THE DAILY CRESCENT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

JAMES O. NIXON, WILLIAM B. 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 at the same rate, or 25 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

Advertisements, per square of ten lines or less—first insertion, $1; 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 not marked, will be published one month, or longer, and charged proportionably; 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 readers 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 $5 a year invariably in advance.

Having an extensive circulation through most 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.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 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 the 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 DERRIGNY,
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 R. 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. 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 CORONER,
J. P. SRATTUCK.

FOR CLERK OF COURT,
EDW. BUISSON.

FOR ASSESSOR,
J. L. DONNELLAN.

CATALOGUE SALE OF DAMAGED GOODS.—We call the attention of the city and country trade to the sale of damaged goods, saved from the fire of Giquel and Jamison's store, to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Blache & Leaumont's auction rooms, No 77 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

WILLIAM GORDON & CO., successors to Gordon & Bodett, corner of Front Levee and Delord streets, are constantly supplied with all kinds of lumber. See their advertisement.

INDIA BAGGING, GUNNY BAGS, CORDAGE, ETC. Smith & Cooper, No. 109 Tchoupitoulas street, advertise in another column a supply of these articles on hand.

A FRIENDLY JOURNAL.

We admire and revere true friendship with all the strength of a rather strong nature. A true friend, or one who is truly grateful for services and kindnesses rendered, cannot be a thoroughly bad man. There is good seed in his heart, which only requires time and opportunity to germinate and flourish. So with your real, genuine hater, who makes no bones about giving expression to his antipathies. Right or wrong, he is honest in his hates, and a radical hater—nine times out of ten, is true as steel in his friendships. There is virtue in that; and virtue is entitled to respect, whether found on christian or heathen soil—in good or bad company—in the palaces of the wealthy or the hovels of the lowly. A "good deed in a naughty world," or a bright new dollar in a mud puddle, are both objects of attraction.

Arguing from these premises, we rather like the hatred towards New Orleans borne by the Memphis Eagle, because, we believe, while its antipathy is ineradicable, were it friendly, its friendship would be inextinguishable.

Not long since that journal predicted that "twenty-five years hence grass will be growing in the streets of New Orleans," and appeared delighted in the belief that its prediction would be verified. It then proceeded to show how the splendid operation would be accomplished, by pointing to the railroads diverging from Memphis in the direction of Charleston and Savannah—the great commercial marts that are to be, *when* the various kinds of grasses flourish abundantly in our now crowded thoroughfares. Now, we wish Charleston and Savannah great and uninterrupted prosperity. We would like to see them rival New York in wealth and power; but we cannot wish them the ill-luck to remain what they are until "grass grows in the streets of New Orleans." That would be altogether too uncharitable.

Our Memphis cotemporary, in his earnest and friendly speculations, overlooked one rather important matter, as we, not being a prophet nor the son of a prophet, humbly thought. Not being gifted beyond ordinary mortals, we respectfully sought to set him right in regard to an omission in his estimates, likely to prove fatal to the whole calculation. We did this suggestively, bearing in mind the fact that monarchs sometimes err, and that the greatest and best have their foibles. We tried to be as becoming and deferential as the nature of the circumstances would allow. In the presence of a prophet who made grass grow in the streets of one metropolis, and converted third-rate towns into mighty commercial emporiums—Tyres and Sidons—it was well and proper that a respectful, if not an awful awe, should be observed. We challenge the record to prove that we did behave decently.

But, to what we considered the omissions in the calculations of the Memphis Eagle. That sheet concluded that the railroads running in the direction of Charleston and Savannah would carry off a large portion of our trade. If that conclusion had any basis of fact to sustainit, it would be irresistible. The Eagle forgot to mention, however, anything about the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, which will cross and tap each one of these roads, bringing the *to be grassed over* Crescent City in cheaper, better and quicker communication with the interior than the same much-vaunted roads will Charleston or Savannah! In its sublime philosophy, it did not dream of all these roads being converted into substantial feeders of *our* great Northern Railroad. It omitted all mention of the Mississippi Central Railroad, which will also be a powerful auxiliary to the Northern Road. It ignored the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, which will also cross and tap the Charleston and Savannah, and all eastern lines. The spirit of prophecy was upon the writer, and of course the grass had to grow, anyhow, (in imagination) and no competing railroads could interfere with it! We will, all of us down here, await the issue of the seer's prediction with all the fortitude we can command.

