of the Allied fleet in the Baltic, with the supposed immediate intention of attacking Helsingfors.

France.

The French Government has issued an inflated account of a conspiracy of Legitimists in Spain, to excite an insurrection in France, and thereby further the ends of Russia.

Spain.

It is now definitely stated, though still considered doubtful, that Spain will furnish a contingent of 25,000 troops for the war, who are to be paid by France and England.

Portugal.

Portugal, it is also said, will furnish 10,000 men in the same manner.

Italy.

The Italian General Pepe is dead.

Additional Commercial News.

American stocks were steady at unchanged prices since the departure of the America.

The weather in England had been favorable for agricultural purposes.

In the London market, iron was in active demand, and prices were buoyant. Bar was quoted at £8, and rail at £8 to £8 5s per ton; pig was at 74s. per ton. Sugar and coffee were steady.

The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £150,000.

Freights were steady at unchanged rates.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

We have dates from Havana to the 11th inst.

The cholera was raging with great violence among the soldiers and negroes. Fifty hospitals had been established.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, August 22.—The river is falling, with 6 feet water in the canal. The steamer Sultana left yesterday for New Orleans.

TELEGRAPHIC.—We are advised that on and after the 1st prox., the Washington and New Orleans line will increase its tariff of rates to all stations between here and New York, to the amount of two cents per word. With a competing line, working with far more regularity than itself, a more injudicious step could not be pursued. We can imagine no other object than a desire on the part of the directors to reduce the value of the stock in the line, and, perhaps, to kill its entire business prospects. The company also propose to insure messages at the rate of one per cent. on the monies involved in them, or any other amount that may be agreed upon, said rate of insurance in no case to be less than the price of the message itself; a proceeding which we suspect will cause some laughter in the community. The company must be demented.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—At a meeting of the American party on Tuesday night, Mr. George Eustis, Jr., was nominated as the candidate of the party for the First Congressional District.

Mr. Eustis is eminently possessed of all the qualifications requisite to make him a most excellent Representative. With talent, he has the faculty of scanning the minutest details of the most trivial matters; with genius, he forgot not practicalities. Generous to a fault, justice ever reigns paramount over his actions. The truth of what we state is proven by his action at the present time. Cordially embracing the doctrines of the American party, because he believed them to be true doctrines, and throwing aside old party ties, he has, and is, battling nobly in advocacy of what should be the *axiom*, "Americans shall rule America."

His position is one that we can dwell upon with pride. Who is there that in this our State has heard the name of Eustis, and does not respect it? A scion of a noble stock—bearing a name that is a household word around the hearth of our Creole families—it can but be that with one voice, all those who are loyal to the integrity of our country, to the purity of our legislation, and to the interests of our glorious confederation, will gladly rally round the banner that has emblazoned upon it the name of an honest man, a true American, and a faithful son of Louisiana.

BARBECUE AT CLINTON, LA.—We understand that there is to be a grand barbecue at Clinton on Saturday next, 25th inst. They are to have plenty of speakers; some of our New Orleans orators are to be present. The Americans in that portion of the State are in the best spirits.

THE NEW WORLD.—Madame de Grandfort's work on the United States, which has caused so much excitement among our Creole population, has been translated and laid on our table by Mr. E. C. Wharton. The translation is an exceedingly correct one.

Such of our readers as have not read the work, who desire to learn something about the city, in which they live, and have lived all their lives, not dreamed of in their philosophy, we commend to a perusal of this volume. It is very neatly printed and does much credit to the press of Messrs. Sherman, Wharton & Co.

RELIEF FOR NORFOLK.—A public meeting was held in New York, on the 16th ult., for the purpose of adopting measures for the relief of the sufferers at Norfolk, Portsmouth and Gosport.

THE CANVASS.

Extract from a letter dated St. Tammany, Aug. 14:

You may be assured that our State Ticket will carry this parish by from 150 to 180 majority—that out of about 60 foreign votes our ticket will receive full one-third of them. You are aware that T. G. Davidson, Esq., is the opposition candidate for Congress. But he has a very deep Fund to wade through before he reaches the White House, to which he may get swamped. He says he is not much surprised at Whig Know-Nothings, but Democratic Know Nothings he can not stand upon.

ST. BERNARD CORRESPONDENCE.

PARISH OF ST. BERNARD, August 22, 1855.

