THE DAILY CRESCENT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

JAMES G. NIXON, WILLIAM R. ADAMS.

BY NIXON, ADAMS & CO.

OFFICE NO. 79 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, 50 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

Advertisements, one square of ten lines or less in pearl—first insertion, $1; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT

Has a circulation which renders it a desirable medium for advertisers desiring a Family Paper, it circulates largely, reaching many hundreds of homes at an early hour, and being read before the engrossing 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 circulating throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas, and other States, it presents a favorable medium to advertisers of making their wares and commodities known. Advertisements inserted for $1 per square each insertion.

MONDAY MORNING, OCT'R. 1. 1855.

PLATFORM

OF THE AMERICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

1. We advocate an amendment of the Naturalization Laws, with proper safeguards to preserve the purity of the native franchise.

2. We advocate the passage of such laws as will prevent the immigration of paupers and criminals to this country.

3. We oppose any interference in the vested rights of all persons, whether they be of native or foreign birth.

4. We are in favor of non-intervention with slavery by the Federal Government, except for the protection of our constitutional rights.

5. We advocate a high National Policy, such as will afford ours and kindred nations 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 the 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 by 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,
LEWIS TEXADA,
OF RAPIDES.

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

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

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE
WALTER ROSEMAN,
OF OUACHITA.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL
RANDELL HUNT,
OF NEW-ORLEANS

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

FOR CONGRESS.

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

PARISH OFFICERS.

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

FOR CLERKS OF COURTS.

First District Court—NORBERT TREPAGNIER.
Second District Court—P. S. WILTZ.
Third District Court—HENRY BEZOU.
Fourth District Court—J. B. WALTON.
Fifth District Court—WILLIAM A. NOTT.
Sixth District Court—W. H. REESE.

FOR ASSESSORS.

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

FOR TAX COLLECTORS.

First District—THOMAS ASKEW.
Second District—JOSEPH HERNANDEZ.
Third District—DUVERNEY FARRAR.
Fourth District—GEORGE MENSMAN.

FOR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

First Justice—D. F. MITCHELL.
Second Justice—C. M. BRADFORD.
Third Justice—RICHARD RICHARDSON.
Fourth Justice—FRANCOIS CALONGNE.
Fifth Justice—WM. FILES.
Sixth Justice—ARTHUR FORTIER.
Seventh Justice—G. W. BUSORD.

FOR CONSTABLES.

First Justice's Court—WILLIAM C. QUIRK.
Second Justice's Court—JOHN A. AGUISSE.
Third Justice's Court—JAS. W. DUPLESSIS.
Fourth Justice's Court—JULES SORAPURU.
Fifth Justice's Court—F. R. HERNANDEZ.
Sixth Justice's Court—JOHN M. MEAD.
Seventh Justice's Court—LEV. GOLDING.

PARISH OF JEFFERSON.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR SENATOR,
FERGUS GARDERE.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
JAMES H. MEHAFFEY,
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. L. DONNELLAN.

PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING.—Mr. Dolbear, 106 Canal street, requests us to say that he has returned to the city and will resume his instructions in penmanship and book-keeping on Monday, 1st October. New pupils will be then received, and be under his special instruction.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.—S. B Churchill, corner of Dryades and Terpsichore streets, again offers a very handsome lot of Dry Goods at unusually low prices. As he buys his goods at auction, he is able to sell them very low. See his advertisement.

FOREIGN INSTINCTS ON SLAVERY.

To all intelligent persons it is well known that the people of such foreign countries as supply us with immigrants, are decidedly opposed to slavery as it exists in the Southern States, their habits and customs, their statesmen, and all their prejudices being against it, it is but reasonable that they continue to entertain those early imbibed notions. We ask attention to the following letter from a gentleman of Tennessee in England in 1842—long before the "dark lanterns" were in existence—long before a political party was found in this country, to defend the outrageous abuses to which we have in many important instances been subjected. This letter was written from a careful observation and a certain knowledge of the facts set forth:

LONDON, England, Aug 25, 1842.