On account of these respectful suggestions, the Daniel of the Eagle, in his issue of the 21st, rakes us down savagely, calls our logic "unsound," insists upon the correctness of his original propositions, and winds up in the following tragic style:

> Let the Crescent City prepare for the inevitable doom of mediocrity which awaits her. Her hand has been against the hand of her every sister in the Mississippi Valley—especially against that of Memphis—and while they would have participated in the blessings of the becoming a flourishing and powerful emporium, they would not be inconsistent if a better and healthier mart for Southern and South-western commerce could be found somewhere on the Atlantic shore, between Delaware Bay and the Capes of Florida.

Well, we *are* glad the Eagle has no "particular objection" to our prosperity. If the Eagle *was* "particular," New Orleans would be a doomed city to a certainty. There would be no escape, no redemption, no chance of salvation for her. She would be a "goner" to all intents and purposes, and the verdict of a jury of inquest would be—"scratched off the scroll of cities by the bird of Jove." A respectable bird, at all events. That's some consolation. An owl would have been unendurable.

If the Eagle continues to flourish and prosper—and we hope it may—until grass grows in our streets, we predict—although we do not set up for a prophet—that it will become one of the most valuable newspaper establishments in the land. That the editor may live and enjoy good health until that time, is the best we can wish him. And, for his growing and thriving town, we hope for it a career of unabated success and unmixed prosperity. May its citizens never stand in need of grass! At present they can obtain any quantity of verdant material at the Eagle office.

THE MAILS.—The Northern and Eastern mails, due yesterday, came through with dates from all points as late as due—also the mails due the day previous.

The European mails to the 11th ult., by the steamer Pacific at New York, were also received. The letters being in advance of the published or newspaper details, we have only the commercial letters to present our readers this morning. Should the mail come through to-day, we shall no doubt be able to give full political and other items to-morrow.

The mail steamship Hermann, to have left Southampton on the 15th inst., is fully due at New York. The next steamer from Liverpool is the Canada, due at Boston with dates up to the 18th inst., and we ought to have advices of her arrival at Halifax this morning.

To "KELVIN."—We have received and read your very interesting account of a "Pic Nic" at Pascagoula, and have every disposition to oblige you by publishing it. This you have rendered impossible by not sending your name with the letter. The statement of your being a "sincere friend" has no weight, for being so there can be no necessity for you to remain unknown. As a general rule, we do not read a communication that comes to us without a sponsor—we never publish them, let the subject matter be what it may.

BRAZIERS' COPPER, ZINC PAINT, ETC.—In another column Messrs. Smith & Cooper, No. 109 Tchoupitoulas street, advertise braziers' copper, snow white zinc paint, boiled oil, etc. See advertisement.

GROCERIES.—Messrs. J. H. Carter & Co., corner Common and Tchoupitoulas streets, advertises in another column a large and varied stock of groceries, embracing everything in their line of business. We invite the attention of city and country purchasers to the announcement.

Mrs. ——, of Orange, New York, who is as beautiful as she is witty, was gazing with admiration at one of the obstructions thrown across the Susquehanna for the purpose of working the machinery of some mills on either side of it and exclaimed, "Oh, isn't that dam beautiful!"

A JUST RETROSPECT.

A BRIEF VIEW.—There was ten times as much fighting at the polls in Cincinnati at the last election as there was in this city on the 6th inst. There was ten times as much fighting at the polls in this city in August, 1844, as there was on the 6th inst. There was ten times as much fighting at the polls in this city in May last as there was on the 6th inst. There has never been a less amount of disturbance at the polls in this city on any election day than there was on the 6th inst. In places where are we to account for the blood and the burnings of the 6th instant? Is any man such a fool as not to know that the fearful result is wholly attributable to the insane acts of the foreigners, who, wrought up to frenzy by the lies and calumnies and exhortations of native demagogues, transformed their houses into fortresses, and, before seeing a weapon raised against themselves, shot between twenty and thirty unarmed Americans, in places where almost a Sabbath-day quiet prevailed? [Louisville Journal, 21st

