THE DAILY CRESCENT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

JAMES S. TYSON, 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 six cents per week; morning, (Sundays excepted) for $10 a year, in advance; half yearly and quarterly at the same rates, or 75 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

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

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

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

Advertisements not 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 advertisers.

As a Family Paper it circulates largely, reaching many hundred of homes as its 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 a favorite medium to advertisers of making their wares and commodities known. Advertisements inserted for $1 per square each insertion.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1855.

☞ *Persons leaving the city during the Summer, who desire the daily or weekly Crescent forwarded to them, can have it done regularly for any specified time, by leaving their orders and address at the office, No. 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 sure and unwavering protection to the American name abroad, and will follow and guard the American citizen wherever he roves.

6. We believe that America should be governed by Americans, effecting the aims 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. BEALE,
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—**GEO. EUSTIS, Jr.**
Second District—**THEODORE G. HUNT.**
Third District—**PRESTON POND, Jr.**
Fourth District—**WILLIAM B. 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—**B. P. 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 SORAPURU.**
Fifth Justice's Court—
Sixth Justice's Court—

PARISH OF JEFFERSON.
AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR SENATOR,
FERGUS GARDERE.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
JAMES H. MERAFFEY,
GEORGE C. LAWRASON.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
W. P. SCOTT.

FOR SHERIFF,
PASCALIS LABARRE.

FOR CLERK OF COURT,
EDW. BUISSON.

FOR ASSESSOR,
J. L. DONNELLAN.

WORTHY OF NOTICE—That S. B. Churchill has removed from his old stand to the corner of Dryades and Terpsichore streets, where he opens to-day a fine assortment of ribbons, laces, embroideries, jaconets, muslins, barages, calicos, etc; also a lot of damaged goods, which will be sold at nearly nominal prices. In his new store Churchill has increased facilities for doing business this, together with the uniform cheapness of his goods ought, and doubtless will, give him a large increase of custom.

REMOVAL.—In another column Messrs. Giquel & Jamison notify the public that they have temporarily removed to No. 8 Chartres street, where they will offer, at great bargains under cost price, the balance of their stock of dry goods saved from the late fire. Those in search of real bargains should call early.

MISSISSIPPI—FIFTH DISTRICT.

Giles M. Hillyer, Esq., editor of the Natchez Courier, has been selected as the American candidate for Congress in the Fifth Congresional District of Mississippi, by the nominating committee, to fill the place vacated by the declination of the Hon. E. J. Goode.

When the American Convention met at Pass Christian, the nomination was tendered to Mr. H. He refused to accept it, and urged the selection of another. As it was not known positively whether Mr. Goode's private business would allow him to go to Congress, the Convention wisely determined to provide against the contingency by appointing an alternate. The choice unanimously fell upon Mr. Hillyer; and he finally agreed to take the matter under consideration.

Mr. Goode having, in a very patriotic but decided manner, declined the nomination, the committee forthwith communicated with Mr. Hillyer, and insisted upon his acceptance. He did so, in a very handsome letter, the conclusion of which we subjoin:

I accept then, gentlemen, the position thus assigned me by the Convention of the American party of the District—not without great distrust of my competency to sustain the glorious cause in which we are engaged, but with a full determination at least to endeavor to perform my whole duty; and with a trustful hope, that, be the issue of the contest what it may, I may be enabled personally to preserve throughout the confidence of my friends and the respect of my opponents; and that when the struggle is over, the American party may have seen little in their candidate that has jeopardized their triumph, and that our political opponents shall have no cause to attribute to us either the use of the tricks or strategems of political warfare, or the indulgence of any spirit of personal detraction or denunciation.

Our friend Hillyer is an able, eloquent, and dignified speaker. The American cause is safe in his hands. He will uphold its banner faithfully and nobly; and that he, together with the cause, will emerge victoriously from the canvass in November next, we have hardly the shadow of doubt.

As Mr. Hillyer will be compelled to pass through the city several times, we presume, to visit the lower portion of his District lying on the Gulf coast, would it not be good policy on the part of the Executive Committee to invite him to speak on some suitable occasion.