Editors Crescent—A correspondent of the Picayune, writing from the Parish of Plaquemines, says that the Know Nothings of the Senatorial District, composed of the Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, and the town of Algiers, intend to run a candidate against Gen. Dashiel Lacoste, the Democratic candidate for the State Senate. As the name of no gentleman is mentioned for that high station, allow me, through your paper, which has a larger circulation than any other in this section, to suggest the name of Marcel Ducros as the proper man to be our standard bearer in the approaching contest. This gentleman, a native of this parish, is known for his honesty, probity and intelligence. Once he served in the Upper House of the Legislature, and gave general satisfaction to his constituents. If chosen by the American party, he will surely defeat his opponent, who, it is well known, has lost his popularity at Algiers and Plaquemines. It is better for us to have an American than a Democratic Senator. Respectfully,

AN AMERICAN.

MORE WITHDRAWALS.—The following, a copy of a letter to the Thibodaux Minerva, has been handed to us for publication:

My Dear Wade—This morning, in perusing the Daily Advocate of Baton Rouge, I noticed that my name was inscribed in that paper as an anti-American candidate for the next Legislature.

I cannot suppose the sentiment of gratitude which I feel when I think that although far from them, my numerous friends of Thibodaux have remembered me in the distribution of their political favors.

The principles in the platform of the American party of Louisiana meet my views, and are too deeply implanted in my bosom to be forgotten by any such nomination as the above.

For these considerations, and with great deference and thanks to my friends for their regard, I feel compelled to decline the anti-American nomination tendered me.

F. HAKANG.

The steamship Star of the South, built for the trade between this city and New York, and which was sent to England a short time since, has been chartered by the British Government as a transport to the Crimea. The French Government has now employed as transports, sixteen of the largest size of American vessels, including the ship Great Republic, of 3,424 tons; Monarch of the Seas, 2,359 tons (this vessel was in our port a few months ago, and carried 6000 bales from here); Queen of Clippers, 2,185 tons; Ocean Herald, 2,135tons. The steamship Wm. Penn, which was formerly a packet in our trade, is also under charter to the French government and has been since the commencement of the war.

HEALTH OF PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia North American on this subject says:

The healthy condition of our city this season is a subject of sincere congratulation. We seriously doubt whether any city in America, taking the number of its population into consideration, can show such bills of mortality as our own. Yet this happy state of things should only render us thoughtful, and induce us to adopt necessary precautions to preserve our blessings throughout. Care and moderation in the consumption of fruit are essential to our safety. The mortality among children is to be expected during this season. Hundreds of the dearly beloved first-born will be swept away before the summer heat is over, leaving behind bright but short memories, that will continue to haunt parents like glimpses of angel wings.

HEALTH OF BATON ROUGE.—The Comet, of the 21st inst., says:

Within the past few days, there has been much sickness in this city, and we regret to say, that the type of fever is of the character of the usual epidemic of this season. It requires prompt attention, and when it occurs among the strangers and the poorer class of our fellow-citizens, we fear the parties do not have that care, which is imperatively demanded, to check the tendency of the disease to assume the form of an epidemic. However, the noble bands of brothers and fellows, the Masons and the Odd Fellows, attend promptly to all cases that have fraternal claims upon them; and, as usual, we meet many of our benevolent fellow-citizens of both sexes, anxious to do all they can, by individual efforts, to make the afflicted comfortable and to provide for them.

BOLD ROBBERY.—One of the most barefaced and impudent robberies ever perpetrated in this city, was committed at an early hour on Tuesday evening upon the person of Dr. Oliver Holmes. The Doctor was sitting in the front of his house on the steps, when he was approached by a stranger in a familiar way. After a little conversation, the stranger took a seat by the side of Dr. Holmes, and after sitting for a considerable time left. The Doctor went into the house, and when he attempted to draw his watch from his pocket to see the time, discovered that it was gone, the ribbon guard having been cut without his knowledge. He then examined his pockets, and discovered the loss of a wallet containing about two hundred dollars. The robbery was adroitly effected, and no idea is had as to who the party is, nor could a proper description be given of his person, owing to the darkness of the evening. [Balt. American, August 16.

CUSTOM-HOUSE DIVISION.—*General Penal Bond.*—Merchants receiving frequent importations may, to obviate the inconveniences which would be felt in giving the penal bond prescribed in the fourth section of the act of the 28th of May, 1830, for each importation, give one in lieu thereof running for a period not exceeding six months.

In each case, it is the duty of the collectors to see that the security provided by the bond is substantial with regard to the pecuniary ability of the obligors. Great care is required to be taken by the collectors and other officers of the customs in the proceedings in the importations, so as to insure beyond doubt the sufficiency of the bond, should the United States be compelled to resort to it. [Washington Union, 16th inst.

