

DUNN & GREEN, Editors and Proprietors.

CLINTON, LOUISIANA:

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1855.

Native American State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR.

CHARLES DERBIGNY, Of Jefferson.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

LOUIS TEXADA, Of Rapides.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

ROBERT J. BEALE, Of East Baton Rouge.

FOR STATE TREASURER.

J. V. DURALDE, Of West Baton Rouge.

FOR AUDITOR.

WALTER ROSSMAN, Of Claiborne.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

RANDALL HUNT, Of Orleans.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC EDUCATION.

O. D. STILLMAN, Of Ouachita.

We have not yet received the full returns of the Judicial election; but every subsequent report only confirms Judge Merrick's election.

We announce the name of John M. Roberts, Esq., as a candidate for the office of District Attorney. Comments upon the character and qualifications of this gentleman are unnecessary. Our readers know him well.

A negro belonging to Mr. C. M. Smith was tried last Monday for killing another negro belonging to Mr. Smith, and was sent to the penitentiary for life.

Those who would indulge in the luxury of a delicious glass of Soda water can have their wants supplied by calling at Dr. Beecher's drug store. The Dr. is always on hand with a good supply of this refreshing beverage.

Our friend Stevenson of the Clinton and Port Hudson Railroad has our thanks for late city papers.

We congratulate our citizens in the purchase through Mr. Stevenson, of a Fire Engine and Hose apparatus for the town of Clinton. The Engine is at Port Hudson and will be brought by railroad this evening.

Our exchanges are teeming with reports of large and enthusiastic meetings being held in nearly every quarter of the Union to indorse the Philadelphia platform. The work goes bravely on and we have naught to fear as to the result in 1856.

The American Sentinel has again changed its coat and its editor. J. J. Jones will, in future, conduct it and its politics are anti-Native American. Its new name is "The True Southerner." Our kindest feelings the editor has for his success, but with his cause we hold no sympathy.

The June number of Blackwood's Magazine lies on our table. The publishers have our most cordial thanks for such a rich treat. This is one of the best Quarterlies that can be had; and the price paid for subscription to it will be paid back fourfold to him who will diligently read its articles.

Mr. Simeon Hatcher has presented us with some cotton bolls from his plantation almost entirely consumed by the rot. This is a most destructive disease on the cotton plant and making its appearance so early, is likely, if it is universal, to shorten the crop very materially.

Sunday School Celebration.

The Sunday School celebration last Saturday in which all the religious denominations of the town joined, was a very fine affair, and passed off with much eclat. The morning looked quite unfavorable, but towards ten o'clock the clouds cleared away and the day proved a fine one for the festivities.

The procession, composed of some hundred and sixty Sabbath school scholars with their friends and patrons formed on the public square and marched with flying colors and with "Mike and John" at their head to the Methodist church. Thomas Lyons officiated as master of ceremonies. The exercises were opened by prayer by the Rev. Isaac Wall. The declaration of Independence was read in a very clear, distinct and impressive voice by William Pinckney. The music by the choir and band was excellent as usual.

A very chaste and appropriate address was delivered by D. C. Morgan, one of the teachers. This was Mr. Morgan's first effort in public. He had but a short time to prepare a speech to do himself justice. His effort was a good one and much surpassed our expectations. The exercises of the church concluded, the scholars and friends marched in procession down to the site of the dinner table, back of Messrs. Haynes & Ellis' office, where a very inviting repast had been prepared by the Sunday School matrons with all manner of good cheer. All honor to the ladies who are foremost in all good works. Ample justice was done to the edibles, and the young folks in particular enjoyed the festivities as children only can.

All who felt so inclined met after dinner at White's ball room to enjoy the luxury of a dance where this innocent recreation was kept up for several hours. All no doubt departed for their homes wiser and better by the exercises of the day.

Naturalization Laws.

In a previous number of the Patriot, we promised to give the true position of the Native American party on the subject of the Naturalization laws.

It has been stated before that the doctrines of our party while in its infancy, were not properly digested and concentrated; they required to be trimmed of many excrescences which had grown upon the faith, and to be fixed. The general political views of the party have ever been common to all the members, but on some minor points there has existed some difference of opinion—some entertaining more liberal, while others advocated more ultra doctrines. The position of the latter is owing, no doubt, to their overanxiety to remedy at once the evils which they sought to redress.

