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 rates, or 75 cents a week, payable to the carrier.

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

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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.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT

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

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

Is published every Monday morning at $3 a year invariably in advance. Having an extensive circulation throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas, and other States, it presents a favorable medium to advertisers of making their wares and commodities known. Advertisements inserted for $1 per square each insertion.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 8, 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 active 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 faith full 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 NATCHITOCHES.

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

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

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
WALTER ROSSMAN,
OF CLAIBORNE.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
RANDELL HUNT,
OF ORLEANS.

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

FOR CONGRESS.

First District—**GEO. EUSTIS, Jr.**
Second District—**THEODORE C. HUNT.**
Third District—**PRESTON POPE, 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. R. WALTON,**
Fifth District Court—**WILLIAM A. NOTT.**
Sixth District Court—**W. H. REESE.**

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

FOR TAX COLLECTORS.

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Second District—**JOSEPH HERNANDEZ.**
Third District—**DUVERNEY FARRAR.**
Fourth District—**GEORGE MENSMAN.**

FOR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

First Justice—**D. P. MITCHELL.**
Second Justice—**C. M. BRADFORD.**
Third Justice—**RICHARD RICHARDSON.**
Fourth Justice—**FRANCOIS CALONGNE.**
Fifth Justice—**WM. TILES.**
Sixth Justice—
Seventh Justice—**G. W. RUFORD.**

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—**P. D. HERNANDEZ.**
Sixth Justice's Court—
Seventh Justice's Court—**LEVI GOLDING.**

PARISH OF JEFFERSON.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR SENATOR,
FERGUS GARDERE.

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

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
W. P. SCOTT.

FOR SHERIFF,
PASCALIS LABARRE.

FOR CORONER,
J. P. SHATTUCK.

FOR CLERK OF COURT,
EDW. BUISSON.

FOR ASSESSOR,
J. E. DONNELLAN.

☞ Owing to the extraordinary pressure upon our columns, we have been compelled to omit many items of interest. Several well filled galleys, containing columns, have to await a more convenient occasion. A paper will only hold so much, and ours is now crowded to its utmost capacity.

A FALSE PREDICTION.

"The time is at hand when the *so-called* American banner shall be trampled deep in the mire of ignominious defeat and disgrace—when there shall be none so poor as to do it reverence."

We came across the foregoing sentence in the columns of an exchange paper, some days ago, and cut it out with a view to its publication. We now carry out that view, and call the attention of the public to the atrocious sentiment it contains. We have never known anything of the kind to excel it, in bold, rank, unmitigated depravity.

But, to adopt the only construction the best friend of the writer could desire for him, and there is no loophole for escape. He has effectually imprisoned himself. The "banner" alluded to can be none other than that used by the present American party, and they use but one, and one only—the *Star Spangled Banner* of their native land. No other flag floats from their masthead. No other symbol woos the breezes of heaven over their places of meeting. No other emblem—and none other is needed—graces their council halls. The star-gemmed signal of freedom's might and sovereignty is all and all with them. And well may it be, for no such standard ever glittered in the sunlight since the morning stars first sang together for joy over a new-born world.

But this writer—and we are sorry to say there are many like him—for wretched, partisan purposes, when not a single principle is involved, so far as their side is concerned—boastingly and arrogantly predict that *such* a banner "shall be trampled deep in the mire of ignominious disgrace and defeat!" Unthinking, rash and unpatriotic men! Trample *that* flag in the mire—deep in the mire—of disgrace! May the spirit of patriotism forgive them, for they know not what they say or do. Before that banner is torn from its lofty height and trailed in the mire of disgrace—

"Full many a pennon shall be torn,
And many a knight to earth be borne,
And many a banner rent."

Hundreds of thousands of gallant hearts throb and bound at the thought of it. It inspires proud and glowing recollections. Hundreds of thousands of strong arms are ready to protect it to the death; and hundreds of thousands of eyes are watching it with an intensity and an eagerness not surpassed by that of the poet Key, when, from his foreign prison ship, with straining eyeballs he sought to penetrate the gloom of the morning to discover if the flag of his country still waved majestically from the ramparts of a beleaguered fortress, or whether it had gone down before the fearful bombardment of the night previous. To the young patriot, seconds seemed minutes, and minutes days, and hours weeks—as with beating heart and almost maddened brain he watched the dappling of the gray tints of the eastern sky into day, and awaited the beams of the morning sun to clear away the mists of the waters that obstructed his vision in the direction of the object upon which his whole soul was centered. At last, at last—but, oh, how long it seemed to him!—his wish was gratified. His own glowing lines best describe his feelings:

"On the shore dimly seen through the mists on the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals half discloses?
Now, it catches the gleam of the morning first beam—
In full glory reflected now shines on the stream,
'Tis the star-spangled banner! oh, long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!"