All the circumstances that have come under our observation—and we have sought diligently, with an eye single for the truth—combined with numerous affidavits, made by respectable citizens, and the action of the Common Council of the city of Louisville, go to sustain the positions and arguments of the Journal. If ever an editor was triumphantly vindicated and sustained, George D. Prentice has been vindicated and sustained. If ever a party was triumphantly vindicated and sustained, the American party of Louisville have been vindicated and sustained. The Americans of that city shed no blood, until the blood of their assassinated brethren, saturating the soil of their birth, called aloud, in trumpet tones, for vengeance.

That they *then* went too far, no one will deny. But who can control the human heart when maddened to the highest pitch? A brother, bending over the corpse of an assassinated brother, thinks not, cares not, reeks not, of law, consequences, or morals. He only broods over the surest method of taking revenge on him who slew his mother's son! The teachings of the statutes are lost, for the time being. Nature's law, or nature's frailty, or call it what you will, asserts supremacy. There are ties which cannot be broken—for they were imbibed from the holy and pure maternal fount.

As we have often said before, we repeat again, upon the heads of those who commenced the work of slaughter, their aiders and abettors, rests all the criminality of the Louisville riots.

We promised, yesterday, to give portions of the report of the Committee on Police to the Common Council of the city of Louisville. We only regret that the pressure upon our columns prevents us from publishing the whole. Let it be borne in mind that it is an *official document*—a document written and signed by men *acting under oath*—and *unanimously adopted* by a deliberative body acting, also, under oath. Such a document is more entitled to credence than volumes of splenetic envy and heated partizanship.

Here are several extracts, taken from the report published in the Louisville Daily Democrat, of the 20th instant:

> Mr. Gillis, from Committee on Police, to whom was referred the Mayor's message in regard to the election riots, made the following report, which was adopted unanimously:
>
> *To the Common Council, City of Louisville—*
>
> The Committee on the Police, to whom was referred a message from the Mayor concerning the destruction of life and property in the city of Louisville on Monday, Aug. 6, 1855, etc.
>
> On the day of the election a portion of your committee visited various parts of the city, and were surprised that otherwise to find such universal quiet and good feeling at the polls throughout the city; and had it not been *for the foreign population commencing the difficulties in every instance*, the day would have passed more peaceable than is customary on such occasions. So far as your committee are apprised—and we believe we are correct in making the assertion that there was not an occurrence of an improper or serious nature at any voting place within the city—*all disturbances originated at a distance from the polls, and were commenced by foreigners, with a willful and premeditated determination to destroy, indiscriminately, the lives of American citizens.*
>
> The property known as "Quinn's Row," at the corner of Eleventh and Main streets, was a complete armory. For three weeks previous to the election arms and ammunition were stored therein, and the owner and occupant of the premises, (Quinn) in conversation with sundry gentlemen, asserted that said guns would be used against the Americans, and actually exhibited balls which had been moulded for the purpose of shooting from said guns. In order to substantiate this accusation, we refer to David L. Beatty, a member of this Council, and to George W. Griffey, Street Inspector for the Western District. There were also several others present whose names it is not important to mention.
>
> On the day of the election several Irishmen were seen in the cellar of Quinn's house moulding bullets and numerous others going in and coming from the buildings with guns, pistols, bowie-knives, &c. Mr. Griffey further informed your committee that he is employed in removing the rubbish from the premises recently the residence of said Quinn, and that he has taken therefrom the remains of muskets, rifles, shot-guns and pistols. Other fire-arms were carried off by persons making their escape from said houses before and after they were fired.

The foregoing refers to the lamentable disturbances in the Eighth Ward. Those in the First Ward were of a similar character, and the committee says:

> After a thorough investigation of this whole subject, your committee conclude that the foreign-born population, added by would-be-Americans, planned and set in motion the machinery from which all disturbances originated on the day of election.