That the present term of probation to the foreigner is too short—that it should be extended, is the position maintained by our party—and it is one which we think cannot be successfully combated by the opposition.

There were those party members and those journalists in our ranks, in the early history of our organization, who held that the naturalization laws should be wholly repealed. This idea is one which is evidently impracticable and decidedly ultra. Ultra because the remedy they proposed was more than commensurate with the disease to be cured—going far beyond it—and impracticable because it could not be carried into effect, and if it could, consequences would result from the operation of this extreme remedy which would be by no means desirable.

The platform framed by the Philadelphia Convention, however, has settled all these differences of opinion—the pruning knife has faithfully done its work—the party has been placed upon its own proper ground, and now the codification of our party views are complete.

The position of the Order on the subject of the Naturalization laws is, that these laws shall only be modified; not wholly repealed. This has ever been the doctrine held by the masses of our Order—developed the first opportunity that offered itself; and it was only the ultraists who would go so far as to exclude the foreigner entirely from any participation in the affairs of our Government.

We do not understand it to be the policy of our party to prohibit the emigration of honest and industrious men to our country. To accomplish such an end would be impossible even was it desirable. Come they will, come they can, and come let them, we say. Our only province is to protect ourselves and our institutions against any injurious influence which might arise from their unrepublican character. We should not arm them when they arrive with those extraordinary powers which, (as a sword in the hands of one unskilled in the science of fencing) they, from not knowing how to use, may turn them against themselves and our institutions. They must be governed until they are sufficiently Americanized to govern themselves. This self-defence on our part is as much due to the foreign population as ourselves, and they derive as much benefit from the good results.

The advantages and protection of our Government we would freely confer upon all who emigrate to our shores, provided they prove themselves worthy of the trust, without distinction of creed or nation. But it is due to ourselves, to our posterity, to the foreigner in our midst, and to the world at large, to lop off some of those licentious exercises of political freedom in which the foreigners have indulged too freely; frequently abusing their trust in the most flagrant manner.

It is quite a mistaken idea in those who think that citizenship is a boon, which any one who may come to our country has a right to ask. It is a blessing which the Government of every country has a right to confer or withhold, as it sees proper; and when it is discovered that an indiscriminate and wholesale bestowal of citizenship is like to prove dangerous to the well being and well administration of the Government, then an end should be put to such a licentious policy.

To exclude the foreigner entirely from all participation in the management of our political affairs, and to give him no opportunity to thoroughly identify himself with our country, is perhaps contrary to that spirit of political hospitality which has hitherto characterized us as a people. The reforms we would make do not call for such an ultra remedy; besides the repeal of the Naturalization laws would have the effect to bring about a distinction of classes amongst us which is not consonant with our notions of equality.

An extension of the term of probation to the foreigner would perhaps, effect to accomplish all that our party desires in regard to this question. All that we ask is that the safeguards around the ballot-box, broken down in many instances shall be repaired and that the law regulating the right of suffrage shall be strictly enforced. The probation to the foreigner should be increased. It should be long enough to wear him thoroughly from the old state of things under which he was bred—long enough to instill into him a knowledge of our customs, our laws and our Government—long enough to imbue him with the true spirit of American Patriotism—long enough in fine to identify him, heart and soul, with us, and to Americanize him in every sense of the term. To accomplish these so desirable and patriotic ends, many advocate the doctrine of twenty-one years stay before the immigrant shall be allowed the privilege of voting.

This, in the opinion of others, is longer perhaps, than may be found necessary, but all agree that the present term is much too short and should be increased at least to some twelve or fifteen years.

Such a term as this even would soon render our condition much better than it is at present. Once in operation, the ratio between the natives and foreigners at the ballot-box would be vastly increased, and in the course of a few years, the foreign population would become so thoroughly diluted with our own people that the traces of this element would scarcely be discernable.

Examination and Exhibition.