That is the self-same, identical flag, the American party is now fighting for and under; and as Great Britain, aided by many thousands of foreign mercenaries, failed in the first and second attempt to trail it in the mire of disgrace, we imagine little need be apprehended from the anti-Americans of the present era.

"THE WHIGS IN POWER IN ALABAMA."

This is a startling caption for an article, in face of the broad and reiterated boastings of the anti-Americans over what they term their victory in Alabama! But there is a heap more truth than poetry in it, as we opine the Antics will find out when they come to measure their strength on joint ballot. The Mobile Advertiser shows conclusively that the anti-Know-Nothing Whigs hold the balance of power in the Legislature on joint ballot. Oh, *what* a victory to exult over! We quote from the Advertiser:

THE WHIGS IN POWER IN ALABAMA.—Startling as the above caption must naturally be to the self-styled Democracy, and strange as its truth would appear to most men in and out of the State, conversant with her past history, we are not sure but it will be verified next winter. We published a table some time since, carefully prepared, and we believe correct, classifying the members of the new Legislature as Americans, anti-Know-Nothing Whigs and Democrats. We showed by this classification that—though the Americans are in a minority—the *Democrats* proper *will not have a majority* on joint ballot—hence, the balance of power rests in the hands of the anti-Know-Nothing Whigs. Now, if they are disposed to follow the counsel of the Huntsville Advocate, a strong anti-Know-Nothing Whig journal, they will find themselves holding the "balance of power" in the next Legislature, and may control, to a great degree, its actions. That a judicious use of this power would result in vast benefit to the State at large, it seems, to us no one can reasonably doubt, and in this view of the case, the proceedings of our Legislature, at its next session, will be unusually interesting.

The Selma Sentinel copies the advice of the Huntsville Advocate, and adds the following comment:

So, we are to have an American party, a Democratic party, and a Whig party in the next Legislature. Now, it would be cruel for the anti-American Whigs to refuse to act with the Democrats, for every anti-Whig is put down as a Democrat, as it was supposed they had all taken a seat at the "anxious altar"—at least it has been so proclaimed. If the anti-Whigs form a separate party, blamed if they don't control the next legislature, for neither the logus Democrats nor Americans can elect a single officer with their own strength. The anti-Whigs now have the Legislature of Alabama, and no mistake, and it is the first time that party has controlled that body for years.

One more such triumph, and where will the Alabama Antics be? "We pause for a reply."

The Antics have crowed enthusiastically over the result of the election in Texas. Yet the last accounts indicate that Pease is elected by a fearfully diminished majority; that the American candidate for Lieutenant Governor has been chosen; that Evans (American) has been elected to Congress in the Eastern District by a large majority; that Crosby (American) has been elected Commissioner of the Land Office; and that the Legislature is yet in doubt! We are perfectly willing they should rejoice over victories like these.

ANSWER TO SENATOR BENJAMIN'S LETTER.—We hardly need call the attention of the public to the letter to the Hon. J. P. Benjamin. Its great length should not deter any one from perusing it. It is a most masterly production—argumentative, sarcastic and withering—and, coming as it does from a former personal and political friend of our Senator, must tell with terrible effect.

We consider it the ablest refutation of the positions assumed in Mr. Benjamin's letter which has yet appeared in print. Every point taken is sustained with surpassing power and force.

The document was received in town during the absence of the gentleman to whom it was addressed, and it has been laying in our drawer several days awaiting room for insertion. Hence its rather late appearance. But it has lost nothing by the delay. Like good wine, age has only improved it.

We owe especial thanks to the officers of the packet steamers Rapides and Falls City for late river favors.

A PLAIN STATEMENT.

