

Our Country
and our People
"FOREVER PLANT THAT STANDARD SHEET."
The South-Western
BY L. DILLARD & Co.
Office: Corner of Texas and Edwards streets,
OPPOSITE HITCHCOCK'S LIVERY STABLE.
SURREPORT:
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1855.

DEMOCRATIC OFFICE-HOLDERS AND THE PUBLIC MOVER.—We ask the attention of tax payers to the following authenticated statement of the manner in which the present democratic office-holders of Louisiana, have squandered and misappropriated the public property entrusted to their care. It will be seen that, according to the official reports, it cost the State of Louisiana three hundred thousand dollars to sell three hundred and twenty thousand dollars worth of swamp land! Of course, the \$300,000 passed into the pockets of the state office-holders. Will Mr. Sigur and other officials explain the whole transaction for the public benefit? Will the anti-American and office-holders organs tell the people what became of these three hundred thousand dollars? The hon. Chas. Gayarre, in his address to the people of the State, alluding to the gross frauds and corruptions that have of late been perpetrated on the people of Louisiana, says:

"Such things cannot be," exclaims the public; "there may be slight deviations from honesty, but these misdeeds are distorted by the prejudice, or magnified by the intemperance of party zeal, or by the heresies of defeated opposition." Is it, in fact, to be believed that the sale of the swamp lands in the State (donated to Louisiana), which, it is said, amount to \$820,000, was attended with an expenditure of \$300,000 or thereabouts? Is it to be believed, that the last legislature appropriated a sum of more than \$300,000 for publications, of which many were useless, and which were voted for, merely because they would serve as a pretext to pump the treasury? Can the report be true, that although according to the declarations of our best and most respectable printers, the same amount of money might have been done for one-fourth of the proposed remuneration, the legislature persisted in giving a favorite [Louisiana Courier] with this surplus of liberality?"

Yet, according to the official journals of the last legislature, all these things are true; and Mr. Gayarre proves that all the money, but a small moiety, derived from the swamp lands has been pocketed or squandered by the office-holders and their favorites. Let the tax-payers ponder over this, and then tell us whether these self-styled democratic office-holders are worthy of being again entrusted with the public property.

Mr. Gayarre has been for the last 25 years the most prominent and talented democrat to be found among the creoles of Louisiana. He was elected by a democratic legislature to represent this State in the United States senate in 1835, and was secretary of state under governors Isaac Johnson and Walker. Of course, he must be high authority with the democracy.

AS ANTI-AMERICAN NOMINEE'S OPINION.—We have on previous occasions alluded to the political career of the hon. Miles Taylor, the anti-American nominee for congress in the 2d district, and have produced unimpeachable evidence of his uniform hostility to foreigners and naturalized citizens. Below we give a letter, on the same subject, from Judge J. M. Elam, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of Baton Rouge, and whose veracity, honor and integrity are on all hands impeachable.

"Baton Rouge, Sept. 23, 1855.—Hon. Miles Taylor:—Sir, as you are a candidate for congress and your zeal and opposition to the American party much commended by the anti-American press, I take the liberty of calling your attention to some views adversely expressed in a conversation held with myself and two other gentlemen in this city. To refresh your memory, it was on our way to attend court in the parish of West Baton Rouge, whilst seated at the corner of Church and Water streets, awaiting the ferry boat from the opposite side of the river, in April of this year, 1855. The subject of the conversation was the corrupting influence of the foreign vote, or the effort resorted to, for obtaining the vote of the foreigners in the city of New Orleans. You were understood by myself, and the gentlemen present, to say, without qualification, that if something was not done, and done speedily, to nullify the bulk of votes from the corrupting influence of the vote of foreigners, American liberty would be lost, adding that nothing could save it at this time, but the conservative vote given in the rural districts. You further said, that notwithstanding it was a sentiment opposed to the avowed principles of the democratic party with which you had acted, you were free to confess, that American liberty would be better preserved by restricting the elective franchise to the freeholder; that none but the man who had identified himself with a community by an ownership of the soil, should be allowed to vote. One of the gentlemen present at that time was not present, neither is now, a member of the American party, but he fully concurred with your opinion; so did all present, and all concluded that if you was not a member of the American party, you was one in sentiment, so far at least as it concerns the vote of foreigners."