The annual examination and exhibition of the Clinton Female Academy, under the management of those able and efficient teachers, Mrs. Wall and Mrs. Dunbar, came off on the 11th and 12th inst., the examination taking place during the days, and the concerts, dialogues and reciting of pieces by the young ladies, in the evenings. Of the examination we are not able to say much, so far as our own knowledge extends, having unfortunately been so situated as to be compelled to forego the pleasure it would have afforded us to have been present during the entire examination on this occasion. We think, however, from what we have heard from those who were interested most, and who attended all the exercises of the school during both days, that all were satisfied fully with the progress of their children in the study of those branches which are to render them useful as well as ornamental members of society. With the concerts we were delighted—not so much with the music, (for it is our unhappy lot not to be able to appreciate the exquisite in that line,) but to see the young ladies of the school regard so kindly and affectionately their teachers—to see happiness and joy beaming from every eye and on every face of that beautiful group assembled on the rostrum—kindled in us emotions of pleasure deeper than those arising from listening to the mere thrummings on the piano. It is said by those of taste, that the music, however, was very fine.

The young ladies won honors and flowers in great abundance in the recitation of their "pieces." The fair authoress, although she has strictly obeyed the injunction to "love, serve and obey," nevertheless feels a strong prejudice in favor of "Woman's Rights."

It can be truly said that we had "a full house;" and this reminds us that the school room occupied by the ladies is too small, not only for their capacities but also for our convenience during concerts.

They should be accommodated to a larger room and greater facilities than they now enjoy, their services, their merits demand it. M.

G. M. MILLER, Esq.—With much pleasure we announce the name of this promising young lawyer of our neighboring Parish, as a candidate for the office of District Attorney at the ensuing election in November next.

To those who know Mr. Miller personally, it is unnecessary to say anything respecting his high moral character, or of his qualifications to discharge the duties of the office to which "a host of friends" would elevate him. He is a graduate of our century college. We have had the pleasure of knowing him well both as a student and as a man of the world. At college he was a universal favorite, noted for his talents, his indefatigable industry and his great firmness of character. Wherever he is known he is esteemed and if elected will make one of the most competent, thorough going officers in our Judicial district.

Georgia Endorses the Philadelphia Platform.

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES:

Resolved 1st, That we ratify and approve of the platform of principles, adopted by the late National Council of the American Party, at Philadelphia.

Resolved 2d, That the American Party unqualifiedly condemns, and will ever endeavor to counteract all efforts, by any sect or party, to bring about a union of Church and State, and utterly disclaims any intention to prescribe a religious test as a qualification for office.

Resolved 3d, That as the naturalization laws have been so long perverted to the basest purposes, by corrupt political demagogues, as to cause the foreign element to grow up to be a dangerous power in our midst, deciding our political contest as it pleases, there exists an imperative necessity for their radical modification, and stricter enforcement.

Resolved 4th, That we re-affirm the Georgia platform of 1850, as indicating the right policy, in the event of the contingencies therein mentioned; and we hereby pledge ourselves to stand by and carry out its principles.

Resolved 5th, That we unqualifiedly condemn the Administration of President Pierce, for the appointment of Foreigners to represent our country abroad, for appointing and retaining Freesoilers in office; and especial do we condemn the President for not removing Gov. Reeder from office, when it was first known that he had used his official station both to enable him to speculate in the Indian Reservations, and to sustain and carry out the views of the Freesoil party of Kansas.

Resolved 6th, That this Council, (while repudiating the policy of allowing, in the future legislation of the country, unqualified foreigners to vote the Territorial, elections,) regards all opposition to the principles of the Nebraska-Kansas Act, in relation to slavery, as hostility to the constitutional rights of the South, and all persons who partake in such opposition as unfit to be recognized as members of the American Party.

Resolved 7th, That we concur in the opinion expressed in the meeting of our fellow citizens of Columbus, held on the 26th day of May, 1855, that "the time has arrived when our fellow citizens should cease from their dissensions, and forget the differences which have separated them; and that a common danger and common enemy should unite us for our common defense and safety;" and that we will cheerfully co-operate with all who may unite with us in the endeavor to accomplish so noble and patriotic an object.

The 8th resolution is one of local interest solely—referring to the management of the State Railroad.

Resolved 9th, That we are in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, whenever it can be accomplished upon fair and honorable grounds, or whenever any European Power shall seek to make it a point from which to assail the rights and institutions of any portion of this country and that we strongly condemn the vacillating policy of the Administration, as calculated, if not designed, to defeat the acquisition of that Island.