We hope to have no more to do with this repulsive subject, at least until a thorough judicial examination unravels all mysteries, and unmistakably points out the guilty parties. If the Americans are found in the wrong, we will denounce their conduct. Will our opponents mete out such impartial justice to *their* friends?

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.—The American party of Claiborne parish have nominated Col. R. A. Hargis and J. W. McDonald as their candidates for the Legislature. In Bossier parish, Jas. H. Brown is the nominee. In Caddo parish, James B. Thompson has been nominated. So far so good. Now, gentlemen of the American party, off with your coats and go to work, and see that you elect your nominees.

CROP OF SUGAR OF 1854.—The quantity of sugar made in Louisiana for the above year, was 346,635 hhds. This is a deficiency from the year previous of 132,689 hhds. The product of this now necessary article of consumption, for the last ten years appears to have been as follows:

1854	346,635 hhds.	1849	247,923 hhds.
1853	449,324 "	1848	220,000 "
1852	521,931 "	1847	240,000 "
1851	239,547 "	1846	140,000 "
1850	411,203 "	1845	136,500 "

Average per year, 260,706 hhds. Average for the ten years previous, say from 1835 to 1844, was 97,300 hhds. The crop of 1835 being only 36,000 hhds.

There are now in Australia, in connection with the Methodist Church, 146 regular clergymen, beside a number of native assistant ministers; 19,897 members, of whom 7190 are Europeans, and the remainder native converts in New Zealand, the Friendly Islands and Feejee; 35,576 Sunday and day scholars; 80,000 attendants upon the ministry; 442 churches and 39 other preaching places.

Public Schools—Fourth District.

The following list embraces the names of the Teachers in the Fourth District Public Schools, to take charge September 1st; all vacancies, except two, (Male Department) having been filled by election, by the Board of Directors, on Monday last:

Boys' High School—J. L. Torbert, Jr., Principal; Wm. N. Bry, Assistant; J. Guillet, Professor of French.

Girls' High School—Mrs. Pagand, Principal; Mrs. Elder, Assistant; Mr. Guillet, Professor of French.

Lower School—Male Department: Principal, Mr. Criswell; First Assistant, Mr. Blackman; Second Assistant, Mrs. Simmons; Third Assistant, Miss Benedict; Fourth Assistant, Mrs. Cook. Female Department: Principal, Mrs. Putkin; First Assistant, Miss Woods; Second Assistant, Miss Lester; Third Assistant, Miss Wingate; Fourth Assistant, Miss Marks.

Live Oak School—Male Department: First Division, ——; Second Division, Miss McLearn; Third Division, Miss Woelper; Fourth Division, Miss Smith; Fifth Division, Mrs. Keplinger. Female Department: First Division, Mrs. Yelser; Second Division, Mrs. Mallan; Third Division, Mrs. Cochrane; Fourth Division, Miss Wagner; Fifth Division, Miss Felmour.

Magnolia School—Male Department: First Division, Mr. Duguy; Second Division, Mr. Peck; Third Division, Miss Wickes. Female Department: First Division, Mrs. Page; Second Division, Miss Bradford; Third Division, Mrs. Rawlings.

Chestnut School—Male Department: First Division, ——; Second Division, Miss Guthrie; Third Division, Miss Reed; Fourth Division, Miss Pinter. Female Department: First Division, Mrs. Jourdan; Second Division, Miss Southmayd; Third Division, Miss Kay.

The United States frigate Potomac, under the command of Capt. Pownall, arrived at Portland, Me., from New York, on the 18th inst., bound for the Bay of Fundy.

Miscellaneous News Items.

On the 20th inst., says the Boston Chronicle, Roland H. Macy and his clerk, R. F. Cushman, of Haverhill, were charged with obtaining $25,900 worth of goods of sundry merchants of this city. The largest amount obtained at any one house was $2000. The complaint was made by E. D. Jordan, of the firm of Jordan, Marsh & Co. B. F. Butler, Esq., appeared as counsel for the Government. The defendants were held for examination at a future day, each in the sum of $5,000. Bail was furnished.