ILLUSTRIOUS AUTHORITY.

According to the Courier, the Louisiana Americans have illustrious authority for an important plank in their platform. We copy the following from its yesterday's morning edition:

The Know-Nothing Democrats, if there are any such about, will please remember that Jefferson, the founder of the Democratic party of the Union, when he came to die, requested the following epitaph to be inscribed on his tomb:

"Here lies Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, and of the statute establishing religious toleration in the Commonwealth of Virginia."

Well, the Courier may have had an object in publishing the foregoing epitaph, but as our cotemporary is not supposed to be favorable to the Americans, we can't see exactly what it is.

That the Americans of Louisiana revere and honor THOMAS JEFFERSON, no man in the State, with a reputation more valuable than that of an escaped convict, will have the hardihood to dispute.

That they profess and practice "religious tolerance" to the fullest extent, is equally clear. They go as far as the farthest. In this regard, the author of the Declaration of Independence, or anybody else, never went farther. In proof of this, we submit the following extract from the American platform, which appears in all of the American papers of the State:

"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."

Jefferson never said anything stronger than the above in regard to "religious tolerance."

By the way, has our cotemporary ever reflected over an expression attributed to the aforesaid Thomas Jefferson, that he wished there was "an ocean of flame" between the United States and Europe? And, had his wishes been realized, how difficult it would have been for the Courier's political pets to have accomplished a voyage of emigration across the broad Atlantic? We "pause for a reply."

THE LOUISVILLE RIOTS.—The Committee on Police of the Common Council of the city of Louisville, appointed to examine into and ascertain the origin and cause of the recent riots, lately made a report to the Council on the subject, which was *unanimously adopted*. That report expressly declares that the murderous attacks which led to the fearful scenes that followed were made by the foreigners upon the Americans! We shall endeavor to find room for portions of the report to-morrow.

It seems to us that proofs like these, sustained by the numerous affidavits which have been published, showing the origin of the difficulty, should be sufficient to arrest the wholesale charges of murder, arson and other crimes, now indiscriminately made against the Americans. All who do not hold to the belief that the word native is equivalent to that of assassin will do so.

That a judicial examination will show that Americans were shot down first, there seems no possibility of doubt. And that, in the overwhelming passion engendered thereby, they went too far afterwards, is equally free of question. The main blame lies upon the first shedders of blood. Let *them* be found out and there will be no difficulty in arriving at a correct judgment.

PORTUGUESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—This Association celebrated its seventh anniversary yesterday, in excellent and becoming style. The turnout was very large; and as the procession passed our office, presented a fine appearance.

In the afternoon the Society sat down to a sumptuous banquet in the Masonic Hall, at the corner of Love and History streets. In response to a courteous invitation, we were present for a brief period, and heard several speeches and a variety of toasts delivered, all appropriate to the occasion, and all enthusiastically received. The banquet over, a procession was again formed, and a parade through the streets closed the celebration of the day.

LETTER TO J. P. BENJAMIN.—We have received from the office of the Exponent a neatly printed pamphlet of eight pages, entitled a "Letter from J. M. Elam to J. P. Benjamin, in answer to Mr. Benjamin's letter of May 3, 1855."

We have not had time to peruse this document with the care it deserves, but a hasty glance at its pages convinces us that it is written in terse and vigorous style, characteristic of the distinguished author.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We are much indebted to our distinguished and faithful member of Congress from this District, Col. Theodore G. Hunt, for copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the second session of the thirty-third Congress. They are valuable documents.

PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING.—New pupils will be received at Delbear's, 108 Canal street. A few easy lessons will correct the worst hand, and give freedom, elegance and rapidity. Delbear's superior steel pens for sale. See advertisement.

The Richmond Dispatch speaks of a pamphlet just published, which estimates that, within the last forty years 61,624 slaves have escaped from the South, or fifteen hundred annually, and that the total loss is $37,740,000.

A GREAT AND GOOD MAN GONE.