An Englishman's Opinion of the American Party.

We publish below a communications from an Englishman, a resident of Montgomery county, Maryland, on the principles of the American party. The author had originally opposed this party, as he admits, and now states the reasons which induced the change, as follows:

At first I supposed that some of the objects of the Know-Nothings were at variance with the Constitution of the country; but after reading attentively both the Constitution and the principles in the American Organ, especially the 10th, I was convinced they were not; and thus the greatest objection I had to Know-Nothingism was at once removed, for no man in his senses will deny that the legislature of any country has a right to pass any law that is constitutional. Now, the Constitution does not say what privileges and rights a foreigner shall have; it merely says what they shall not have, and has left it entirely at the discretion of the legislator to fix the time of probation, &c. But this fact is so plain and so self-evident, its opponents have given up the plea that it is unconstitutional to repeal or modify the naturalization laws, and now ask would it be good policy to do so?

In answer to this question, I would refer them to the 500,000 foreigners that annually come to this country, speaking different languages, brought up under institutions distinct from from each other, and distinct from the institutions of America, professing different religions, educated with different notions, manners, customs, and usages of society, and I would ask if it is not a moral impossibility that there should exist among them such harmony of feeling and such unity of sentiment as is needed to make them good law-makers, or even as good private citizens as native Americans whose love of their country and allegiance of their institutions have grown, and is, indeed, a part of their very nature? As a foreigner, I boldly assert that it is. There is in every man, I care not how much of oppression he may have endured in his native land—how much he may have been downtrodden—how much misery and want he may have suffered—there is that love of country, there is that instinctive fondness and attachment for the place where he first saw the light, that he cannot, under any circumstances, get rid of. Immigration, or perhaps other circumstances, may prevent its further growth, but it cannot and does not destroy it; they may love the land of their adoption, but they cannot look with an eye single to its interests, at least not as can a native; and therefore I say that liberty for which their forefathers paid their lives—those institutions which Americans and well-disposed foreigners so highly value, are safest in the hands of Americans, and in their hands I would rather they should remain. Imagine the reins of government in the hands of such men as Soule, Kossuth, John Mitchell, Francis Meagher, and where should we, Americans and foreigners, altogether, go? I don't know, but I, for one, should be for shutting my eyes, that I might not see "my own destruction."

Now, if I understand the subject aright, Americans are unwilling to live under the same laws that they make for foreigners. They only claim the right to make them. That right is indisputable theirs, and let them enjoy it. Well-disposed foreigners will not fail to see the danger of letting foreigners occupy offices, &c. and I am sure will cheerfully bow their heads in submission. Some of them may claim that they have forgotten all about their native land; that they have no love remaining for the place of their birth; that memory never carries them back to that stage whereon they enacted the scenes of their early childhood; that they never, in imagination, wander in its flowery vales, and by its rippling streams; that they never, in imagination, inhale the perfume of its wild flowers and accompany its wild birds in their songs of praise to the God of nature. To such I would say, you are by nature so base, and your sensibilities are so blunted, that you are not fit to be citizens of any country.

Again it is said, the Know-Nothings do the foreigners an injustice. Now, I claim that, in coming to America, I was prompted by motives as good as foreigners generally, and I came expressly for my own benefit. Others do the same, and if they are benefited by coming, let them stay and be contented; and if not, return to the place from whence they came. It is an absurdity to suppose they come here to benefit Americans, for they have no notion of it. It will do very well to talk to school boys about disinterestedness of motive, &c., but facts are stubborn things, and the fact is, that though good foreigners do benefit America by improving the land and increasing its commerce, that is not their motive in coming here, and they are benefited themselves in a greater degree.

Let foreigners look at the number of criminals and paupers, &c., in this country, of foreign birth, and ask themselves what they would do if the case was reversed. For my part, if I had remained in England, and Americans or any other foreigners had come there, filling the jails, the lunatic asylums, and almshouses, and sought to assume the control of government into the bargain, I should do as the Americans have done, and would have shouted as loudly as they do, "Englishmen shall rule England!" How can anything else be expected? Nor can the hopeless condition of foreigners be pleaded in their behalf. It might do it a court of justice, but not at the bar of the nation. Foreigners should not come unless they are prepared to earn an honest livelihood. America has enough to do to take care of her own criminals and her own insane, and to ameliorate the condition of her own poor, and helpless, and infirm. When she has done this—when there is no crime, no poverty, and no insanity within her own borders, she may turn her attention towards the suffering of other nations, but not before.