The following plain statement of facts speaks for itself. It needs no comment. All right-thinking men—all men with the ordinary feelings of humanity—generally commiserate, instead of seeking to take advantage of, the afflicting dispensations of Providence. Here and there we find exceptions to the general rule, but they are so rare that they hardly cause a shudder in the heart of the community.

But, to the statement referred to:

To the Editors of the Associated Press.

Gentlemen—I observe by a perusal of the Delta and True Delta of this morning, and Picayune of this evening, that my name, much to my regret, has been made to figure conspicuously in a controversy between the Associated Press and the Picayune, in relation to my having consented to forward from the presses of the Association, during the illness of their telegraphic reporter, any messages coming over the Southern Line for them. The article in this evening's Picayune is so at variance with truth, and is such a labored attempt to mix me up with a controversy of which I know little and care less, that I deem it my duty, however reluctant I may be to appear before the public, to give a plain statement of the facts so far as I have had anything to do in the matter.

On learning that Mr. Bradford, the reporter of the Associated Press—a gentleman whose politeness and urbanity have endeared him to every one connected with the telegraphic offices in this city—had been seized of yellow fever, I called on him and assured him that any service I could render him during his illness would be freely given, and that the messages for the Associated Press coming over the Southern Line would be promptly forwarded to the respective offices of the Association. This offer of mine was but an act of courtesy at best, for the Associated Press, or any other press or individual could demand as a *right*, that the messages which they paid for should be delivered to them. Were it not a right which the Associated Press could justly lay claim to, I felt, that as an act of humanity towards an estimable gentleman who was suddenly stricken down by the prevailing disease, I would be wanting in all the attributes of American manhood if I did not render him all the assistance in my power during his (I hope) temporary affliction, so long as the assistance did not conflict with any duty to the company in whose employ I am, and did not, and could not, under any circumstances, entail any loss or injury on any person or persons doing business with this office.

Those services were voluntary, entirely gratuitous, and without the knowledge of any member of the Associated Press, and my astonishment was great indeed when an employee of the Picayune office called on me on Thursday, and intimated to me, as if speaking from the headquarters of that establishment, yes, to use his exact expression, from "a party over whom he had no control," that a continuance of my services to Mr. Bradford would be at the risk of my situation. After the interview with the Picayune's employee, I called on Col. Seymour, the President of the Associated Press, stated the facts to him, and requested him to make some provision for the reception of any dispatches for the Association coming over the Southern Line. I wrote a note to Mr. Heiss, of the Delta, on the same subject, which note, I believe, is published this morning; and wrote a similar note to Mr. Maginnis, of the True Delta, expecting to hear nothing more of the matter.

This morning the employee of the Picayune office, who had called on me yesterday, called at the Southern office again, and blusteringly wanted to know if the articles which appeared in some of the morning papers of the Associated Press were prompted by me, or language to that effect—went on to state that his address to me yesterday was in his individual capacity as a friend, etc., confessing, however, that his language would clearly bear the interpretation that he was specially sent there by and acted under the instructions of his employer—a fact which neither he nor his employer, if they are disposed to be candid, will question. The interview between myself and the Picayune's employee this morning was but of a few minutes duration. I was busy at the time, making up and sending out the messages received from Mobile by the morning mail, and having no time then to discuss such matters, requested him to call again. He has, I observe, made a long statement of a conversation purporting to have occurred between us, no part of which I deem worthy of notice except that portion of it in which he would make me state what I never said or meant to say—that the members of the Associated Press had treated Mr. Bradford unkindly, neglecting him in his sickness, etc.

If any language fell from my lips on that subject during our conversation, it could bear no such construction. So far from the Associated Press treating Mr. Bradford unkindly or neglecting him, Col. Seymour, the President of the Association, called on me, in the name of the Association, when he first heard of Mr. Bradford's illness, and requested me to say to Mr. B. that he should want for nothing that money could procure, during his illness; that all that was requisite was for him (Col. S.) to be notified of what was required, and it should be promptly furnished. Mr. Maginnis, another member of the Association, called on me on hearing of Mr. B.'s illness, and spoke in the same spirit, cautioning me at the same time to see that no person but his nurse and doctor should be permitted to visit him. This much in justice to the gentlemen of the Associated Press, all of whom are, comparatively speaking, strangers to me.