"I offer, sir, no apology for addressing you this letter through the columns of the Crescent. The crisis to which we are approaching is pregnant with mighty results, and it is fitting that the voter should know who he is voting for. I am, dear sir, your obedient servant, J. M. ELAM."

The above may be taken as a fair exposé of the real principles of Mr. Taylor.

"S. R." writing from Baton Rouge to the Picayune, says the political excitement waxeth hot; both parties have full tickets in the field, and the wrangling, betting and quarrelling, if it increases as the 5th November approaches, will be anything but agreeable to a man of weak nerves. The Americans claim this parish, (E. Baton Rouge,) by from 200 to 400 votes majority, and the anti allow them 25 to 50 majority. One thing is certain—Pond, for congress, and Sullivan, for superintendent of education, will receive between three and five hundred majority in East and West Baton Rouge, and the balance of the State ticket a less majority. The above gentlemen have very unpopular competitors, and will probably lead the ticket in the Florida parishes. Bard's speech at St. Francisville, in which he declaimed against the people of the north, himself being a northerner, had accused the mercantile fraternity of New Orleans of being thoroughly tainted with abolitionism, is having the desired effect, and he will be scratched from many an anti ticket in November. The American parol tickets, being composed of popular men, will succeed in both East and West Baton Rouge.

The authorities of New Orleans are enforcing the law in respect to carrying concealed weapons. On the 7th inst., S. F. Wilson was sent before the criminal court, on the charge of carrying on his person two loaded pistols.

Our former fellow-citizen, passed midshipman John D. Raiter, owing to the changes made by the navy board, in creating a retired list, has been promoted to a lieutenant.

A great mass meeting of the Americans was held a few days since at Knoxville, Tennessee, which was addressed by the hon. John Bell. He spoke for more than two hours, and the Register speaks in glowing terms of his speech.

THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.—The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer devotes a long leader to the subject of our neutrality laws, in the course of which it says that, the relations of Mr. Crampton, the British minister, with our government have been peculiar ever since the discovery of the enlistments for the foreign legion in the United States, and that the affair is now approaching a crisis. The British ambassador in respect to such matters. If he has employed agents to violate our neutrality laws, they can be reached by legal process. The government trials that have recently taken place in Philadelphia, elicited circumstances which appear to identify Mr. Crampton with the transactions for the accused were arraigned. A deliberate infraction of our laws by the diplomatic representatives of foreign nations, through the acts of subordinate agents, would be justly regarded as an offence against the sovereignty and dignity of the country. It is stated that one of the Philadelphia cases resulted in the conviction of the accused. This fact is important, because now president Pierce will be required to act upon representations which have been made to him in respect to Mr. Crampton's agency in the management of the enterprise. It is suggested that the president will feel obliged to notify the minister of the termination of his relations with this government. But we doubt whether president Pierce will master up courage to do so—he is no stickler for national etiquette. The dismissal of a minister is an extreme measure, which has occurred but three times in our history. The first was the case of Genet, whose official recognition was cancelled by president Washington. The cause was a virtual appeal to the democracy (then as now composed of anti-Americans) or the French party against Washington and the government of the United States. Genet married a daughter of general Clinton, and settled in New York, where he died. He was a furious red republican of the most sanguinary type; but not a Robespierriest. The next case was that of Mr. Jackson, who succeeded the hon. Mr. Erskine, in 1809. Mr. Erskine, son of the celebrated Scotch advocate, had married an American lady, and was suspected by Canning, then the British foreign secretary, of too great partiality for his wife's countrymen. He had made a treaty with Mr. Madison on the subject of the embargo, paper blockades, and the firing into the Chesapeake. Canning disapproved of the treaty, and recalled Erskine on the ground that he had exceeded his authority. Canning also intimated that president Madison and secretary Monroe knew that Erskine had no authority to make the concessions contained in that treaty. This intimation was conveyed to Mr. Monroe, secretary of state, in an official dispatch, by Mr. Jackson. It was officially denied and the charge indignantly repelled by Mr. Monroe. The intimation was repeated in a subsequent communication, which induced president Madison to immediately dismiss Mr. Jackson, the British minister. The last case—the dismissal of Mr. Pousin, six years ago, by president Taylor and secretary Clayton—is remembered by most newspaper readers. We hope in a few days to record the official dismissal of Mr. Crampton, if he has in any way, directly or indirectly, transgressed the neutrality laws. We have already too much "foreign influence" at work in our government, and are not inclined to see our laws trampled under foot by European ambassadors.