We regret to announce the demise, at Wheeling, Va., on Sunday morning, the 19th inst., of Mrs. Reid, wife of Capt. Samuel C. Reid, so distinguished in our naval records for his defence of the brig General Armstrong against the English squadron at the port of Fayal in 1814. Mrs. Reid was the daughter of Capt. Nathan Jennings, of Fairfield, Conn., who shared the fatigues and glory of Trenton in the Continental army under General Washington.

The Boston Traveller states that on Sunday, 19th inst., about nine o'clock, a prize fight took place on Governor's Island, in Boston harbor, between two Englishmen. There were about thirty persons present who witnessed the disgraceful proceedings.

Mr. Posge, residing not far from Abingdon, lately caught a snake which was the fortunate possessor of two heads. According to the old adage, this reptile must be uncommonly wise, but if a miscellaneous idea enters into one head which the other sees fit to oppose, how the deuce do they settle the matter? We pause for a reply.

As one of the New York city cars was passing down Fulton street, on the 20th inst., a lady with a little girl attempted to pass in front, the little girl being ahead. Before the driver could hold up, the child was nearly under the horse's feet, when a large Newfoundland dog, seeing it, bounded to her, and taking her in his mouth, rescued her from the imminent danger of being trampled to death, brought her to the almost distracted mother and laid her down. He looked up and wagged his tail, and gave a short bark expressive of his delight, and away he went.

The Bucks County Agricultural Fair commenced at Doylestown, Pa., on the 21st inst. Some twenty thousand people were in attendance. Horace Greeley delivered an address on the subject of industrial progress.

The New York Herald, of the 21st, says that the Know-Nothings are in the field with their nominations for city officers. The various conventions were held last night, and the result of their deliberations is as follows: For Judge of the Supreme Court, R. P. Cowles; Superior Court, Murray Hoffman and L. B. Woodruff; Common Pleas, Alexander Spaulding, William M. Allen and R. D. Shannon; Marine Court, A. R. Maynard, R. Lattimore and R. H. Meeks; Corporation Counsel, Louis N. Glover; Comptroller, J. S. Giles; County Clerk, R. Beatty, Jr.; Coroners, Doctors Ramsey, Wetherill, Hill and Perry; Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, J. Southworth; Commissioner of Streets, J. S. Taylor; Sheriff, J. H. Toone; City Inspector, G. W. Morton; Almshouse Governor, J. G. Oliver. Everything passed off harmoniously, and the Know-Nothings are sanguine of success.

The fever still rages in Norfolk and Portsmouth. Dr. Stone left there on the 20th. The Beacon says that since his arrival he had been engaged daily and nightly in visiting the sick in the city, at the City Hospital, and had paid two visits to the Naval Hospital. He has given the physicians the benefit of his professional experience and observation in yellow fever cases in New Orleans. His visit and that of Drs. Penniston and Freeman, had a most happy effect on the afflicted community, giving more confidence and allaying apprehension. Dr. Penniston was to remain a few days longer. Dr. W. H. Freeman, Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Philadelphia College of Medicine, arrived at Norfolk on the 18th, and tendered his professional services to the Mayor and Howard Association.

An attempt was made to burn down the office of the Norfolk Beacon, on the night of the 18th inst. Between 9 and 10 o'clock a fire was discovered in the second story, under the steps leading to the third story. This is the third attempt to burn the office in the past three years.

The Rev. Dr. Sears was, on the 21st inst., unanimously elected President of Brown University.

The Hon. John Perkins, Jr., was in Washington on the 20th inst., in good health and spirits.

[COMMUNICATED.]

"The Reign of Ruffianism."

Editors of Crescent—My communication in your paper of Monday morning has been replied to by the True Delta, with an allestation of condescension that it becomes a journal which, I understand, by common consent of the press of the city, is regarded as without the pale of editorial notice. It does not, however, meet the call which I made upon it—and which I again make—to adduce one iota of proof in support of its reckless assertions contained in the following paragraph:

> "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 preference 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."

I repeat, that the True Delta knows, or might have known, these assertions to be utterly groundless and untrue; and I call on that paper to name *any* of the "many citizens" it speaks of as being "repelled from the polls," or as being "disgracefully, wickedly and illegally denied" the right to vote. I say again, that the entire community knows that these statements are without foundation, and, I may be permitted here to add, that it is a little strange—if such things had occurred—that a journal so keenly alive as the True Delta at present is to any abridgement of the right of suffrage, and so much opposed to the "reign of ruffianism," should have suffered them to pass unrebuked, nay, even unmentioned, for an entire fortnight after the day of election.