I regret that anything should have occurred to compel me to appear before the public in the newspapers. I have no interest in this or any other controversy between the Associated Press and the Picayune. I have my duties to perform, and those I endeavor to perform faithfully and honestly towards my employers and the public, to the best of my ability. I submit this plain statement of facts with the hope that my name shall not be in future dragged into any controversy that may take place between the public presses of the city.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. GOODMAN,
Operator, Southern Telegraph Office.

Friday Evening, Sept. 7, 1855.

THE MAILS.—We have the pleasure of saying that the mails from all points came through yesterday with dates as late as due.

NEW TOBACCO.—The steamer Rapides, Capt. Doty, arrived yesterday from St. Louis, bringing one hogshead of tobacco of the new crop, which was shipped at Hickman, and from the plantation of Mr. Crovin, Cox, Fulton county, Ky. This is the first arrival of new tobacco the present season, and is nearly three weeks earlier than the first receipt last year, which was shipped by the same gentleman.

GREAT CARGOES.—The Vicksburg packets Natchez and Louisa arrived yesterday morning with the largest kinds of loads, the former with 2,665 bales cotton, the latter with 2,375 bales, which with 174 bales by other boats, makes the receipts, up to six o'clock last evening, 6,614 bales—a tolerable good day's receipt for the seventh day of September. There was no grass growing on the Levee yesterday—neither do our streets give any particular indications of future verdure. The Memphis Eagle will please take notice.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.—We are requested to state that Sunday excursion trips on this road will be discontinued after to-morrow, owing to a change in the schedule in consequence of the contract to carry the United States mail, commencing on the 16th instant.

Persons wishing to spend a pleasant day in the Piney Woods had best select to-morrow for the trip, after which the regular fare will be charged.

ANOTHER SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A telegraphic dispatch in the New York Express, dated Pittsburgh, August 31st, says: This morning, about two o'clock, the express train on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, going West, ran over a cow, and three of the cars were thrown off the track about twenty miles from this city. One car was completely wrecked, and ten persons were more or less wounded—four of them seriously. J. W. Glenn of Alleghany county had a leg broken; Theodore Adams, of Harrisburg, was severely, but not dangerously hurt; Daniel Fisher, of Flat Rock, Ohio, had an arm broken; and Joseph Reinhart, of Nevada, Ohio, was badly injured. The train was going very fast at the time of the accident.

NORTHERN DEMOCRATS.—During the second day's proceedings of the Soft Shell Democratic Convention held in Syracuse, N. Y., the Nebraska-Kansas Bill was denounced, the President was censured, resolutions of a most virulent nature were passed against the present State Administration, Temperance, and the unfortunate Know-Nothings, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was decided to be "unwise," and the day's amusements wound up by a violent debate between the country and city members, which came near terminating in a row.

[Communicated.]

TO THE HON. J. P. BENJAMIN.

Dear Sir—As one who has ever been your warm personal and political friend—as one who has often sought your political advancement in season and out of season, through good and through evil report—allow me, sir, to address you a few words on the subject matter of a letter written by you a few days since and published in the newspapers.

I belong to the American party of Louisiana, and as an humble member of that party, I feel aggrieved for some of the sentiments of that letter. I do not feel aggrieved from the fact of your having taken ground against me, but for the manner of your so doing. I know that you were a foreigner, because I had heard you state to a number of your former political friends, when it was asserted that the Democrats would object to your taking a seat in the United States Senate, that you were prepared to show that you were naturalized by the acts of your father, under an old law of Congress; therefore was I prepared to learn that you could not let with the "American party"—the basis of whose organization is opposition to foreign influence and against placing or retaining foreigners in high political office—but, sir, I was not prepared for the misrepresentations and aspersions in your letter of the principles and motives of a large number of your fellow-citizens, known as the American party of Louisiana, and with whom you know that four-fifths of your former political friends are in active operation. Had you, when you were addressed by your friends, stated boldly and unequivocally that, from the fact that you were of foreign birth, you could not be the recipient of the suffrage of the American party, and that, as you desired to continue in public life, and as this party could not consistently with its recognized principles assist you in so doing, you could not and would not co-operate with them. Had you have done this we would have admired you for your candor, and admitted the truth and force of your position; and many, if not all of us, would have regretted the application to your individual case of a general rule, which we think the good of the country requires. You would have had, sir, more than our regrets; you would have continued to command our respect and our regard; but you have preferred to raise a cloud of misrepresentation, and under cover of that cloud, to fire, if not to, at least towards the Democratic camp; and in your flight have thrown a few Parthian arrows, which, I think, will fail to attain the mark they were aimed at.