It has been hinted, that because I am a foreigner and at the same time an advocate of Americanism, that I am ungrateful, selfish, &c. But why, I cannot understand. Five years ago, or nearly so, I left my native land, (not then 19 years of age,) and sought a home in a strange land and among strangers. Long before that the cypress and the yew tree had bowed their heads in silence over the graves of my ancestors! There was not one there with whom I could claim any relationship, not even the most distant. In America I found a home; I live beneath American institutions; I am protected by American laws; the food I eat is the product of American soil; the air that I breathe is the pure and free air of America; that liberty which was won by those who fought and bled in freedom's cause I admire, and desire that it may be perpetuated. I believe the descendants of those who won it are its best guardians, and why then should I not advocate the cause of Americanism? I want no office, I am able and willing to earn my living by my own labor, and all I ask is, that if by industry and perseverance I accumulate property in your midst, you will afford me the protection of your laws, that I may enjoy it in peace.

Now, sir, to conclude this part of the subject I claim that Americans are in reality the best friends of foreigners. Because their objects, if attained, will secure to them the enjoyment of that liberty which distinguishes this from their native land, and to their posterity that which Americans now claim themselves. In the letter sent by the convention that framed the Constitution, to the Congress of America, this passage occurs: "Individuals entering into society must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest." And so should all foreigners who are well disposed, be content to give up a share, that they may secure the most important portion, viz: that real, true and constitutional which secures to them the peaceable enjoyment of their lives, property, and religion, and to the country those institutions beneath the influence of which she has so greatly prospered and advanced in all the arts, sciences, &c., that distinguish civilized from from barbarous nations.

But, to sum up all in a few words, the laws of nature and of justice give to Americans the rights to govern the land of their birth, and the history of America proves that they have the ability. There is an end to the dispute.

Proscription Because of Religion.

This is the cuckoo cry of a great many unthinking, but echoing men against the American Party, which is warring with Papacy not with Catholicism. Papacy, that is allegiance to the Pope of Rome is one thing: Catholicism is altogether another.

What a man thinks of "Confession," "Transubstantiation," "Purgatory," "Nunneries," "Monasteries," is his own business; not ours;—nay, what he thinks of the Pope of Rome is also his business, and not ours;—until he wishes to become an American citizen, and to share with us in the partnership of this Government—when it does become our business to know, whether he, our partner in this Government, owes allegiance to the Roman Potentate, or to the Government of the State of New York, and the United States of America. Partners in Government, thus divided, owing even allegiances to conflicting sovereigns, cannot, it is certain, amicably transact business in Government together, and hence, they had better never begin to try.

Everybody assents to all this,—but, says the Roman Catholic, "I owe nothing but 'SPIRITUAL ALLEGIANCE' to the Pope." This has ever been Greek to us,—and we could read Greek too, in our earlier days, with some facility,—but the more we read the Papal Greek, and the older we grow, the harder becomes the understanding of such an absurdity.—"The Pope," says the Roman Catholic, in substance, has my spirit, my soul, but not my body." Now, if the Catholic would only give his spirit to his own country, as the rest of us do, the Pope might have his temporalities and his body in welcome, the spirit of a man, in our estimate, being of far more importance to have than any of his temporal possession,—or even his body. Indeed, the Pope may have any man's temporal allegiance, if he will only give his spiritual allegiance to his country. He who owns the mind, the spirit, the soul of a man, owns all a man hath.

Papacy, then, Papal allegiance—not Catholicism, is what we quarrel with. Man or woman, they may worship the Virgin Mary till doomsday, or believe in the "Inmaculate Conception," or confess all of wife's or husband's secrets to the priest,—if they choose,—and we can vote for them, elect them to office, and consent to be governed by them. We may have in them that sort of confidence, and love, by which we can trust them in anything and everything.—When they act of their own free wills, under the inspiration of their own consciences, and by the conclusion of their own judgments,—but if a consistory in Rome, 4,000 miles off, is to rule them,—if Roman judgment is to be our judgment,—and Roman will the will over us,—we denounce the partnership and to the subservience. The allegiance of Americans to a Roman Potentate is not the allegiance of an American citizen.