Dr W D Norton—Dear Sir: I have found it almost an impossibility to sell lands in Tennessee, to the emigrants from this country. Nine-tenths of them have the insuperable objection that it is a slaveholding State. Their prejudices in this respect are deep and rooted. They go to America with the fierce and fanatic feelings of the O'Connells, the Buckinghams, and the Thompsons, on the subject of slavery, to swell the ranks of the Abolitionists there. I have conversed with hundreds of emigrants going out from London and Liverpool to the United States, and find them for the most part an ignorant people. In fact, having no idea or knowledge of our system of government—of our social and political state—of our civil and religious liberty. They have heard of America as a land, where every one in the non-slaveholding States does pretty much as he pleases; and where, in the slaveholding States, the negroes work in chains for their white masters, and are subjected to starvation and constant stripes, and almost every cruel treatment. Thus impressed, fully nine-tenths of these emigrants go to America, thinking and feeling they have a mission to aid in abolishing slavery there.

We trust and believe, says the Memphis Eagle, that the people of the South will look into this matter and decide accordingly. It becomes them to do so. Their interests are at stake. There are already too many evil influences at work against the interests of the slave holders, without giving "aid and comfort" to another, and numerically a powerful one.

The letter above depicts the state of things as they exist at the present day, as well as at the time it was written, 13 years ago. The same feelings animate the subjects of Great Britain and other European countries on the subject of African slavery now, as did in 1842. The same prejudices entertained then are entertained yet. Can it be possible that the South, after due reflection, will sustain a party whose principles recognise and encourage the introduction, miscellaneously, of the mass of this class of "patriots."

"Can such a man as Salmon P Chase be elected Governor of Ohio?" [Washington Union.

The Nashville Banner responds: Ask the Democracy of Ohio! They, or what is the same thing, their Representatives in the State Legislature, elected him to the Senate of the United States when he was just as much and as openly an Abolitionist as he is now. In that election Mr. Chase did not receive a single Whig vote. The Democratic members of the Legislature went into "fusion" with the Free-soil members—there being of the latter some half dozen or perhaps a dozen—and taking up this same Salmon P Chase, elected him over the Whig candidate. If the Whigs of Ohio should, at the coming election, go into "fusion" with the Freesoilers, and elect him Governor over the Democratic candidate, they would be only playing the same game with the same instrument that the Democrats played upon them six years ago. And yet if Chase should perchance be elected Governor of Ohio, what a howl would be raised by a vast number of the organs of the very party which elected him to the Senate of the United States.

The parallel may be carried out still further. The same "fusion" elected the notorious Wade to the U. S. Senate. Wade is the most furious Abolitionist and anti-American in the North. In his denunciations of the South he has exhausted the resources of invective.

The same "fusion" elected Charles Sumner Senator from Massachusetts—that rank Abolitionist and bitter hater of everything Southern! The *bogus* anti-American Democrats *would* elect him, despite all opposition!

And thus it is everywhere. When the Anties elect Abolitionists all is correct and proper. The rights of the South are not endangered thereby. Indeed, it is a matter for congratulation. But, let the reverse take place and all pandemonium is let loose.

Shall such shameless double dealing be permitted to exercise further influence? Forbid it decency! Forbid it patriotism!

MILLARD FILLMORE AND THE PRESIDENCY.—Referring to the preference which many of the leading newspapers of the South have expressed for Mr. Fillmore as the American candidate for the Presidency, and the fact that other names are mentioned in connection with the high office, the Columbia (Tenn.) Mirror says:

But among them all, and among all the people of the United States, Millard Fillmore is our first choice for the next President. He is a true man, and he came forth from his trial commanding the respect and confidence of his opponents as well as his friends, and with a hold upon the affections of the latter, which time can never remove. He was ever found in the path of duty, ever acting for his country's interest, never slacking the President in the pursuit, and never thinking what the result of his course might be upon his own personal popularity. Shall we not say he had an unenquirable reliance upon the people, believing that they would give their confidence to one who, regardless of mere party clamor, should nobly dare to pursue the path of right! We are tired of brawling politicians; tired of tenth rate men. Our nation needs a Chief Magistrate who shall stand fully in his station, not one who shall depend upon his station for his character and reputation, at home and abroad. As we have somewhere said our readers, the motion "Principles and not Men" is a false motion, and has done us incalculable injury. *Principles and Men* are inseparable—look of either is ruinous. The President of these United States should be a man of experience, of decision, of firmness, of far-seeing sagacity, of great prudence of unbounded integrity, and possessing the candid ease of the people. These qualities, we think, are combined in Millard Fillmore, and he is our preference for the Chief Magistracy in 1856.