Your letter may be divided into two parts. One that treats of Slavery and a Southern party, and the other of Americanism.

First, as to Slavery and a Southern party:

Though I admit the truth of much that you have said on the subject of slavery agitation at the North, and I see and feel that the clouds are black and lowering, and that some safe conductor must be found which will convey the electricity safely to the earth; yet I cannot believe that that conductor is a Southern party. How is the anti-slavery feeling of the North and West being aroused at the present time? And how is this feeling being shaped and organized, so as to give full force to that blow which your prophetic vision sees already falling on our devoted heads? What are Seward, Sumner and Wilson now busily employed in doing to give efficacy to their treasonable and damnable doctrines? They are attempting to form a Northern sectional party. Their rallying cry is: "North to the rescue—slavery is aggressive—the South is upon us!" and you propose to strengthen their position by the establishment of a sectional party at the South! Do you not know that your southern party would be used as a cudgel to the statute of Seward in a night? If you do not know this, you know nothing of the motives which govern the actions of men, and the certain effects of certain given causes.

Do you not see that the moment your scheme is vitalized you drive every conservative of the North, be he "Silver Grey," "Hard Shell" or "American," if not into the Seward fold, at least, away from you? What Northern man, I care not how true to the South, could stand on a Southern sectional platform? Not one. Where then would they go? Either to Seward or to their political graves. Do you wish this result? I answer for you, emphatically, *no*. You have ever been a Union man. In the compromise of 1850, when, to use Mr. Clay's simile, there was six bleeding wounds to be staunched, and the life blood of this great confederacy was oozing out of each one of them, a remedy was found, and that remedy was not a Southern party, but compromise. You, sir, shouted for compromise, Downs, Foote, and the Union, against Soule, Quitman and secession.

But has a change come over the spirit of your dream? or is it that in the flight across the great desert that divides the American from the Southern portion of our Democratic party, a half-way house is necessary, whence the conflict can be viewed in safety? and is this project of a Southern party to be made at that convenient half-way house? You had better, sir, beware! What your fevered imagination has pictured to you as an oasis in the desert, filled with life-renewing springs of cool water, flowing under the green palm, may prove the Upas tree, under whose shade the sleep of the traveler will know no waking.

I would ask you, sir, of what need is there for a Southern party, "*en nomine*," to defend slavery? Does not that party already exist instinctively? Are not the instincts of self-preservation sufficiently powerful to arouse and band together the South when their rights shall be invaded? Do you doubt that the swords of the American party will leap spontaneously from their scabbards to defend these rights if invaded?

In what particular can you object to the slavery plank of the Philadelphia platform? Is it not the best that has ever been adopted by any party aiming to be national? I unequivocally answer that it is. It is made of clear stuff, free from any worm-hole, wind-shake or rot, and is broad enough and strong for the whole South and the conservatives of the North to stand upon. Then, why do you wish us to leave it and adopt a Southern name, and thus alienate the conservative feeling of the North?

I beg you, sir, to dismiss from your mind the idea of a Southern sectional party. What could not be accomplished by the great Calhoun, whose life was devoted to Southern interests, and the very shadow of whose memory dwells in the politicians of the present day, will not succeed under the lead of Messrs. Toombs, Stephens and Benjamin.

Allow me now, sir, to address you a few words on that part of your letter which treats of "Know-Nothingism" of that party—no, not party, for you say they are unworthy of the name of party—of that "body held together, not by the ties of a common belief in certain principles and measures of public policy, but simply by *their preference of themselves as the right class of men for office-holders*?" This language, covering as it does grave error, and attributing a base motive to a party which four-fifths of your former political associates, as you say, have been seduced to join, is what grieves me. Were your former friends so degraded, and you have just found it out? Who have labored so hard for your *political* advancement as these very men, whom you now so traduce?—and is this your gratitude, when they can no longer vote for you? Gratitude has been differently defined by modern philosophers. One has termed it, "The memory of the heart." The other has defined it to be, "A keen sensation for favors *yet to be received*." Which of these defines your gratitude, to your former political friends, let your own heart answer.