The Hon. Abbot Lawrence, of Massachusetts, died in Boston on the 18th. His demise has already been announced in these columns by telegraph. He was born in Groton, December 16, 1792, and was highly successful in trade. For more than a fourth of a century he was one of the most distinguished merchants of the North. The house to which he belonged, A. & A. Lawrence, was favorably known in every port to which American vessels traded. Throughout the commercial world the name of their firm was a synonym for solvency, honor and undeviating rectitude. His great wealth gave him a commanding position in the old Whig party, and he was twice elected to Congress from the city of Boston. In 1848 he was a prominent candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, and on the first ballot Mr. Fillmore only led him ten votes. A compromise was effected, and Mr. Lawrence was sent to the Court of St. James, where he remained as United States Minister during nearly the whole of Mr. Fillmore's term.

He represented the United States at the British Court with rare ability and success. While he did not in the least sacrifice his dignity as a Republican Minister, he so comported himself as to become very popular with the classes that rule the country to which he was accredited.

Since 1852, Mr. Lawrence had been living a retired life. He had been ill for several weeks of a disease of the stomach similar to gout. He was distinguished for his practical business abilities, his political sagacity, his *bonhomie* and grace of manner, his public and private charities, and his liberality to literary institutions. He was one of the firmest pillars of the old conservative, high tariff, bank Whig party, and of course a firm Union man.

Thus, one by one, as the once noble old Bay State needs them most, are her truly patriotic and sensible men sinking into the grave. As fanaticism, treason and infidelity howl loudest and fiercest throughout her domains, those who alone could stem the black and raging storm are passing off the earthly stage. Well, perhaps it is best for the departed sages and christians—those who conferred upon her all her glory, greatness and renown. Could all of her men of might, of truth and patriotism, revisit the earth, and compare the Massachusetts of to-day with the Massachusetts of former eras, they would, in bitterness of soul, anguish and humiliation, regret that the day upon which they were born ever dawned upon the earth.

But "while the lamp holds out to burn," etc We cannot give the old Bay State up yet. It cannot be possible that all the good and true material is exhausted. If so, let her go—but let us wait awhile first.

The Louisville Courier, in speaking of the late terrible riots in that city, says:

One of the most melancholy circumstances connected with them, was the number of boys and half-grown men connected with them. This is almost invariably the case everywhere, and shows the tendency of the times. The true cause of this is found in that juvenile sentimentality now so fashionable, that children must not be restrained and disciplined. The bitter fruits of this are already appearing. A richer harvest promises to follow.

The Louisville Courier, and all papers concurring in sentiment with it, should have thought of these "bitter fruits" before they *sowed the seed*. It ill becomes the husbandman to cast slurs upon crops of his own raising.

We, however, entertain no apprehensions of "bitter fruits;" we think the yield will be as noble a one as was ever gathered from the moral vineyard of nature; and while we firmly believe that there are from a million and a half to two millions of young men in the United States, between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one years who will, as soon as they arrive at the legal age—*come what may*—compel the adoption of measures to place the government of this country exclusively in the hands of native citizens, we cannot imagine any serious danger will flow from their operations.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.—The Democratic delegates to the convention of the Second Congressional District meet in the town of Thibodaux this day, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress.

From the preparations made by our opponents, and their known tact and zeal, we think it likely the district will be largely represented.

We have no means of guessing—much less forming an opinion—of who the unfortunate individual will be. Possibly we may ascertain to-morrow evening. If not, next day.

A HAT AS IS A HAT!—Mr. Wm. Sellers, of New York, has invented and patented an ingenious contrivance for ventilating a hat. By this invention the wearer can regulate the temperature of the interior of his hat at pleasure. The crown of the hat is made into two parts, connected by slides, so that the upper portion can be lifted apart from the lower, and held up by the slides; a free opening is thus made for ventilation. When the wearer wishes to close his hat, he merely presses down the top of the crown with his hands. The invention is simple, cheap and useful, and will doubtless add much to the comfort of the human race in warm weather.

There is one peculiarity about this hat, however, which should be noticed, which is, that if you go into a store and buy one and pay for it, it is not *your* hat, it is still the "*Sellers'* hat."