Since the above was in type we have dispatches from Washington to the 10th inst., which state president Pierce has sent a request to the British government, demanding the recall of the British minister, in consequence of the connexion which it has been proved he had with emigrating recruits in the United States to serve in the allied army in the Crimea. Why did not the president promptly dismiss Mr. Crampton? Why should he patiently wait for the British government to recall him? It is, also, reported that Mr. Buchanan, our minister to Great Britain, has been instructed by secretary Marcy to intimate to her majesty's government that the Monroe doctrine will be strictly enforced by the United States, particularly with reference to the Dominican republic in the island of St. Domingo, to Greytown, to Cuba, and to the bay of Islands. We trust that our government will stand up to this position.

The New Orleans papers state that a placard is posted throughout the city, calling upon all the French, English, Scotch, Irish, Sardinians, Turks, Spaniards, and natives of other nations who sympathize with the allies in their present struggle with Russia, to subscribe for the purpose of celebrating in an appropriate manner, at an early day, the late heroic achievement of the allied army, in the taking of Sebastopol. The Bays says that, "about fifty persons are canvassing the city with subscription lists, and considerable money has already been raised." It does not speak well for the modesty of those foreigners residing in the United States, and who sympathize with England, France, Spain and Turkey, to find them attempting to get up a demonstration of public joy and a jubilee over the defeat and misfortunes of one of the oldest and most faithful friends of America. This demonstration is particularly inappropriate at the present time, when there is a probability of an open rupture between the United States and Great Britain, France and Spain.

AS IT SHOULD BE.—The Savannah Georgian says that, the election yesterday, from the opening of the polls to their close, was distinguished for the utmost quiet and good order. The admirable arrangements previously made and the general determination manifested to aid in carrying them out, in spirit as well as letter, deserve the highest commendation. On every side, indeed, and on occasions well calculated to excite, the best feelings prevailed throughout. The contest was, indeed, one of principle purely, personal preference having little to do with it, and as the question was one upon which almost every voter had a decided opinion, all he had to do was to express it quietly and silently at the ballot-box. It was a commentary upon our free institutions well calculated to make a deep and lasting impression. We hope the example of Savannah will be followed by all other cities. It is the way in which freemen should ever conduct themselves at the polls.

The Savannah Georgian expresses the opinion that general Johnson, is re-elected by from 6000 to 8000 majority.

The steamers on the Mississippi, bound from St. Louis to New Orleans, report having encountered a heavy storm of snow and hail on the night of the 5th inst.

From the Caddo Gazette, Sept. 16, 1854. ANTI-TAX PROCEEDINGS.—We publish to-day on the first page, the proceedings of the anti-railroad tax meetings held at Blossom Hill and Summer Grove. They were brought in last week, but too late for publication, and presume they wind up the series.

We think, with one of our anti-tax friends, with whom we have conversed, that some of the resolutions, especially those adopted at Summer Grove, are altogether too dictatorial. The gentlemen might have contented themselves with the declaration of hostility to the law imposing the tax, and their determination to resist it, in which they could do if they see proper, but we must say that describing action for the police jury they do not seem to us to be seen that at Summer Grove the resolution pledging the appropriation of their own means to defray the expenses of litigation, was cautiously omitted. Here is a hiatus in the concert at once. When men talk of using their own means to resist the enforcement of what they deem an unjust law, we glory in their spirit, if they do not embrace their cause.