You allege five reasons for opposing the new organization, in which you attribute five principles to them, not one of which they entertain. I would ask you, sir, as a fair disputant, when combating an adversary's position, where do you look for his principles? Certainly to his own exposition of them. Have you done this? The letter to which yours is an answer is signed by Louisianians, addressed to you as a Louisiana Senator, and your answer is acted and intended to effect the Louisiana elections. For your correspondents begin their letter by saying, "the State of Louisiana is on the eve of a general election," etc.

Now, sir, in combating the principles of the Louisiana American party, should you have looked to the exposition of principles as set forth by the Louisiana Convention and to which the party in Louisiana stand, or should you have gone—as you have done—to Massachusetts for the exposition of Louisiana principles? Is this fair and candid? Is this the course of one seeking for truth; or is it the policy of the advocate pleading a weak cause? Are you in the habit of citing Massachusetts law in a Louisiana State Court? Where do you find in the Louisiana Platform, authority for the grave charges of the "proscription of citizens on the ground of their religious belief," and of a "sending towards Church and State?" If you will take the trouble to read the Louisiana Platform, you will find these heresies condemned in terms as strong as the English language allows. Why then attribute them to us? You speak of our appealing to the "passions and prejudices of the people." Of course you wish to avoid a similar appeal when you combat Massachusetts' heresies, and, by implication, attribute like heresies to Louisiana people.

You must flesh your sword in something more substantial than "men in buckram." Before you become the leader of the great Southern army.

In your letter you have ignored the two leading principles of the American party—principles which are the basis of its organization and without which it would cease to exist—viz: an amendment of the naturalization laws, with proper safeguards to preserve the purity of the elective franchise—and that in selecting candidates for office, preference must ever be given to the native over the citizen of foreign birth. These two important principles you appear to have overlooked. Did you overlook them from accident or from design? Or did you not allude to them because you concur in sentiment with the four-fifths of your old friends on these two points?

Do not be startled, sir, but I think that an affirmative answer to the last question is the true solution of the reason you did not attempt to overthrow these two main pillars of the American edifice.

Twice in your life, as a public servant, have you been called on to act on these two principles, and both times have you, by your votes and speeches, contributed to give them vitality; hence I conclude that you are or were in favor of them. Let me recall to your recollection the two occasions alluded to.

A convention was called by the people of Louisiana in 1845, to revise their State Constitution; you were a leading member of that convention; a proposition was made in that convention not to allow naturalized citizens to vote until they should have remained two years in Louisiana after their naturalization; virtually to amend the naturalization laws, by prolonging the term of probation from five to seven years. You, sir, advocated and voted for the incorporation of that proposition in our organic State law. You met Messrs Rozelius and Soulie in debate, and sustained yourself with your usual ability. You contended that New Orleans being the great Southern port of entry for foreign emigrants and where thousands of them remained, this prolongation was particularly advisable and proper for Louisiana. You also contended that the purity of the ballot-box required the adoption of the proposition, inasmuch as demagogues were in the habit of hunting up these foreigners and naturalizing hundreds of them in a day on the eve of an election, free of cost; stipulating only, that the newly made citizen should cast his vote for their party in exchange for their naturalization papers, and that this was done frequently with foreigners who had been in the country only a few months or days; as the clerk of the court who "put them through," belonging to the dominant party, and being paid his *per capita* fee by some central executive committee, was not over scrupulous about the five years' previous residence; "but," you continued, "exact two years' residence after naturalization, and you stop this wholesale edition of citizenship; because the demagogue will not hazard his time, trouble and money, with the hope of finding his voter at the end of two years.

Your efforts contributed essentially to placing this proposition in our State Constitution; and this, sir, is the good, sound American doctrine of the present day.

Secondly, a proposition was made in the same Convention, that no one should be eligible to the office of Governor of the State of Louisiana, unless he be a native born American citizen. Again, sir, were your talents called into requisition, and again were you found battling for this other principle of the American party. John R. Grimes and Benjamin in favor of the proposition, and Rozelius and Soule against it. Never shall I forget the quick and telling sarcasm of your manner, when, in reply to the taunt of Mr. Soule, that foreign born Frenchmen had fought at the battle of New Orleans, and thus proved that they were as faithful to their adopted country as the native, you admitted to reply that French American citizens had fought at the battle of New Orleans, but, you sarcastically asked, whom did they fight? the English, their hereditary enemy! But suppose, you added, that the fleet which landed Packenham had placed on our shore a French army, commanded by Soult or Massena, what then would the foreign French American citizen have done? You deprecated the day when a citizen of foreign birth should be brought in conflict with the people of his own country.