COMMERCE OF BOSTON.—The Boston Chronicle of the 18th inst., says: "There are now 220 ships, barks and brigs in port, and about 170 schooners, making a fleet of nearly 400 sail of vessels. During the present week, there has arrived at this port the splendid ships Flying Fish, Capt. Nickels; the Winged Arrow, Santa Claus, Dolphin, Crusader, and Cyclone. These six ships brought immense and valuable cargoes of linseed, saltpetre, Manilla hemp, sugar, 11,000 bags Java coffee, pepper, hides, copper, drugs, etc., from Calcutta, Pedang and Manilla."

THE DILLON AFFAIR SETTLED.—It is stated that the difficulty between the United States and France, in relation to Mr. Dillon, the French consul at San Francisco, has been settled. Instead of firing a salute when the flag is hoisted, the first French man-of-war which puts into the port of San Francisco is to be received with a salute.

A NEW IDEA.—A Mr. Thompson, of Kansas Territory, has, it is said, just completed a prairie ship or wagon, to be propelled by wind, in which he proposes, with thirty companions, to make a voyage to the Rocky Mountains next June.

BAD WEATHER.—We have had three or four days of the worst weather we have ever known at this season of the year. It commenced on last Saturday afternoon, and has continued ever since. It has been windy, cold and wet. What effect it will have upon cotton we cannot yet determine; but it must necessarily be anything but good. At this season of the year cotton needs warm, sunshiny weather, and we have had the very reverse. The planters have been picking out largely of late, the bolls having opened freely; but this weather has, of course, set them back. We hope it will soon clear up, and that we shall again feel the vivifying rays of a genial summer sun. [Macon (Ala.) Repub., Aug 23.

Dr. Stone, of New Orleans, one of the most eminent physicians of that city, arrived here by the seaboard cars on Thursday, and took lodgings at the National Hotel. He visited yesterday the United States Navy Hospital and the City Hospital, and saw many of the sick in Norfolk.

Dr Stone expresses the opinion that the fever is not a general epidemic in Norfolk. He thinks that the patient should be covered with a sheet and thin blanket, and that the treatment should not be too active.

Dr. Thos. Pension, a distinguished physician, also of New Orleans, arrived yesterday, and tendered his services to the Board of Health. He visited several cases in the city during the morning, and in the afternoon went down to the Hospital at Quinapi. [Norfolk Beacon, Aug. 15.

HEALTH OF CINCINNATI.—There were 140 deaths in Cincinnati for the week ending the 14th inst., of which number 45 were from cholera.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP NAUTILUS.

The U. S. mail steamship Nautilus arrived yesterday from Brazos *via* Galveston, bringing Galveston papers of the 24th inst. The following is a list of the passengers by the Nautilus:

Mrs Bonny, Messrs San Miguel, Sanquenno, Wellman, Greenhough, McMicken, Moses, Koop, Baker, Hart, Pumpelly and Rivira.

The Nautilus brought over $94,697 in specie, consigned as follows:

A. & M. Heine	$49,770	Price, Walsh & Co.	7,628
Prean & Contourie	3,061	J. M. Cabellero	11,000
Cramer & Co	4,000	Ferdreauville & Co	1,000
Stadeker & Co	6,792	W. H. Letchford	1,500
S. H. Thorn	2,500	J. Monta & Co	800
S. J. Wellman	1,650	Sturtzenegger & Blerinond	1,000
Blanchal & Chandet	767		

By the papers brought us by this steamer, we find but little of interest, most of the papers being filled with minute official returns of the late election in that State. Nearly the whole Democratic ticket are undoubtedly elected, there having been returns received from all but fifteen counties, and it is not anticipated that the vote of those counties will materially change the majorities except to swell them considerably.

In summing up the returns, the Galveston Civilian says:

Pease's majority, we still think, will be about 8,000 votes. It is now about 4,000. Runnels will have, it is reasonable to believe, 2,000—Bell over 4,000. Fields is now about 2,000 ahead, but from the votes yet to come in, we incline to believe his election over Crosby exceedingly doubtful—indeed, hardly probable.