That the country needs such a man as Millard Fillmore, there is no sort of doubt. That the people are getting tired of trading politicians is equally clear. That the cause of real patriotism demands a change—a radical change, in selecting our rulers—is unquestionable. Too long have demagogues controlled the management of affairs, and under the shadow of a once honorable name made even principle despicable.

Millard Fillmore has been tried, and is deserving of all the encomiums passed upon him by our Tennessee cotemporary. He would make, as he has made, a great and patriotic President. But, the American Party is fruitful of good and true men; and, when the proper time arrives, there will be no lack of worthy and reliable sons. Besides, it is too soon to commence the canvass of 1856.

☞ The pressure upon our columns has compelled us to omit several editorial articles which we shall try and find room for in a day or two.

THE AMERICAN EXPONENT.—We owe an apology to our friend Etter for not noticing the change he has recently made in his spirited and useful journal. It is now published in French as well as English, and is issued semi-weekly instead of weekly. We look upon the Exponent as one of the most valuable American organs, and trust that it may receive that large share of patronage its merit deserves. If industry and ability are sufficient to command success, the labors of Joe. Etter will not go unrewarded.

We are indebted to the clerk of the steamer A. L. Shotwell for late papers from Louisville.

The officers of the fine steamer Crystal Palace will please accept our thanks for late St. Louis papers.

We are indebted to the clerks of the steamers James B. Woodruff and George Collier for late papers from St. Louis and Memphis.

The officers of the steamer Mayflower have our thanks for late Memphis papers.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch takes the following view of the slavery discussion of the day. This short paragraph contains more common sense than whole tomes of the current disquisitions and declamation on the subject:

What a pleasant relief it would be if both Northern and Southern presses would rest from while from the eternal dinn-dong of the abolition subject. There are certainly white people in the United States whose interests deserve occasionally some attention. Why should three millions of blacks absorb the public press and public attention to the exclusion of twenty millions of white men? Why should the twenty millions of white men cut each other's throats and tear down the noblest structure of government under the sun, on account of three millions of negroes? Answer us that, ye orthere agitators!

Good, sound sense. But it will not win, just now. The "nigger question" is too important to the politicians to be let alone; and as a matter of course, a thousand million dollars' worth of property will be trifled with, made less valuable, less secure, to advance the purposes of a few conscienceless demagogues, nine-tenths of whom have no more pecuniary interest in slaves than the "man in the moon." This, however, is owing to the suicidal policy of many of our slave owners, who, by some idiosyncracy or other, usually manage to get on the impolitic side.

The "nigger" *is* a great, in fact, a stupendous institution! He answers a threefold purpose, and that is more than many white men are capable of. In the first place he sows, hoes and gathers a product which clothes a world; which has made Massachusetts rich and saucy—better than her neighbors; which enables England to carry on the war against Russia; which supplies France with the sinews of conflict; and which helps *Christian* nations to cut each other's throats by furnishing the raw material indispensable to the prosecution of multifarious branches of industry.

In the second place, the "nigger" assists the Abolitionists and anti-Americans of the North, wonderfully. Without Sambo they would soon languish and die. His odor alone supplies them with vitality.

In the third place, nigger is just as useful in the South as in the North. In the North he manufactures *bogus* Democrats, Abolitionists and anti-Americans. In the South he manufactures anti-Americans, Secessionists and *bogus* Democrats. He is equally valuable in both sections of the Union in the furtherance of objects diametrically opposed to each other! Wonderful product is Sambo. Hurrah for Africa!

But this subject is altogether too serious to be treated lightly. The remedy lies exclusively in the hands of the slave owners. For years they have been used by political charlatans—their dearest rights jeoparded. Are they willing that this game should be continued longer? Shall one thousand millions of property be annually made the sport of aspirants for office? Shall the interests of millions and the welfare of the world be trifled with to advantage demagogues? Or shall the honest and true men of the nation be called upon to act in the premises? men who have a stake in the community? men who will lose in the loss of their neighbors? men who have character to sustain? men who possess intellect and prudence sufficient to enable them to wield a controlling influence?

These are the questions to be answered, and if they are answered rightly and acted upon judiciously and promptly, Sambo will soon cease the manufacture of anti-Americans and Abolitionists in the North and anti-Americans and Secessionists in the South. His occupation, in a political sense, will be *gone!* Then, an era of good feeling would speedily dawn upon the country, and the welfare of three millions of beings, bearing the stamp of degradation from the hand of the Almighty, would not be allowed to interrupt the regular progress of events in the march of amelioration and advancement.