VACANT HOUSES.—The Baltimore American of the 16th ult. says:

There never were probably more vacant houses in the city than at this time, but they are generally of the larger class and high rents. It is particularly the case in the twentieth ward where nearly all the houses erected have been of the character in question. Several years ago the demand for the better class of houses in this section of the city was more than equal to the supply, which caused many persons to build, until many are now vacant, and there is no inquiry for them. The same is the case in other sections of the city, while there is but few small houses to be found unoccupied anywhere. There is a great number of small houses in the city but they all seem to be occupied, and there is still a demand for more. Those houses lying idle are held at rents ranging from three hundred to five hundred dollars, and there seems to be no probability of their being taken, as many have been completed for several months without a tenant.

UNACCOUNTABLE.—According to a letter received in Lynchburg, from a highly respectable source, says the Virginian, a neighborhood not far from Scottsville has been thrown into great excitement and consternation by the following remarkable phenomenon: About 12 o'clock every day rocks commence falling and flying in every direction around a certain negro quarter, and continue until about 4 o'clock in the evening. The negroes have, in consequence, had to abandon the houses. A party of gentlemen had left Scottsville to investigate the matter. A minister who had been present vouches for the accuracy of the statement. [Richmond Whig, Aug. 17.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—We take the following telegraphic dispatch from the New York Evening Post, of the 14th inst.:

Springfield, Mass., August 14.—Alfred Hunt, switch-tender at this station, on the Connecticut River Railroad, was run over by the locomotive of a passenger train this forenoon. Both of his legs were cut off above the knee. He is not expected to recover.

DISASTER ON LAKE MICHIGAN.—The bark L. M. Hulby was capsized off Point Betsy, near Milwaukie, on the 14th inst., and all hands lost—twelve in number—except the mate.

Miscellaneous News Items.

SUICIDE BY TAKING PRUSSIC ACID.—An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of a man named ——— Husband, residing at the corner of Hudson and Horatio street, who committed suicide at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, by swallowing a bottle of prussic acid. The act was perpetrated in the presence of a friend of the deceased, to whom he said, "Good luck, Tom," as he was in the act of putting the deadly drug to his mouth. As a matter of course, death was instantaneous. The cause assigned for the commission of the rash act is a domestic trouble that the deceased had of late, resulting in his wife separating from him and going to New Orleans, where she now resides. The jury returned a verdict of death "by suicide." [N. Y. Herald, Aug. 16.

The Frederick correspondent of the Baltimore American says:

I learn with regret that the "Monocacy Flouring Mill," belonging to Mr. S. C. Delaplane, situate near Buckeystown, about seven miles from this city, was destroyed by fire last night. There was a large quantity of grain (mostly wheat) in the mill at the time, besides flour, which was mostly destroyed.

This was one of the guest and most extensive mills in our country. There was a partial insurance on the mill and contents, but to what extent I have not been informed. It is not yet ascertained how the fire originated.

A NIGGER MILITARY COMPANY.—We learn from the Boston Courier that a military company has been formed in that city, composed entirely of niggers; they have named their company the Massasoit Guard.

It has long been a matter of surprise to us, that a company, nay a regiment of them was not formed, well knowing their propensities for *sogering*. We think, however, that they should have called themselves the Boston *Black Guards*.

MYSTERIOUS.—A certain gay Lothairo took a notion, on Friday last, to travel toward Woodville, Mississippi, in company with a number of friends of both sexes, on what we understood to be a "Gretna Green" affair. The party not having returned, we are anxious to hear of their whereabouts, as we feel deeply interested in the welfare of the young couple, who were the most interested in the company, and whose happiness depended on the success of the expedition. [Baton Rouge Advocate, Aug. 20.

RATHER SEVERE.—The St. Louis Democrat, of the 16th, says:

We should like to inquire of our unnaturalized Nova Scotia postmaster what is the matter in his office. We have not received the New York Evening Post for more than a week, although two copies should come to our office, and every one else gets the same paper with regularity. Who sinks it?

MEETING OF IRISH REPUBLICANS.—The Irish Republicans of this city, which has an existence as a sort of club society, met at Dooley's Merchant's Exchange last evening, to "consider the present political condition of Ireland." The number in attendance was quite large. Among those who made speeches from abroad, was Mr. Lanahan, of the Citizen, New York. The details of the meeting are not to be made public at present. Supper and sentiment followed the meeting. Gen. Shields was not present. [Boston Bee, Aug. 15.