This principle, as applicable to the Governor of the State, which you then advocated, is the same one now sought to be enforced by the American party. The only difference is, that the application of the principle is sought to be made more general than then. There may be so valid reasons, however, in the minds of the American party, for applying the principle to the office of foreign Minister, and to a seat in the United States Senate, as to the office of State Governor.

With sentiments of old regard, I remain yours, from the "INTERIOR."

Miscellaneous News Items.

The Buffalo papers announce with great satisfaction the Buffalo and New York City Railroad has been leased to the New York and Erie Railroad for a term of years, the lease to take effect upon the first day of September next. The road will be under the entire control of the New York and Erie Company, and be operated by them as a part of their own road.

The late versions of the burning of Sweabrey, it is remarked, says the New York Express, do not bear out the earlier statements, that the place had been entirely destroyed—and there is just room for the suspicion that the performance was purposely magnified by the telegraphers, in order to give greater eclat to Queen Victoria's visit to Paris. Very likely.

The Cumberland Telegraph of Thursday says that for the week ending Saturday, the 25th August, nine boats descended the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, carrying 965,05 tons of coal. Total from the entire coal region for the week, 13,969 11 tons; and since the first of January last, 402,789.07 tons, of which 282,152 tons were transported over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and 120,638.07 tons descended the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

INCENDIARISM.—We take the following from the Baton Rouge Gazette of the 4th:

The building opposite Beal's stable, on Third street, was discovered to be on fire about one o clock yesterday morning. All efforts to save it proved of no avail. In the building was the watch-maker's shop of T. E. Ribersou, the millinery establishment of Mrs. Williams, and paint shop of A. Reger. But a small quantity of the contents of these establishments was saved. Mr. Ribersou informs us that he succeeded in saving all the property of his patrons, but hardly any of his own. The other occupants of the building saved scarcely anything. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

HEALTH OF VICKSBURG.—Since our last we have heard of but five or six new cases of yellow fever. The disease (says the Whig of the 4th) does not appear to be of a violent type; but, on the contrary, where the patient has the advantage of good nursing, and the early attendance of our skillful physicians, yields readily to the remedies. All of the fatal cases thus far have been among that class of people who are peculiarly liable to epidemics, and who are generally deprived of the necessary comforts and attention. But two or three of our citizens who are known to the community at large have been attacked, and in each case, they are convalescing. The disease has exhibited none of that fatal virulence which marked its ravages in 1853, and which then defied the skill of our medical faculty. All that is now required is proper care and attention, and an immediate resort to a physician the moment any of the premonitory symptoms appear.

The Alexandria Republican of the 1st, says:

There was a violent storm of wind and rain hereabouts last night. We fear it has done much damage. If this can be taken as a specimen of the coming fall weather, we shall have to report a shorter crop year than any preceding one for years and years.

The Republican has the following in relation to the Louisiana State Seminary:

The contractor to build the Seminary has arrived on the premises with a large force and everything necessary to commence the operations.

We have understood that the back of the building is to face the main Claiborne road, but we trust it is a mistake.

A meeting of the board of trustees for important business is called on Tuesday, the 4th inst., by the President.

ALMOST ANOTHER ACCIDENT ON THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD.—We extract the following from the New York Express of the 1st inst.:

We are informed that another accident occurred on the Camden and Amboy railroad yesterday afternoon. When the 4 o'clock P. M. train from Camden approached Palmyra, which is about 9 miles above the city, two horses were observed straying upon the track. The speed of the locomotive was somewhat checked by attempts made to drive the animals off, which proved unavailing. The locomotive came on and struck the horses. One was instantly killed, and the other so maimed as to make it necessary to kill him. Fortunately both animals were knocked off the track by the force of the blow, and the train was not checked or thrown off. When the accident became known to the passengers, the remembrance of the recent dreadful disaster upon the same road, caused much consternation. The train passed the Burlington without further accident. Such accidents must continue to occur while horses and cattle are allowed to stray upon the railroad, or the tracks are not enclosed.