For the Legislature the Democrats claim to have elected five Senators and thirteen Representatives, but from the following remarks from the Civilian, we are led to believe that a good many of them are K. N.'s in disguise:

In some decidedly Democratic counties, where Pease got the vote, it appears Know-Nothings have been elected, without the question being raised. Such gentlemen will hardly misrepresent their constituents in any political issue. Fayette and Colorado are decidedly Democratic, yet it is said, their Representatives are K. N. Lawson and DeWitt are Democratic, but have elected a K. N. Scott is in Lavaca, if Mr. Cleveland (as some assert) is K. N. The county is 2 to 1 Democratic. The K. N. question was not raised in the legislative election—on the contrary, Mr. Cleveland was considered as a friend of Pease, and also of Gen. Houston. A leading Democrat of that county informed us that he supported Mr. C., never dreaming that he belonged to the Order.

Mr. Andrey, of San Augustine, is said to be a K. N., yet his county voted largely for the Democratic ticket.

On the other hand, in all the counties where the Know Nothings were organized and had the strength, they have doubtless run their own legislative candidates. In this way, they have had a decided advantage over the Democrats.

There was some informality in the vote of Independence, Washington county, and it was consequently rejected.

We have received the Portsmouth Transcript of Friday, 17th inst., in which the editor announces that he will continue to publish the paper occasionally, not being able to do so regularly from want of compositors. It contains the following in relation to the fever there:

Notwithstanding the decrease in our population, probably not more than 1500 to 2000 whites remaining in town, the fever continues with little if any abatement. About an equal number of new cases occur daily, and the deaths average from seven to ten, as will be seen by the list below. Dr. Maupin, whose practice is extensive, informs us that the sickness seems to be changing, and the fever, he thinks, is more of an intermittent character and less fatal than it has been. The panic in the community has subsided to a considerable extent, and the few now left seem disposed to remain and abide the consequences; indeed, it is a matter of necessity. There appears to be no alternative, as we are almost wholly cut off from all communication and association with "the rest of mankind." But while the doors of our sister towns and cities are closed against us, the hearts of many are open to our distresses. Liberal contributions have been forwarded for the relief of the poor and suffering in our midst, and our hearts are filled with gratitude to those who forget us not in the time of our trials.

In a population of 2000, the deaths average eight a day. Miss Lucy Andrews, of Syracuse, New York, had arrived in Norfolk, and offered her services as nurse. Dr. Sylvester, of the Norfolk Board of Health, is dead.

On the 17th, there were twenty-nine new cases. On the 19th, there was a slight abatement in the virulence of the fever at Norfolk, while at Portsmouth it was more violent than ever.

LAFOURCHE ITEMS.—Last Saturday's Thibodaux Minerva says:

The health of this community is most excellent at present. There is no sickness worth mentioning, either in town or the surrounding country. The nights are cool and pleasant, while the days are roasting hot.

The Lafourche has risen about two feet during the last few days, but is now receding again. Where this rise originated is not known to the people hereabouts.

Last Saturday evening the special train up from New Orleans met with a serious accident. A short distance this side of Boutte's Station, the track "spread" as the locomotive and baggage car passed over, and the passenger cars ran off the track, and were completely wrecked. Strange to tell, none of the passengers were severely injured, although all were more or less scratched and bruised; and we heard that one man had his arm broken. The brakeman was thrown a distance of sixty feet from the car, and yet received only slight injury.

NAVAL.—Accounts from Canton of June 6, state that there were at Canton the United States guardship J. P. Kennedy; at Macao, the U. S. steamer Powhatan; at Shanghae, the U. S. frigate Macedonian.

The U. S. frigate Vandalia sailed for Manilla on the 2d instant.

[COMMUNICATED.]

"The Reign of Ruffianism."

Under this head the sapient True Delta has seen fit to assail, by insinuation, the recently elected Judge of the Second District Court. It says:

"At the recent judicial election in this place for the choice of a judge to fill the judgment seat of the Court of Probate—or the Second District Court as it is called—many citizens, resident here for twenty or more years past, were, upon one pretext or another, repelled from the polls, native and adopted alike, though not, of course, in equal proportions, their right to indicate their preferences for one or other of the candidates who is for some time to come to dispense justice in a court where, sooner or later, the affairs of almost every citizen have to be adjudicated, being rudely questioned, or disgracefully, wickedly and illegally denied."