To priests,—to Catholic priests,—to their churches,—their ceremonies,—their burning candles,—their Latin Masses,—their rosaries and breviaries,—we may not object. The dashing magnificence of their ceremonies may be useful, may be necessary, perhaps, to overawe, and elevate the unthinking mind of Irish, Spanish or Italian multitudes. But to a priest sent from Rome, independent of us all,—not of us, nor owing us,—nay, owing temporal and spiritual allegiance in all matters of faith and practice to a Roman Potentate, we do denounce. That stupendous Hierarchy, of which the Holy Father is the head,—and which dictates a priest from Austria to the United States,—from Spain to Chili,—from the East Indies to the West Indies, is a despotism we will not, if we can help it, submit to. We may so love our own self-chosen priest,—that we may be willing our wives and daughters shall enter his confessional, and most lip to lip, and breathe into his attentive and luxurious ear, the consecrated secrets of our beloved homes and families,—but we are not willing to have that priest forced upon us, and dictated to us from Rome, 4,000 miles off. The Monarchy of Rome, that stretches over us, Americans, here, its authority, is of that sort and class, that in 1776 provoked rebellion, and in 1855 is provoking rebellion now.

Now, then,—let it be understood,—it is not upon a man's religion or his forms of religion, that the American Party wars,—but upon American Papal Allegiance and Papal Government, in America. Protestantism is, in Catholic countries, "a crime," we know, and punished as "a crime," in Italy and Spain,—but Catholicism is no crime here,—disqualifies no one for office,—and deprives no one of citizenship. Nay, absolute Papal allegiance is no crime here; every man that pleases can be as much of a Papist as he pleases. All the blessings and privileges of our country, and of our Government, are recognized as his, even in the American party,—save only that with this man thus owing Papal allegiance, the American declines to share the partnership of the Government of this country. Let us hear no more then, of this cuckoo cry, "Proscription because of Religion."—N. Y. Express.

COL. J. V. DURALDE.—The nomination of Col. DURALDE, of West Baton Rouge, for State Treasurer, by the American Party, meets universal approbation in this section of the State. He is an affable and courteous gentleman, a Creole, permanently identified with the interest of Louisiana as a sugar planter. As a politician, Col. DURALDE has ever been a Whig; but has never taken any active part in politics—he has never been an "office seeker;" in this instance it may be safely said, "the office has sought the man, and not the man the office."

The Scientific American says that if builders filled up the spaces between every wall and floor with sea sand, no fire could communicate from one apartment to another. The staircase, if constructed of iron, on the geometrical principle, would prove non-conductors, space would be economized, and the chambers enlarged. Balconies running from house to house, on every floor, are the most desirable of all fire escapes.

Address—Platform—Policy.

In another portion of this paper will be given the Address, Platform and State Policy, adopted by the American Convention for the State of Louisiana, on Wednesday last, 4th of July—the anniversary of our independence and nation. That the production will be read with profound interest there can be no doubt. It is important; that it enunciates correct principles; that the explanations made will be satisfactory to all liberal-thinking men; that remarks concerning the removal of the veil secrecy from the operations of the Order will put and to the point; that the Platform unobjectionable in every point in which it can be viewed; and that the State Policy recommended is excellent and worthy, is beyond transgression.

The work completed by our American friends on the Fourth of July—a day that will forever be recalled to us as pre-eminently glorious in the annals of mankind—was worthy of the occasion, worthy the sublimes of the realities of the present, and the soul-stirring hopes of the future. There is nothing, we can see, Anti-American or anti-party about it. The principles set forth wrong man, creed nativity, sect, party or persuasion. If they did, they would not meet our approval. They assume a broad and Catholic ground, and without wounding the feelings of any intelligent and honest adopted citizen, vindicate a mighty principle, the correctness of which history corroborates and demonstrates, the custody of the government of any country is safest in the hands of its own sons, people, no country, no government, would serve the smallest attempt at preservation, could not produce sons competent to direct the administrations of its affairs. However, these are truisms, acknowledged by all capable of reasonable and honest reflection, will not discuss them further.