ALBERT PIKE'S LETTER.

We publish a letter this morning from Albert Pike, for many years a distinguished and eloquent citizen of Arkansas, but who will, in future, be a resident of Louisiana, in reply to an invitation to address an American ratification meeting at Jacksonport, in our sister State.

We commend it to the attentive consideration of our readers. It is eminently worthy the well-earned fame of the author, being able and patriotic in every respect.

Mr. Pike refers to the twelfth article of the American National Platform. We subjoin that article, as it covers the slavery question more completely and constitutionally than did ever an article of a political platform before. It comes up fully to the requirements of the occasion. It looks all exigencies and and all fanaticisms straight in the face, and says to them thus far shalt thou go and no farther.

In addition, this most important of all the issues involved, has been somewhat pretermitted in the valitudinarian range the discussion of the American question has taken. Therefore, we deem it well it should be made to assume its deserved prominence before the popular eye. Many a great and good cause has been smothered to death in the present instance this shall not be the case.

The following is the 12th Article of the Philadelphia American Platform:

XII—The American party having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either. And the systematic agitation of the slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril, it has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union. And as experience has proved it impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice, and of future peace, to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject in spirit and in substance.

And regarding it the highest duty to avoid their opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense of this Council that Congress possesses no power under the Constitution to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the States where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union because its constitution does or does not recognize the institution of slavery as a part of its social system; and expressly proscribing any expressing of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of slavery within the Territory of the United States, and that any interference by Congress with slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the U States, and a breach of the National faith.

ANOTHER MAMMOTH AMERICAN BARBECUE!—We understand says last Saturday's Thibodaux Minerva, that another grand barbecue is to come off some time next month, in the parish of Terrebonne. Great preparations are making and a general turn out of the people is anticipated. The following speakers are expected to be present: Gov. Paul O. Hebert, Gov. A. B Roman, Randell Hunt, L Duvignenad, D. F Kenner, Jo Nicholas, Judge Cage and others. Due notice will be given.

THE CITY HOTEL.—This old and popular hotel will open to-day, for the season, under the auspices of R. S. Morse, Esq, one of the most experienced and capable managers of such establishments in the South. We hope and predict for it a career of unparalleled prosperity.

The house has been repaired, renovated and refurnished from "turret to foundation stone." Throughout, and in all respects, everything that care, taste, experience or money, could do, has been done. Under such circumstances, and in such hands, there must be a brilliant future in store for it.

ACROSS THE LAKE.—The fine low-pressure steamer Creole, Capt. Post, will leave the Lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad, at 8 o'clock this morning, for Ocean Springs and other lake ports.

Miscellaneous News Items,

On the night of the 22d, two convicts escaped from the penitentiary in Baltimore by operating in a very ingenious manner.

A man named Hutton shot and killed another named Simmons a few days ago in Humphries county, Tenn., because the latter owed him twenty cents and wouldn't pay.

A dispatch of the 24th from New York states that the schooner Joseph James, from Georgetown, S. C. bound for Bangor, Me., had been picked up manageless near the Great Rips, and brought into Edgartun, Mass. The captain and crew were all down sick with the fever, and not one able to attend to the navigation of the vessel.

It is said that malignant cholera has recently made its appearance opposite St. Josephs, Missouri.

A dispatch of the 22d from Boston, says:

The Know-Nothings are highly indignant at the failure of the Republican Convention to re-nominate Gardner for Governor. Large meetings were held in this city and Charlestown last evening, at which the nomination of Rockwell was repudiated, and resolutions passed in favor of separate action and the nomination of Gardner. They also elected delegates to the strait-out K N Convention.

An overseer named James was fatally stabbed by a slave, a few days ago, near La Grange, Tenn. The negro was captured, and that night a party of men broke open the calaboose, took him out and hung him. One of the party confessed to the jury of inquest his participation in the affair, and gave the names of the others.

In the Boston municipal court, on the morning of the 22d, two juries which had been out all night with the liquor cases, came in and stated that they could not agree as to the constitutionality of the law. The District Attorney said that they were the strongest cases he had, and moved for a continuance of all the cases to the next term, as there was no prospect of getting a verdict. The court considered it useless to press the matter further and postponed the cases. There has not been a conviction under the new law in Boston.