Now, the True Delta knows, or might have known, that this statement is utterly groundless and untrue. It knows—or it is wilfully and perversely ignorant—that no election ever took place in New Orleans, at the polls of which there was more quiet, and order, and fairness, and decency, than prevailed at the election alluded to. There were no crowds around any of the precincts—there was no drunkenness—there was no blackguardism—there was no "ruffianism" apparent anywhere throughout the day. On the contrary, the election was remarkable for the absence of these usual concomitants. The right of citizens to "indicate their preferences for one or other of the candidates" was in no case restrained; neither was "their right" "rudely questioned, or disgracefully, wickedly and illegally denied." I know hundreds of our most respectable citizens who can establish the truth of what I have said, and I honestly believe that the True Delta cannot adduce one iota of proof in support of its reckless assertions.

It would seem that the True Delta's frequent sermons about fairness and honesty of action and of purpose, were all mere pretense and miserable affectations, when it permits itself thus causelessly to misstate facts.

Just at this time there is a peculiar wickedness and want of magnanimity in this statement. The honorable gentleman who has been chosen for the judgship of the Second District Court, is about entering upon the duties of his office. His hands are therefore fettered. Besides, his articles can do no good, and are calculated to do much harm.

It is wicked and unjust for a public journalist, at any time, to attempt to destroy the confidence of the people in the judiciary of the country; and it is especially wicked and unjust in this instance to attempt to throw distrust upon a gentleman whose capacities and ability are about being tried, and thus to forestall public opinion by gross and unfounded insinuations.

The character of Judge Morgan for learning and legal acquirements, for high honor and unswerving integrity, is known to a host of appreciative and discriminating citizens of New Orleans, and may be known to the True Delta, if its editors will only take the pains to inquire.

It is not for me to defend Judge Morgan. He needs no defence, personally or professionally. I only felt it a duty to answer an article, the temper and spirit of which no good man can approve, and which, if uncontradicted, might inoculate the mind of some good man with false and unjust prejudices. AMICUS.

Telegraphed to the Daily Crescent.

NEW YORK MARKET.

[BY THE SOUTHERN ASS'N.]

NEW YORK, August 25.—There has been a limited business in our Cotton market to-day at unchanged prices. Flour is easier, but not quotably lower, with sales of 7000 bbls. Corn unchanged, with a moderate demand, and sales of 80,000 bushels.

Miscellaneous News Items.

The New York News of the 20th inst., gives the following account of a mutiny on ship board at Sandy Hook, on the day previous:

This morning, while the brig Abby Thaxter, Capt. Wiswell, bound for Lisbon, was preparing to sail, with a pilot on board, the crew attempted a mutiny, but were subdued by the officers and are now in irons. Their reasons for mutinying are not known. The brig is at anchor in the lower bay awaiting assistance from the revenue cutter Washington, which has been sent for and is momentarily expected.

The deaths in New York for the week ending on the 18th inst., were 653; 78 men, 56 women, 270 boys and 229 girls—59 not given.

This shows an increase of 41 over the previous week. The deaths among the young are unusually large. Of the whole number of deaths but 46 occurred in the public hospitals.

A Texas paper comes out with a long biographical sketch of Col. H. L. Kinney, and announces him as a candidate for the Presidency in 1856.

In the year 1784 the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to abolish a practice then prevailing, passed the following resolution, after considerable opposition: "That hereafter no member shall come into the chamber barefooted, nor eat his bread and cheese on the steps of the capitol."

It is said that Miss Jesse McLean, the young lady who made her appearance recently in New York as Helen, has been engaged by Mr. Bourcicault for his theatre in New Orleans. He was so well pleased with her performance, that he was induced to make proposals to her, which she accepted. This is an indication that Mr. Bourcicault intends to live up to his self-imposed law in relation to "youth and beauty."