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT.—A correspondent of the Lynchburg Virginian writes that a negro woman, the property of Mr. D. M. Hancock, of Campbell county, attempted a few days ago to kill the whole family by putting clipped hair in stewed tomatoes. The family partook of the tomatoes, but no bad effects are yet visible. Strange to say, the offender, instead of being given over to the law, was taken off and sold. [Richmond Whig, Aug. 17.

THE U. S. SHIP FALMOUTH—*The Yellow Fever.*—The U. S. ship Falmouth was towed from Quarantine yesterday, and anchored in Gravesend Bay. We do not learn that any additional cases of yellow fever have been reported. All hands have gone on shore. The marines and sailors, with their luggage, were taken to quarantine, where they are quartered for the present. [N. Y. Express, Aug 16.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.—We learn from the N. Y. Express that a Women's Rights Convention assembled at Saratoga on the 15th inst., and resolutions of the usual stamp were reported.

Among the principal speakers were Mrs Rose, Rev. Antoinette Brown and T. H. Higginson.

From the Boston Bee, of the 15th, we learn that a gentleman named Valentine Almy, was not and killed by his cousin, at Little Compton, R. I. Mr. Almy was a merchant of Boston, and a young man very generally respected. There had been no effort made to arrest the murderer.

MORE AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.—Up to 12 o'clock Wednesday, the 15th inst., the sum of $2,410 had been collected in Petersburg, Va., for the sufferers in Portsmouth.

A meeting of the citizens of Lynchburg was held on Wednesday, the 15th inst., to devise means for aiding the sufferers in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

A severe storm passed within a few miles of this place on Tuesday evening last, tearing down trees and fences, doing much damage to the planting community in its course. [Fayette Watchtower, (Miss.) Aug. 17.

BURGLARY.—On Sunday night the front door of the residence of James M. Elam, Esq., was forced open. The burglar went into the bedroom of Mr. Elam, rifled his pockets of the money they contained, and then made good his escape. There has lately been several attempts at burglary in the lower end of town. [Baton Rouge Comet, Aug 21.

Among the distinguished visitors at the White Sulphur Springs, Va., are John Van Buren, of New York; ex-Attorney-General Nelson, of Maryland; Major McCullough, the distinguished Texan Ranger, like Marshal Ney, the "bravest of the brave," etc. Ex-President Tyler and family were expected in a few days.

A "GRATE SKWIRT" FOR PHILADELPHIA.—The citizens of Philadelphia have, by private subscription, purchased a "mighty dispenser of aqueous fluid."

DIED:

On Wednesday evening, 2nd inst., at 8½ o'clock, CHARLES MAUGER, age about 66 years, a native of the Isle of Jersey.

The members of the Typographical Union, as also, his friends and acquaintance, are invited to attend his funeral, This Morning, at 9 o'clock, from the Circus Street Infirmary.

☞ NOTICE TO THE VIRGINIANS.—The natives of Norfolk and Portsmouth, as also other Virginians, now in the city, a respectably invited to attend a meeting at the office of the undersigned, at 7 o'clock, THIS EVENING for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of aiding our brethren at home, now suffering by the epidemic that prevails amongst them. "Sic semper tyrannis."

D. I. RICARDO,
aug 23 1t 20 Camp street.

☞ The prevalence of incorrect notions upon the subject of Medicine is a great curse of misery. Medical practice should not be governed by principles continually deduced from the contributions of long experience and close observations. How improbable, then, that no medicine should be taken by invalids unless it emanates from the hands of man of talent, judgment, and the greatest probity. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, is a compound 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 sale Banda, as evidence that the article is prepared carefully and skillfully, it is used by the Medical Institution 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 23 1md & W

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Are now disposing of their large stock at GREAT BARGAINS; among which are MERINO DRESS COATS, at one half the original cost, and WHITE DRILL PANTS at the New York cost.

Also, FURNISHING GOODS.

PLANTERS, your attention is invited to the following style of goods, made as purely for your use by the Union India Rubber Company: Cottonpicking Shirts, Aprons, Capons, and cloth sulkets for the same. Also, a large stock of all descriptions of clothing and other goods, made by the company. Alfred Munroe & Co. are the only agents in New Orleans. aug 7 3m

A Word to Mothers.

☞ Do you, when observing the uneasy and painful motions of your children, consider that it may be more than a mere child? 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. WINSLOW'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 a pernicious effect, we would recommend a case wherever there is even the most symptomatic.

Physicians generally now use Winslow's Canadian Vermifuge. This is in no sense a simple vegetable preparation, 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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