The brig Young America was sunk in Lake Erie on the morning of the 22d by collision with the brig Black Hawk. She had a cargo of 17,000 bushels of corn. No lives lost.

An affray occurred in Crittenden county, Arkansas, on the 23d, in which James Robinson was shot dead by David Stanley with a double-barreled shot-gun. Stanley surrendered himself to the authorities, and stated that he fired in self-defence.

An address to the people of the United States has been issued by the committee appointed by the late Lexington (Mo.) Convention, denouncing the sending of emigrants to Kansas by societies in the free States, as dangerous and calculated to circumscribe slavery to its present limits, and defeat the true intent of the Nebraska bill. The address also declares that the rejection of Kansas as a slave State would be a gross insult to the South; an assertion that slavery is incompatible with republicanism, and an equivocal step towards disunion. The document is signed by J. A. Napton, late Supreme Judge; Sterling Price, the present Governor of Missouri and Mordecai Oliver, a member of Congress from that State.

A dispatch of the 24th from Burlington, N. J., says:

The Grand Jury for this county have found a bill of indictment for manslaughter against Israel Adams, the engineer of the train on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, which met with the recent calamity in coming in collision with the carriage of Dr. Heinekin. He has been held in $4000 bail.

Jabez Kingdon, the ticket agent at Burlington, has also been indicted for the larceny of a watch belonging to the late Wm. Loveland, who was killed by the collision. A check for $1.00 was given up by Kingdon, when the body of the deceased was identified by Mr. Greene, the partner of Mr. Loveland.

In a discourse recently delivered in Paris, by the Bishop of Strasbourg, he invited all good Catholics to pray for the prompt conversion of the English to the true faith, and of submission to the See of St. Peter, "as the English," he said, "now drunk from a spring from which life eternal does not flow." Afterwards, apostrophizing the Queen of England in person, the preacher called on her to restore to the proper owner, that is to say to the Pope of Rome, the tiara which she unduly wears on her head. The latter request has not yet been complied with.

Among the department news in the Washington Union of the 24th we find the following paragraphs:

Shipwreck of an American Schooner—Extract of a letter from the acting consul of the United States at Turk's Island, dated the 1st instant:

"I have the honor to announce the shipwreck and loss of the American schooner Cleiro, belonging to Baltimore, Richard Dudley master, which occurred on the 27th ultimo, on Burchis Lookout Reef, off the West Caicos, being bound from New York to Aspinwall, New Granada, with an assorted cargo of provisions etc. the greater portion of which has been saved dry, and brought to this port. It will be sold at an early period for the benefit of all concerned."

The Opening of Three New Ports in the Philippine Islands.—Extract of a letter from the Consul of the United States at Manilla, Philippine Islands, dated the 8th of May last:

"I have the honor to inform you that under date of the 31st of April last, the government of these islands decided to open to foreign commerce three new ports, to be governed by the same rules and regulations that are at present in force in this

"The ports are Sual, in the province of Pangasinan; Ho Ho, in the island of Visayas; and Zamboanga, in the province of Mindanao; and the act took effect on the 1st of May.

We find the following paragraph in the Memphis Evening News, of Monday last:

We have in a private note to the editor from the postmaster at Helena, Ark.—who is a reliable gentleman—that an affray occurred in that place on Saturday last, between Jas M Cleveland, Esq editor of the Star, and Q K Underwood, Esq, editor of the Shield. They fought with pistols and bowies. Mr. Underwood was mortally and Mr. Cleveland dangerously wounded. The difficulty grew out of a newspaper controversy. When the note was written Mr. U was thought to be dying. We have no further particulars.

The News of the following day states that it had been hoaxed, and that no difficulty of a personal nature existed between Messrs. Cleveland and Underwood, while the Eagle and Inquirer, of the same date, comes out with a long editorial pathetically lamenting the unfortunate affair.

The Oceanic House on Coney Island was destroyed by fire on the night of the 23d. The loss was very heavy.

Dean and Montgomery, who had been confined in the Tombs since the affray at the St Nicholas Hotel, New York, in which the former stabbed Capt. Wright, were admitted to bail on the 23d, on the strength of the physician's certificate that the captain was out of danger.

During the term of the New York Court of General Sessions which closed on the 22d, the grand jury found three bills of indictment against aldermen, three against councilmen, and two against police justices, all for malfeasance in office.