ANTI-RAILROAD MEETING.—At a meeting held by a portion of the citizens of Caddo, at Summer Grove, in Ward No. five, (5) for the purpose of forming an organized opposition to the collection of the so called tax of \$100,000, subscribed to the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas railroad, by the police jury of said parish, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted. The meeting was opened, by Dr. Flournoy, father, duly elected president of the meeting and Wm. White to act as secretary of the meeting. The president explained the object of the meeting in a few pertinent remarks, after which, on motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting: Angus Nicholson, Roderick Nicholson, Shadrach McCall, Edward Grambles, William Flanagan.

Resolved 1. That it was highly improper in the president of the police jury of this parish, to have levied a tax of \$100,000, in violation of the laws of the State, and in violation of the rights of the citizens of this parish, to be free from taxation for internal improvements, and who continues in favor of the collection of this so called railroad tax.

Resolved 2. That we will interpose, and use all the means within our reach to prevent the collection of a tax so odious, burdensome and unjust.

Resolved 3. That we will unite with our fellow citizens of other portions of the parish in opposing the collection of said tax, by all the means known to honorable men.

Resolved 4. That we request our fellow-citizens in other portions of the parish to meetings expressive of their views, and to unite with us, and appoint some suitable person or persons to act in conjunction with those appointed by this meeting in managing a legal opposition should it become necessary, and further we heartily approve of the proceedings had by the citizens of Ward No. 7, on the 21st of July last.

Resolved 5. That R. T. Noel, and B. R. Lott, no man for office from the highest to the lowest who is in favor of taxation for internal improvements, and who continues in favor of the collection of this so called railroad tax.

Resolved 6. That the hon. J. M. Ford be earnestly and respectfully requested to resign his office as collector of this parish tax, and to resign our firm opinion and confident belief, that by so doing he will better subserve his private interest, as well as show a more decent regard for the opinion of others.

Resolved 7. That those approving of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, sign their names to the same.

Resolved 8. That the police jury of this ward be instructed, whenever an attempt shall be made to collect this railroad tax, to cause an injunction to be sued out, to prevent the collection of said tax, and to take such other measures as may be necessary, by employing counsel of the first grade to represent the interest of this parish before the supreme court, in this respect.

Resolved 9. That whenever the police jury may deem it necessary to employ counsel to defend the interests of this parish before the supreme court, that it is the opinion of this meeting, they give the most ample compensation to obtain the best counsel in the State.

Resolved 10. That we do not intend to pay this present railroad tax. All persons that have not signed in their wards, are requested to sign here.

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act of Mr. White raised the indignation of the people, public meetings were held in almost every ward in the parish, where resolutions were passed against the payment of the tax by the people, unless compelled by law. They also pledged themselves not to vote for or support any person for office, who was in favor of the tax. At the Summer Grove meeting, doctor Flournoy presided as president, and Mr. White was severely censured for doing that which he was required to perform by the police jury and was in accordance with his own view of what was for the interest of the parish. (See article above copied from the Caddo Gazette.) Doctor Flournoy's opposition to the tax grows stronger. He says, "you can never build the railroad unless the company will relinquish the tax. Then the people would voluntarily subscribe, without being forced to do so." Matters drag on heavily for the road. At last a rich Georgia company take the contract to build and equip the road from the Mississippi to the east bank of Red River, and deliver it to the company in December, 1860; they receiving all the revenues of the entire road, even completed in twelve months from signing the contract, as their payment. It is unnecessary to say that Louisiana have expressed their indignation in the most open and energetic terms, that this is the only prompt, peaceful and decisive mode open to us for repressing the insolent and injurious aggressions of those powers. James, of Rhode Island, and Toucy, of Connecticut, are reported to have expressed the same, and it is known that Douglas, of Illinois, and his party have long advocated this as a "national necessity of self defense." These, besides two-thirds of the southern and western democratic members, and the independent press in almost solid phalanx, will be a force that will bring the neutrality question strongly before the next congress.