THE CROPS.—We hear much complaint, says the Montgomery Advertiser, of the 23d inst., of the damage to the cotton crop by the continuance of wet weather in this region. The planters, it is said, are in the habit of "croaking" more than any other class of our fellow-citizens; but from what we have seen in this vicinity, we incline to the opinion that their complaint in the present instance is not without foundation. The cotton crop in Montgomery and the adjacent counties will, we fear, fall considerably below the expectations indulged in some weeks ago. All other crops are reported to be good; the corn crop unusually so.

On the 19th inst. a man named George W. Powers, alias Gildersleeve, was arrested in Louisville, charged with forgery. There were found on his person two checks on the Bank of Louisville for $1600 each, one of which was filled up with ink, and the other with a pencil. He had in his possession a trunk marked "E. S. Basaw," full of children's clothing, and a trunk marked "G. W. Phillips," well filled with men's wearing apparel. He also had a lot of blank checks and several letters addressed to a gentleman in Nashville, Tenn.

The Baltimore Sun of the 20th states that the handsome sum of $7,100 had been raised by volunteer subscriptions in that city for the relief of the sufferers at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Some time since the gutta percha telegraph wire, sunk under the river at the Highlands, N. Y., belonging to the New York and Sandy Hook Telegraph Company, was badly hacked and cut and several hundred feet of it stolen by some unknown scoundrels. Temporary repairs have been made so that the line is now in working order.

VESTIGES OF THE ALBANY.—A Cambridge correspondent of the Boston Post furnishes to that newspaper the following extract from a private letter, dated Beaufort, S. C. If authentic, it would seem to show that the missing sloop-of-war Albany did not sink so suddenly as not to allow some one to make preparation for saving his life:

"J——'s men picked up two very nice water casks at Bay Point; they were plugged so as to be water tight, and tied together; they also had nails driven in so singularly that we thought they must have had boards nailed on them, and J. tells me to-day that when securing them, in order to paint them, he discovered the letters 'U. S. ship Albany.'

"P. S.—J. tells me that the letters on the cask are 'U. S. ship Bany.' The A is not visible, and the B very indistinct.

TESTIMONY OF A GERMAN.—We copy the following paragraph from the last number of the Shelby (Ky.) News:

A farmer in this county has had a German from Louisville working for him for some months. He is a strong Sog-Night, and some weeks before the election he informed his employer that he must go home to vote; and received his pay. He went to Louisville; and, during the week before the election, he returned and was re-employed. On being asked why he did not remain at the city until after the election, he replied, that all the German and Irish boarding-houses were full—men sleeping all over the floors; that they had been brought there to vote against Marshall; and had plenty of money and whisky. He was of the opinion, that they had no right to vote; and if they undertook to vote, there would be a fight, and so he returned to the country.

The Kirkland Cotton Mills, near Washington City, were burnt on the 18th inst. Loss, $30,000; insured for $20,000. They were owned by E. S. Brayton.

DIED:

On Sunday, 26th inst., of yellow fever, WINSOR CHILDS, aged 21 years.

The friends and those of his brother, S. S. Childs, and of Mr. Hussey, are requested to attend his funeral from his late residence, 188 Camp street, at 6 o'clock, This Day.

Departed this life, Sunday, 26th inst., at a quarter past 2 o'clock P. M., of dropsy, on the heart, HELEN MAY LNA, eldest daughter of Capt. A. and Catharine Hooper, aged 6 years, 5 months and 8 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of her grandfather, Mr. Bernard Stehle, St. Mary, between Tchartres and Plaquemine streets, Fourth District, at 12 o'clock, This (Monday) Afternoon.

At 10 minutes past 10 o'clock, last evening, of yellow fever, the Rev. J. SIDNEY HAYES, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Fourth District, aged 31 years.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, Felicity Road, between Magazine and Laurel streets, This Day, at 4 o'clock P. M. His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ OFFICE OF THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 3 Camp street. Applications for relief received from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. [aug25 3pt] D. I. RICARDO, 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 impertinent, then, that no medicine should be taken by invalids unless it emanates from thousands of miles of intellect, judgment, and the strictest secrecy. Hostland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, is a preparation stamping 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 inflicted invalids. See advertisement. aug 25 1m8 d W

REMOVAL.