An extensive planing mill on Mullanphy street, St. Louis, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 23d. Loss estimated at $25 000.

"VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE!"—The Red Republicans of this city, says the New York Express, of the 24th, celebrated on Saturday the anniversary of the French Republic of 1792. The speeches and addresses, of course, were of the usual head-over-heels revolutionary sort—with a strong sprinkling of Socialism and Fourierism. A good deal was said about the rights of man, the "solidarity of the peoples," and that grand *republique universelle*, which is always a coming but somehow never does come. Liberal libations of lager beer were offered to the toast: "*Il a mort le tous les tyrans!*" while the inevitable George Saunders delighted the people with a vehement declamation that he was for the Guillotine, and would, if he could, work it by steam. Truculent George!

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—We again call attention to the advertisement in another column, of the sole agents for the sale of this celebrated paint. The peculiar properties justly claimed by the company for their paints, are sufficient to induce every one desirous of studying their own interest, to use this article. The recent discoveries of other mineral substances being sold as the genuine, have had the effect of leading to an investigation, and we are pleased to state that a continued increasing demand, both from planters and for city consumption, has been the result. We have yet to know of a single disappointment where the genuine Bridgewater has been used; and to secure the genuine, it is only necessary to exercise the precaution of ordering direct of the legally appointed agents, G. C. Bogert & Co., 72 Camp street, or to instruct correspondents to procure it only from them. This is the proper way, and then there can be no disappointment.

GEN. SCOTT AND THE SECRETARY OF WAR.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times gives the following account of a sharp correspondence going on between Secretary Davis and General Scott:

It seems that some months since General Scott gave General Hitchcock, who has long been an intimate personal friend, leave of absence for six months. The Secretary of War immediately wrote to General Scott, demanding his reasons for this act of favoritism to Gen Hitchcock, and at the same time *countermanded* the General's order granting leave of absence.

General Scott replied that he had granted the leave of absence because he had the right to do it, and was convinced of his propriety; that he was no responsible to the Secretary of War for his action in such cases; and that he would be obliged to him if he would hereafter, in any official communications he might have occasion to address him, write in the name of the President of the United States, as he was the only official superior whom he acknowledged. The General's letter was quite as sharp as the Secretary's.

Secretary Davis, in reply, entered into a very elaborate and detailed exposition of all the alleged breaches of order and violations of propriety committed by Gen. Scott during his whole military career! His letter is very long and filled with the severest criticism of the General's conduct.

Telegraphed to the Daily Crescent.

The Fall of Sebastopol.

BY THE SOUTHERN LINE.

HALIFAX, September 27.—Further intelligence by the America confirms the statement that the forts on the North side of Sebastopol are still held by the Russians, who, it is believed, will defend them to the last extremity.

The accounts represent it as extremely doubtful whether the Allies can hold the South side while the Russians hold the Northern forts.

The reported retreat of the Russians into the open country was entirely discredited.

THE INFLUENCE OF IMMIGRATION UPON THE PUBLIC LANDS.—Charley Fontaine the American candidate for Governor of Mississippi, is deserving success by the gallant manner in which he is conducting the canvass. His speeches are able and fortified with facts which ought to convince the mind, while his eloquence should captivate the heart. He is, in all the elements of greatness, the superior of McRae. In his recent speech at Coffeeville, Mr. Fontaine used an argument to show that unless our present system of immigration is modified, the poorer classes of our native citizens—the young heirs of the government—will, in a few years, be reduced to serfs and slaves of the opulent. We reproduce the idea in the hope that it will find a "lodgment" in the public mind everywhere. The United States is the great landholder of the nation. She has millions of acres, which are now offered at such prices as to place them within the easy reach of all. Every citizen, however limited his means, can now have his own house—live beneath his own roof, and claim his humble cottage as his castle—and cultivate his own grain, and fruits, and flowers. But, by our present system of immigration, which annually throws upon our shores 500.000 foreigners, to be added to the five millions already here, this land now owned by the government, and offered, some at 25 and 50 cents, and some at $1 25 per acre, will soon be taken up by them and the rich capitalists of the country. The consequence will inevitably follow that lands will go up to, $5, $10, or $20 per acre, as they have done from this cause in Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, and other Western States; thus placing them beyond the reach of the poor, who, not being able to purchase lands must become the renters and tenants of the rich, and on their own terms; a condition which every citizen should shun as he would shun war or pestilence.