The Paris Debate, of the 14th ult., contains the following notes on the present occupation of the allied army, from the pen of col. St. Ange: "It has been asked if Sebastopol is tenable, so long as the Russian remain masters of all the forts on the north side, which line the sea in front of the town? Undoubtedly, it may be held in spite of this. It is true that the occupation of the north by the Russians prevents our entering the roadstead and the port. What need we of them, when we already possess excellent harbors? Have our fleets already passed the winter without incurring any danger in these waters? It has also been asked if the allies will have to undertake, now or later, the siege of the forts on the north side? There appears no absolute necessity for so doing. The forts of the north side can neither prevent our occupation of Sebastopol, nor can they thwart our operations in the interior of the Crimea, on account of their eccentric situation. We should not be surprised at their being blown up so soon as the Russian army is compelled to retreat from the neighborhood of Sebastopol. For the present the allied army holds its strong position upon the occupation of the town shall have been properly arranged, and its chief defence thoroughly repaired. It does not appear to have anything else to do at present. The Russian army, for its part, occupies the excellent positions of Mackenzie's strongly entrenched and lined with redoubts like our own. The Russians will probably continue in observation before us within their strong positions until the allied army gives signs of some movement."

ALLUING TO THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL, the London World contends in order to complete the triumph, the Russian army must be absolutely crushed in the field, and every source of supply, whether from the north or the east completely cut off. The editor asks, what is to prevent the allies from landing with from fifty to sixty thousand men in Eupatoria, and commencing from that basis a new series of operations? The Russians would, in the end, be compelled to a general battle, and be driven into that barren steppe of ninety miles, between Simpheropol and Perekop, where his defeated and dispirited army, encumbered with its wounded, and without shelter, perishes by thousands of starvation and fatigue.

The London papers contain a list of 56 English officers killed, 17 dangerously, 54 severely and 37 slightly wounded, besides two severely contused, and one missing, at the fall of the south side of Sebastopol. The names of the killed are: lieutenant colonels Patten, Cuddy and Hancock, major Welfield, captains Stevenson, Evers, Lockhart, Rochford, Cox, Parker, Gronan, Preston, Hutton and Hammond, lieutenants Blikissin, Wright, Sommerville, Colt, Dwyer, Donovan, Swift, Wilmer, M. Greer and Ridd, ensigns Deane, and deputy assistant commissary Hayter. Eighty-two other colonels, five majors, seventeen captains, and thirty-seven lieutenants are among the dangerously or severely wounded.

A letter from Paris to the New York Herald says: "It is rumored that Louis Napoleon desires to put his cousin, Lucien Murat—a few years ago a planter in Florida—on the throne of Naples. Murat is a good natured person, but his mind is very narrow. He has however, one great advantage to back him, which no king of Europe can boast of, he has a yankee wife, and she is not only a handsome woman still, but has intellect, energy and decision enough to keep her husband on the throne without the aid of a police. What a novelty! A genuine yankee lady transferred into a regular queen, and a queen of Naples too, the loveliest spot in the world—not more famous for its Vesuvius and Pompeii than for its unrivaled macaroni and soup. This may lead if she gets there, to the final solution of an inextinguishable Italian problem—by making her late Mrs. Murat, late of Florida, and now a princess at Paris, queen of Naples and empress of Italy, we may see, at last, this beautiful land restored to content and harmony, for the republican party would be satisfied to see a yankee in power, whilst the royalists would make no objection as long as she was an empress."

The Jefferson Herald says that it learns from a "reliable source that all of the streams above are overflowing. Salt water out of its banks, and Red River is rising rapidly." The Herald's news has not been confirmed as far as this point. The St. Louis Republican, of the 30th ult., reports a heavy rise in the upper Mississippi, Missouri, and all their tributaries, and advises the speedy removal of wood, etc., from the banks of the Mississippi, as it anticipates a general overflow.