The West Baton Rouge Capitolian Vis-a-vis, of the 5th, says:

There has been a number of cases of yellow fever in our parish, some of which have terminated in death. The fever still continues to prevail in the Baton Rouge. Last week there were twenty-one deaths in that city and vicinity, including three in the penitentiary.

The Baton Rouge Comet of the 4th, states that on Saturday night, the 8th inst., the Hon. G. B. N. Wailes will address the citizens of that city on the "Politics of the day," at the Court-house. At Brusle Landing, on the 12th instant, there is to be a mass meeting of the American party, at which time Messrs. C. Derbigny, Davignaud, Eustis, Pond, Wailes, Beale and Allen are expected to address the people. An appointment is made for a political gathering at Greenwell Springs on Saturday, the 15th inst. A general invitation is extended.

The Vicksburg Whig, of the 4th, has the following about the rains and crops:

We learn that violent rains have been general throughout this section of country, and have already caused much loss to the cotton crop. The rot is prevailing to an alarming extent in some localities. We hear much complaint of its ravages from the planters in Madison parish, La. Unless the rain ceases very shortly, the crop in all localities will fall far below the lowest estimates we have yet heard.

The yellow fever has broken out at Mississippi Springs, Hinds county.

The fever is also prevailing at Cooper's Well. On this subject the Vicksburg Sentinel, of the 4th, says:

Dr. Pugh, one of the proprietors of Cooper's Well, died at that place on Friday last, of yellow fever, and we learned on yesterday that Mr. Inman Williams, long the conductor of that favorite watering place, had died of the same disease.

APPOINTMENTS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4, 1855.

We are authorized to state that MR. RANDELL HUNT will address the people at the following named places, on the days designated:

Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge, Saturday, Sept. 8th.
Bayou Sara, West Feliciana, Monday, Sept. 10th.
Clinton, East Feliciana, Wednesday, Sept. 12th.
Vidalia, Concordia, Saturday, Sept. 15th.
St. Joseph, Tensas, Monday, Sept. 17th.
Winnsboro, Franklin, Wednesday, Sept. 19th.
Richmond, Madison, Saturday, Sept. 22d.
Lake Providence, Carroll, Tuesday, Sept. 25th.
Bastrop, Morehouse, Thursday, Sept. 27th.
Monroe, Ouachita, Saturday, Sept. 29th.
Farmerville, Union, Monday, Oct. 1st.
Vernon, Jackson, Wednesday, Oct. 3d.
Minden, Claiborne, Saturday, Oct. 6th.
Shreveport, Caddo, Monday, Oct. 8th.
Mansfield, DeSoto, Wednesday, Oct. 10th.
Natchitoches, Natchitoches, Friday, Oct. 12th.
Alexandria, Rapides, Tuesday, Oct. 16th.
Marksville, Avoyelles, Thursday, Oct. 18th.
Opelousas, St. Landry, Monday, Oct. 22d.
Vermillionville, Lafayette, Wednesday, Oct. 24th.
St. Martinsville, St. Martins, Thursday, Oct. 25th.
Franklin, St. Mary, Saturday, Oct. 27th.
Thibodaux, Lafourche, Monday, Oct. 29th.

Mr. Hunt, upon his return, will visit the Florida parishes, of which due notice will be given.

DIED:

On Friday morning, the 7th inst., Mrs. HARRIET EMILY, consort of Geo. S. S. Scott, in the 30th year of her age.

☞ St. Louis papers please copy.

From the bright path of life into the shadows of the future has passed the spirit of our friend. With all around, the kindly assurance of earth's sunny flowers—enjoying the love of friends, the warm affection of relatives, and the respect of all who knew her, the autumn hand of death has been laid upon her, and she now sleeps in tranquility.

To those who knew her and loved her well, it will be but pleasure to trace the course of her last sojourn. Love for her friends and relatives was a palliative of her sufferings, Faith a guiding star to light up the future, and Hope the glorious guardian of her future steps.

"Earth hath a treasure lost
To add in Heaven a gem."

☞ We seldom recommend a manufactured medicine, believing that, in most cases, Nature herself perfects a cure more rapidly and effectually than can be accomplished by the vegetables and minerals of medical science. But