These facts need no enforcement. They commend themselves to the serious consideration of every American citizen. We already see the effect of the working of the naturalization laws in the large Western States. A stream of foreign immigration

"Like which the populous North
Poured never from her frozen loins, to pass
Rhene or the Danaw, when her barbarous sons
Came like a deluge on the South, and spread
Beneath Gibralter to the Lybian sands"—

a tireless and rampant multitude—made up mainly of fanatics of every grade and character, who quit their country for their country's good—have taken possession of large tracts of the public domain, and control the destiny even now of the boundless West. The States in that quarter present the strange and altogether unnatural spectacle of being controlled by men whose hearts and loves and undying memories are in Europe—men whose ideas and fancies are unchangeably European. The abrasion of mind cannot harmonize the antipathy of ideas and affection that exists between natives of different countries. The human heart returns for solace and gives its fervid love to the home which recalls our childhood. *Natura expellas furca, tamen usque recurret.* It is the nature of man to bestow his best love upon his birthplace; and nature may be turned out of doors with violence, BUT SHE WILL STILL RETURN. [Memphis Eagle and Enquirer.

LETTER FROM ALBERT PIKE.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug 27, 1855.

Gentlemen—It would afford me great pleasure to attend the ratification meeting in your place (Jacksonport, Arkansas) on Saturday next, but unfortunately the Chancery Court, which I am compelled to attend, renders it impossible.

I should cheerfully make any ordinary sacrifice, in furtherance of so noble a cause as that of the great Native American Union. I regard it as the last and only hope of the South, and of the Union. If the American people cannot find that, in the present great American movement, which will induce them to forego their bickerings upon the subject of slavery, we may not hope ever again to see a national party. Experience has shown us that the old parties were powerless to control their allies in the North, and unless the American feeling there overpowers all others, can carry with it the doctrine of non-interference hereafter in Congress, in any possible shape with the subject of slavery, no platform, just to the South and true to the Constitution, will ever be successful, no matter by what party adopted.

The administration party of the South are still enabled to hold together, to a considerable extent, the masses of their friends, by protesting that they will, in their National Convention, make a better platform on the slavery question than the American party has made, and in some states, by professing to be in favor of a change in the naturalization laws. They can make no such National platform; if they did they would get not a single State North of Mason and Dixon's line; not a soft-shell Democrat in New York; and if they do not, they cannot, after their unwise and sectional assaults upon our platform, and the promises to their deluded honest adherents, carry a State in the South. The man whom they look to chiefly in New York, most likely to be selected by them as their candidate for the Presidency, Daniel S. Dickenson, expressly approves the 12th article of our platform, and in the clearest and most distinct language says that it is on the ground which he always stood.

Our opponents can and does as little move to amend the naturalization laws. They cannot afford to risk the loss of the foreign vote.

They may hold their ground in the South until the National Convention meets; but then, if I am not mistaken, they will be compelled to take such a course as will entirely vindicate us, and sweep them out of the path of the American party forever.

The American party was not formed for the purpose of making another political party. It desired to supersede them both, by uniting all native born patriots in one great National party, with a National creed. It established no organs, it made no war. Its doors were as wide open to one class as another, and no war has been made upon it only by those who fear to be compelled to some other mode of making a living than that of holding office.

The American party will be found strong enough for the mission it has to fulfill; it will vindicate the right of the sons of the soil to rule the soil, and it will administer a terrible rebuke to those whose shouts of exultation, even in spilling blood of a score of unarmed American citizens, on American soil, by foreigners safe within the walls of their house—yet tinging on the air, nerving every true American heart to the task that lies before it. Let those love foreigners who will. We will be just to them, and even generous; we will oppose their influence politically, but in no other way. We seek to deprive them of no rights, we withdraw from them any privileges which the law gives them. But we are resolved that we, like every other people on earth, ought to govern our own country; and for me, as I feel that I love my mother, on whose breast I lay in infancy, better than any adopted child could do, and with a feeling totally different in kind, instinctive, holy, implanted in the heart by divinity, so I feel and know that I love my country better than any foreigner can do, and with a different love. If our antagonists could satisfy every American heart that it does not, cannot, ought not to love the country of its birth better than a foreigner can, and that the love of a foreigner for this land may well be the measure of the love of a native, there would be no longer any American patriotism, no longer any nationality. We seek to deprive them of no rights, nor