There appears to be no doubt of the failure of the grain crops in Europe, therefore, as a natural consequence, breadstuffs will be high in the United States during the present season.—The London Shipping Gazette, of the 14th ult., says, at the close of its article on the grain trade: "All eyes are now directed towards America. Twelve French buyers went out by last week's steamer, and large orders have gone from England for breadstuffs, so that we shall soon know whether the boasting accounts of their crops can be substantiated."

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An extract from the Austin Times states, that capt. Callahan with 111 rangers crossed the Rio Grande at Eagle Pass on the 2nd inst., and on the 3rd came up with 700 Indians, under the command of Wild Cat. A battle ensued, in which the Indians were defeated, with a loss of 700 warriors. The Rangers had 4 killed, and 7 wounded.

The president has appointed George W. Hopkins, of Virginia, chief justice of the United States circuit court for the district of Columbia, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Cranch. Judge Hopkins is now a judge of Virginia, and formerly was a member of congress, and charged to Portugal under president Polk's administration.

A letter from Washington to the New York Sun, dated October 4th, says: "The last week has witnessed the most important and conclusive series of cabinet meetings that have ever been held since Frank Pierce made his inaugural speech. "For once the cabinet is united, that is to say, nearly united as the over-prudent Marcy, the over-daring Davis, and the over-sensible Cushing ever have been in opinion and policy. "These three men (with Guthrie when the measure interests him) are the government, and they have decided unanimously that British double dealing is no longer to be tolerated, that British interference with American affairs must be checked, and that the British violation of our neutrality laws must be atoned for, or our neutrality laws must be suspended with regard to England.

"No less than eight senators have written to the president, insisting that it is the duty of the United States to present this alternative to France, England and Spain—prompt reparation for the heaped up tale of wrongs to our people and insults to our flag, or the abolition of the neutrality laws in the case of those three powers. "The friends of the Indiana, Rusk of Texas, and Sibley of Louisiana have expressed their indignation in the most open and energetic terms, that this is the only prompt, peaceful and decisive mode open to us for repressing the insolent and injurious aggressions of those powers. James, of Rhode Island, and Toucy, of Connecticut, are reported to have expressed the same, and it is known that Douglas, of Illinois, and his party have long advocated this as a "national necessity of self defense." These, besides two-thirds of the southern and western democratic members, and the independent press in almost solid phalanx, will be a force that will bring the neutrality question strongly before the next congress.

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General Intelligence.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10th.—The democrats of this city, the municipal election by a majority of 1000 over that given for the republicans, the festive and the returns of the vote throughout the State, show the triumph of the democratic party.
Arnold Plummer, of Vassar county, is elected.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—We have dispatched nearly all places in Ohio; but the State has lost one democratic.
LOUISIANA, Oct. 10th.—Private dispatches from the State, regarding the democratic State election of 15th inst. is as follows:
Pennsylvania has gone democratic by a majority of twenty thousand.
The result of the election in Ohio is decidedly in Hamilton county the democratic majority is thousands.

LOUISIANA, Oct. 11th.—The election of Chase as governor of Ohio is considered by the democrats of the American people.
The result of the election in Baltimore, the democratic party elected eight congressmen and the democrats twelve.
We have dispatched here to-day, giving particulars of the Indiana election. They show that the State has probably gone democratic. The result of that party thus far are considerable. The election for mayor and aldermen of Nashville took place on the 10th inst. The American ticket chosen by a majority of three hundred and seventy seven votes.
NEW YORK, Oct. 12th.—The soft-shell crabs, heretofore a delicacy, are becoming scarce. It may now be a good deal of rioting and striking took place in the 13th ward, one man was dangerously wounded and several persons wounded with clubs. Both ward the rioters broke down the doors and windows of the houses in which the riot was being held, and the inspectors were obliged to fire several lives. A disturbance also occurred in the 16th ward.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10th.—It is stated here on good authority that Mr. Crampton, the British minister, anticipates his recall by the government, in consequence of his having been in accordance with the demand made by the president, that all the parties were democratic.
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