The True Delta denies, with a temper and taste characteristic of that dignified journal, that it has "ever, at any time said or written *anything, in any way* disparaging to Judge Morgan," and is pleased to say, with chaste expression, that it "throws in my teeth" the charge that it has done so. It is difficult to say what the ideas of the True Delta are of *disparaging* a Judge. The language it employed is, in part, as follows:

> "That citizens not of the faction of the present Common Council of the city might with certainty be denied the exercise of their rights, the Council took care to appoint as inspectors in almost all the precincts, either mere boys, or persons without responsibility, either of character or possessions, individuals apt to acquire the lesson given to them, and utterly unscrupulous in applying what they had acquired; *and the consequence was the election of an officer who, whatever his judicial or personal merits may be, will be without the confidence of at least two-thirds of the community, and who, many will consider, occupies his judicial station because of the tyranny, injustice and violence of the party who made him their nominee. A state of affairs like this, we do not hesitate to declare to be most calamitous*, nor do we nor can any man doubt what must be the early and ruinous consequence of it, however personally deserving the person may be who thus finds himself elevated to power, influence and grave responsibility."

Here is, assuredly, a reflection upon the worthy citizens composing the Common Council, as well as upon those who acted as inspectors at the precincts. But, without stopping to notice all the statements contained in this paragraph, I would ask, if the part italicised does not seek to disparage Judge Morgan? Does it not contain a slur at his qualifications? Does it not represent him as elected by the fraud and violence with which it would connect him? Does it not misrepresent the public opinion of him? Does it not seek to impair the public confidence in him as a judge, by thus speaking of him in an article headed "The Reign of Ruffianism," the whole tenor of which is in keeping with the extracts I have given?

The True Delta rarely indulges in direct and specific charges. It prefers the verbose generalities, lumbering innuendos and turgid insinuations, which characterize its cumbersome style. Hence, in its numerous personal invectives, it is difficult, perhaps, to discover any particular passage containing a clear and distinct charge, which by reference to the rapid context, may not be essentially modified.

Should it deviate from its accustomed mode of warfare it will be found as unsupported by fact as it is grievously so in thinking that it has spoken the voice of "at least two-thirds of the community" in its "Reign of Ruffianism."

The True Delta, with that proneness to do injustice to the motives that govern those with whom it chances to differ in opinion, charges me with being "a pretentious young lawyer, eager to stand well in the Court of Probates," etc., and with a desire to "toady" to the Judge. It is only in the minds of those who are themselves ignoble that honorable and virtuous motives are misunderstood, and a disinterested desire to repel calumny and falsehood is mistaken for selfishness or sycophancy. To one who is conscious of the purity of his purpose, the unworthy insinuations of suspicious recriminations are alike inocuous and unheeded.

The True Delta may rest assured that it is as much mistaken in my motives as it is unwarrantably familiar in calling me by a name with which I was never honored in baptism.

I have no taste for newspaper controversy, and with one word I will close this—at least on my part. I believe the press to be, at once, the bulwark and the glory of our free institutions; but I believe also that the accident of profession or occupation which gives to one man paper and printers' ink, does not carry with it the right to assail honest citizens—openly or by innuendo—by giving to falsehood the garb and gravity of truth. An honorable journalist should be slow to make injurious statements unsupported by proof, and, if led into error, should be eager and prompt to repair the consequent injury.

AMICUS.

RAPIDES CORRESPONDENCE.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., August 23, 1855.

Editors Crescent—Perhaps some of your numerous readers may be desirous of knowing what is going on in Rapides. I, therefore, take the liberty of writing you, giving such news as will probably be most interesting to them.

The weather has been excessively hot for several days past, but the nights are tolerably cool. There have been frequent showers of rain in some portions of the parish, and the caterpillar has made its appearance in considerable numbers on the plantations that have been the recipients of the rains. They will do much damage to the young cotton.