As we are pressed for room this morning, must defer additional remarks. The subject is one that will occupy much of our attention during the canvass that is approaching; we shall take numerous occasions to spread views broadly before the public. For this, therefore, the document must speak for itself. In fact, it is its own best interpretation.

A few words in regard to the composition of the State ticket, and we are done. Our opinion in regard to the nominee for Governor is well known. CHARLES DERBIGNY is a man and glorious old man—fully competent in respects, mentally and physically, to fill an exalted position—as was his father before him. He will carry a tremendous strength along with him.

For Lieutenant-Governor, LOUIS TEXADA, Rapides, has been nominated. He is a Democrat of the old American school, and is one of the ablest, most popular and influential men in Red River. He is a ready and powerful debater, and commands a most formidable personal strength in his section of country—to any opponent, we mean.

For Secretary of State, Major ROBERT BEALE, of East Baton Rouge, has been nominated. Major B. is a young man of much ability, worth and popularity. For some years he has filled the office of District Attorney of Baton Rouge District with marked efficiency and talent. He also, has done his country good service on the tented fields, and has an especial claim, consequently, upon the hearts of our Louisiana. He has always been staunch and unwavering American Democrat.

Mr. J. V. DURALDE, of West Baton Rouge, was nominated for State Treasurer. He is a Creole of the State, a cultivator of the soil, gentleman of unblemished character, esteemed by all who know him, of unquestioned capacity and a man whom to know is to admire.

For Auditor of Public Accounts, Dr. WALTER ROSSMAN, of the parish Claiborne, was nominated. This is a strong nomination. Dr. Rossman is exceedingly popular in the portion of the State in which he resides, and will bring powerful influence to bear in favor of the ticket, as a whole. He has ever been known a leading and influential Democrat. Of his capacity there can be no doubt.

For Attorney General, RANDALL HUNT, of Orleans, we nominated. It is needless to say anything in reference to this distinguished gentleman, for his name is as familiar to the people of Louisiana as household words. He is a tower of strength to the ticket, and will meet and overthrow his competitor, power as he is, in either ante-prandial or post-prandial debates—in morning, noon and evening discussions, should Mr. Moise desire it.

O. D. STILLMAN, of Ouachita, was nominated for the office of Superintendent of Public Education. With Mr. S. we are unacquainted; we understand he was recommended to the Convention as the fittest man in the State for the position. Politically, we learn, he is a Democrat.

Above is a hurried reference to the platform and candidates for the American Party of Louisiana. As we regard the platform as one, and the candidates eminently deserving and patriotic, we have spoken accordingly.—N. O. Crescent.

GEN. SCOTT.—A New York correspondent of the Boston Journal writes us as follows: "In passing down Twelfth street to-day, for the first time for many months, General Scott, who resides in a splendid mansion in that street, which he has purchased in the title of Lieutenant-General, was greeted by the war with salaried aid from the late war with Mexico. He grows old quietly, and the change in his appearance is the result of the campaign that elected General Pierce is very apparent. His lofty frame bowed down—his elastic step has passed away—a look of sadness and weariness has settled upon those once expressive and decided features. He leads a very retired life—but little company—rarely appears in public and usually walks alone. It is not possible to see Gen. Scott, and not be struck with the truthfulness of Shakespeare's assertion, 'there is a tide in the affairs of men.'"

The political guillotine has been put into operation in Mobile, and one of the Customhouse officers—a highly respectable gentleman—somewhat prominent in this community—has been summarily disposed of. We allude to A. Bradford, Esq. Cause—his visit to Philadelphia as a delegate to the American Convention.

A great battle, it is reported, has been fought between the Allied powers and the Russians at Sevastopol. The former were defeated with much slaughter; the English army also having suffered a loss of over five thousand men. The above statement is fully confirmed by the Pacific's accounts, which arrived in New York on the 11th inst.

FIRST GUN FROM TENNESSE.—The Know-Nothing carriers their entire ticket for municipal officers at Memphis, on Thursday last. It appears, is still alive in Tennessee.

The "Natives" have carried their municipal elections in Memphis, Tenn.