Giquel & Jamison

Would inform their friends and the public generally, that they have, for the present, removed the balance of their stock, which was saved from the late fire, to

No. 5 CHARTRES STREET,

where they will offer the goods at a very great reduction under the cost prices, as it is our intention to sell the entire balance before removing back to our old stand, which will be about the 15th of next month.

aug27 2m1 GIQUEL & JAMISON, 8 Chartres street.

S. B. Churchill

HAS REMOVED TO THE

Corner of Dryades and Terpsichore Streets,

Next corner above his old stand,

where he will open on MONDAY, 27th inst., an assortment of COLLARS, CHEMISETTES, RIBBONS, LACES, VALENCIENNES and THREAD EDGINGS, WHITE JACONET, SWISS MUSLIN, BLACK BAREGE, ALPACA, CALICOES, COTTONS, and many other articles.

....ALSO....

A LOT OF DAMAGED GOODS,

which have been bought at auction, at great sacrifice, and will be sold low to S. B. CHURCHILL'S,

Corner Dryades and Terpsichore streets,

aug27 3tp2t Just above his old stand.

INTERESTING TO LADIES.

SELLING OFF TO CLEAR STOCK.

D. P. Scanlan & Co.,

Nos. 12 and 14 Chartres Street,

Having taken stock, and wishing to dispose of the remainder of their goods by the first of September next, will offer at still lower prices than heretofore, their fine assortment of

RICH DRESS SILKS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH EMBROIDERIES,
PARIS MILLINERY, and
FANCY GOODS.

aug27 1t8d

Penmanship and Book-Keeping.

☞ NEW CLASSES begin THIS WEEK at DELBEAR'S WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING ESTABLISHMENT, 108 Canal street.

A few easy lessons will correct the worst hand. See testimonials. Gentlemen educated in all the branches of a mercantile education. Ladies and gentlemen supply here for Clerks and Book-keepers.

aug27 2p1t* RUFUS DELBEAR, 108 Canal street.

The New World,

BY MME. DE GRANDFORT,

Translated from the French, by Edward C. Wharton, Esq.

For sale by

J. B. STEEL, Law Publisher,

aug25 3p1t Bookseller and Stationer, 60 Camp street.

Brewster, Van Benthuysen & Co.,

COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WORKERS,
....AND....
General Furnishing Store.

35 AND 37 FRONT, 36 AND 38 FULTON STREETS.

Heating and Cooking Stoves, Tin Ware, Oil Cans, Steam and Fire Pumps, Force and Lift Pumps, Brass Cocks, Globes, Valves and Steam Whistles, Chafing Dishes, Tea and Coffee Urns, Dish and Cup Baskets, etc., etc.

Manufacturers of Sheet iron Chimnies, Fire Rods, Ash-pans, Breechings, Escape Pipes, Juice Boxes, Filterers, Copper Worms, Stills, Clarifying Kettles, etc., Wrought Iron Pipe, all sizes; Rubber Hose, etc., etc.

Agents for Worthington's Safety Steam Pumps, S. P. Kase's Fire Pumps, Schaffer's Steam and Vacuum Gauges, Faber's Magnetic Water Gauge. [aug25 3pm.

Good News for Dull Times.

S. N. MOODY,

CORNER CANAL STREET AND EXCHANGE PLACE,

☞ Will commence the Annual

CLOSING OUT SALE

of his entire Stock of

MOODY'S CELEBRATED SHIRTS,

and every article of

FURNISHING GOODS.

On MONDAY, August 13, and continue for two weeks, prior to his stock taking and departure for the North.

His friends and the public are respectfully invited to embrace a rare chance of purchasing at NEW YORK COST PRICES.

NO HUMBUG—CALL AND SEE AT

aug13 2p6t MWF3 100 CANAL STREET

Removal.

D. FELT & STETSON,

STATIONERS,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND JOB PRINTERS,

Have removed from their Old Stand, No. 24 Chartres street, to the spacious store,

No. 54 CAMP STREET,

Next door above James Robb & Co., (Banking House, and No. 5 Bank Place, (the two stores connecting.)

☞ Having much more room and incre