The cotton crop will be unusually light this year. On Bayou Rapides, the early stand has ceased to bloom for nearly a month. It cannot, therefore, be much more than half a crop. I was told by ex-Governor Walker, a few days ago, that he would not make more than half a crop. The same is the case in Capt. Texada's neighborhood, and on Cotile. On Cotile, I understand, the caterpillar is doing much injury. The crops on the river, as far as we can learn, are much light. Some of the planters are complaining of the rot, which will cut short the early stand considerably. On Bayou Rapides the cane crop is hardly worth grinding. I understand that several of the planters will not grind at all. The corn crop is not so promising. Most of the planters planted more than the usual quantity, and consequently there will be a great deal of corn made this year.

The political news of the parish next claims attention. As it is the most interesting, being the most exciting, I will go somewhat minutely into the matter.

We are now in the midst of one of the most exciting contests that we have been engaged in for several years. For years we have been ruled by a dynasty and clique; the first of which is remarkable only for its degeneracy, the latter for its ignorance and presumption. The dynasty is now so degenerate that it can no longer keep the people in submission. There has, therefore, of late, been a complete revolution in the public sentiment, and the public have resolved to shake off the fetters that have heretofore bound them. They have risen in their sovereign might, and have struck for their freedom and the purity of the ballot-box. This has aroused all the dormant power of the degenerate to whom the people have so long submissively bowed, under the fatal delusion that our republican institutions were in no danger of deterioration in their hands. Besides their "dormant power" they have also resolved to bring, we are told, other "means," (mercenary, of course) to their assistance, to show you their imbecility and degeneracy, I will state the fact that the dynasty has not an individual capable of addressing the most common audience, whilst the clique cannot bring into the field a (hardly) fifth-rate man. When, therefore, the present contest commenced, they found themselves in a sad predicament, in consequence of which they summoned, we suppose, the editor of the Louisiana Democrat from his official duties in New Orleans, to take charge of the press in person, and then called to their assistance, in their sinking and helpless condition, the State candidates, who spent six days in the parish endeavoring to arouse the old and sleepy "Jake" from his quiet slumbers. The old man's vitality had nearly ceased before they arrived, and he could only open his eyes to close them again in a most profound stupor. I could not help being sorry for the poor old sinner when I saw him so cruelly treated. I thought of the poor Chinese convict who had been doomed to be kept awake till the vital spark became extinct. It is to be hoped, for the sake of humanity, that no further attempts will be made by merciless men to resuscitate this old and helpless gossoonage.

But we will turn our attention, for a few moments, to Messrs. Wickliffe and Moise, the "Locomte and Lexington," as they are styled, of Louisiana. They came to our parish crowned to the muzzle with gas, and seemed to look upon our people (if we may judge from their speeches) as an inferior order of men, fit only to talk nonsense to. They made no argument that we heard, and we have been told by good authority that they made none in the parish. They dealt in personalities and bantered wit at all their meetings. We have been told Moise went to one meeting, Calcasieu, with a dirty shirt on; he will be remembered for the indignity. They made a complete failure at the "great, grand and glorious" gathering at the poor old sinner "Jake," at Alexandria.

At Alexandria the rulers organized an applauding committee that followed Wickliffe and Moise to Annacoco. This gallant band of cavalry, we are willing to engage in the arduous service of their country if they can do it by filling fat offices, had for its commander-in-chief, ex-Senator Moore. At the several meetings this committee was collected into a little squad that shouted, hallooed, clapped their hands and beat upon the tables with their walking canes and sticks out for the purpose, like so many beechnanations. They endeavored to create in the belief that there was great excitement—intense enthusiasm—in the so-styled Democratic ranks, but it didn't win. Mr. Drexu gave them a rebuke at Annacoco that silenced them; Editor Martin was one of the number. We have said this committee was organized in Alexandria; we may justify that expression by saying that its members followed us from Alexandria.

Since the State candidates have paid us their "hurried" visits, there have been several other meetings in different portions of the parish, at which the people have been addressed by the parish candidates and others. There was one last Saturday in the South-western part of the parish, at which Mr. Dawson, the American candidate for the Legislature, met his opponent, Mr. Hunter. The latter refused to take a "position" on the naturalization question, which may be considered as equivalent to acknowledging its correctness. As usual, Mr. Dawson left the field victorious. He is a man who comes down to his work in earnest, and always convinces the unprejudiced mind. He is just such a man as we want; one who will faithfully represent us in the Legislature. His opponent, Mr. Hunter, is a gentleman, and a man of ability, too. Should he be elected, he would reflect credit upon his constituents. Lewis Texada and our talented young friend, A. N. Ogden, also addressed the people on the American side of the question. They were opposed by R. L. Tanner and his immortal brother, Peter Tanner, who "knows nothing about law, but is at home (where he ought to stay) when he has a negro-whip in his hand." Peter Tanner took the high ground that "representation and taxation should go together." That is to say, that property alone should be considered a qualification necessary to enable one to exercise the elective franchise. It should be borne in mind that this is the same Peter Tanner who, a short time ago, in a public address, as we have been told, said to his audience that the common, low-bred Irish ditcher, with his spade in hand, and who had not been here a day, knew more about our institutions and was better prepared to preserve them in their original purity, than our young men who are born and reared under the tree of liberty and nurtured in the school of freedom.

The immortal Peter's learned brother made a speech of an hour's length, and after a careful analysis, the substance (if substance it can be called) was that the "constitution of the United States was written by a Democrat and signed by George Washington." The wise "plain, historical fact." Mr. Tanner, we would advise you to go and collect a seat in President Pierce's cabinet, and if he won't give it to you, go over to Europe and assist Lord Palmerston, for some much talent and learning as you possess should not be idly thrown away. It is too great a loss to mankind. You could, no doubt, soon settle the troubles of the belligerent nations of Europe—storm Sebastopol—and the devil only knows what you could'nt do. Ah, we beg your pardon. It has just occurred to us that we know one thing you can't do. You can't humbug the intelligent people of Rapides.

Louis Texada, the American candidate for Lieutenant Governor, was in town yesterday. He looks well, and is buoyant with the hope of the success of his party at the November elections. The party could not have selected as one of its standard bearers a more worthy individual. Frank, open and candid, he is esteemed by his friends and respected by his opponents. As a man, he is kind, friendly and sociable, affable and always courteous and commands respect from all. He is a man "as is a man," with sentiments pure and lofty, and liberal feelings truly American. As a politician, he is profound; not one of your newspaper politicians, but one who thoroughly comprehends the fundamental principles of government. He has gone to the foundation and is prepared at all times to defend our rights and liberties against the encroachments of our opponents, he is a tower of strength to his own party, that can rally round him as one worthy of the confidence they have reposed in him, and one who will never desert the cause of his country to please corrupt parties or individuals. Standing upon the broad principles of republicanism, he will ever be found battling for the cause of freedom and the preservation of our institutions. I speak of him from a personal and intimate acquaintance of twenty years past, and if there is a man in Louisiana who has the preference of our vote, it is Louis Texada. We have not enrolled our name on the books of his party, nor will we do so, but we believe the principles for which he is contending are correct, and we will most heartily support him and the balance of the State ticket. We claim to be a Jefferson Democrat, and have too much independence to permit a degenerate dynasty and ignorant clique to sit in judgment on us to tell whether or not we are a Democrat and a friend to our country. We think, speak, and act for ourself, without consulting the feelings, wishes or desires of any one.

I have already trespassed so much on your time that I will defer till some future time other political matters. As this is to be the parish in which perhaps the hardest of the battle will be fought in North Louisiana, I will try to keep you posted up on its political affairs.

Mr. Drexu has returned from Natchitoches, covered with political glory. He is in fine health and spirits, and will probably leave this parish soon for the lower parishes.

JUNIUS.

PLAQUEMINE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARISH OF PLAQUEMINES, Aug. 27, 1855.

Edit. Crescent: As the doings of the sovereigns in the Empire Parish might prove of some interest to your readers, I pen you to-day the following scrawl:

The Know-Nothings and the Democrats of Pointe-a-la-Hache have, of late, become very pugnacious. Sometimes "them" is worsted,