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THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, July 27th, 1855.

The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE AMERICAN PARTY AND THE SOUTH.

Judge Gayle, of Alabama, one of the staunchest State Rights politicians in the South, has written a letter in defence of the American party and its principles. It is just such a document as might have been expected from such a man—calm, temperate, philosophical, argumentative, truthful and patriotic. Judge Gayle examines *seriatim* the various principles enunciated by the American party and explains, illustrates and vindicates them with singular felicity and force. The little minnows of Locofocoism with their stereotyped, blatant outcries and objurgations against the Order, stand no possible chance of surviving the massive logic of Judge Gayle. He crushes them by the dozen at every blow. Judge Gayle is not a member of the Order, and bases his opinions on its official publications. He contends that such an organization is needed that it must effect vast good, that its objects are pure and praiseworthy, and that its principles ought to be especially dear to Southern men. He combats the objections urged against it on the ground of alleged secrecy and religious proscription, and proves that neither rests upon a secure foundation. There is one argument employed by Judge Gayle which we reproduce, as it is a view we have long entertained, and not unfrequently endeavored to enforce. Says the Judge:

Nothing is more notorious than that the foreign population who settle in the free States, almost immediately unite with the abolitionists and adopt all their opinions and prejudices against African slavery. From this source immense numbers are constantly added to that party. The notorious Giddings, in proclaiming his hostility to the American party, announces that the foreigners in Ohio gave them thirty thousand votes, and that they are the true and faithful allies of the "Liberty party." Now, it is unaccountable that the existence of these facts alone, does not unite the South to a man in a determination to change the naturalization laws. It is seriously apprehended by the wise and distinguished men of the South, of all parties, that the dangers which beset us from this quarter, threaten the disruption of the Union; and yet the greatest efforts are making in the South, by many of these very men, to deepen and make wider the channels of ingression for foreigners. This involves an inexplicable contradiction. The mind that can approve this course as compatible with the interests and security of the Southern States, must be singularly constructed, and its candor and sincerity may be justly suspected.

This statement is undoubtedly true, and merits more elaborate explanation. The view was first broached by the Hon. Wm. Smith of Va., pending the late canvass in that State. His argument in substance was as follows: There is an average annual immigration to the United States of half a million of foreigners. Of this number, a very small proportion—not one tenth—finds its way to the South, and settles chiefly in the large cities such as Baltimore, Charleston and New Orleans. The remainder is distributed among the Northern and North Western States—particularly the latter. New York may possibly receive about an equal number with the entire South, but at least four-fifths of the immigrants wend their way westward, and contribute to swell the population of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin. Now the vast majority of these foreigners come from countries where slavery is regarded as an irredeemable crime, and execrated as the most infamous of institutions. Already prepared by strong prejudices to become the enemies of the South, they are taken in hand by the Freesoilers, and long before they have concluded their term of probation, are metamorphosed into furious Abolitionists. There are two striking facts which establish this assertion: First, the rankest Abolition States in the Union are the North-Western, which are principally settled by the foreign population, and among the fiercest Abolition districts in these States, are the counties where that particular population exists in the largest numbers. Second, every anti-slavery paper in the land, without a solitary exception, is violently hostile to the American party, and particularly opposed to any restriction of the privilege of naturalization. They are not all as candid as Giddings, who openly boasts that the foreign vote in Ohio is good for thirty thousand to the anti-slavery cause; but they all, without the slightest hesitation, denounce the American party, as peculiarly favorable to the progress, principles and institutions of the South.

Here we have one great, mighty fact sufficient to upset all the flimsy and feeble stuff which partizans, fighting for office, are wont to urge against the American party. Protract the period of probation which must elapse ere the foreigner can acquire the franchises of an American citizen, and you diminish to that extent the growing power of the anti-slavery element. Give to the foreigner every other privilege save this, or, if he must have it let him remain amongst us long enough to obtain a competent knowledge of our institutions, and to disabuse his mind of the errors and prejudices of the Old World. Then at least there would exist some probability that he would not become the easy and credulous victim of political knaves and demagogues. We can very well understand why the North, which has no special interest in upholding slavery, should entertain small sympathy for the American party; but to the South the question is one of paramount and vital concern. To our own section it is a subject of unspeakable importance whether from a quarter to half a million of ignorant, anti-slavery immigrants should or should not be annually imported amongst us. The plain and palpable duty of the South is to take sides with that political organization which seeks to curtail this frightful element of danger, and reduce it within moderate bounds. Any other course is simply suicidal.

New Cotton.—The steamer Southern Belle, arrived yesterday, brought down a bale of new cotton from the plantation of J. L. Dowes, back of Fort Adams, Wilkinson county, Miss., and consigned to Messrs. R. Nugent & Co., of this city. We have had a sample laid on our table; the staple is good, but it has been badly handled.

The American party held a Convention at Dowsville on the 9th inst., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the State Senate, and District Attorney. Gen. Kidd, of Jackson parish, was nominated for the State Senate; and John Ladeling, Esq., for District Attorney. The ticket, says the *Morehouse Advocate*, is a good one—one that should receive all the votes of the party. We think it will. We know of no objection to it. Great harmony prevailed, and all the parishes were represented.

The American party are getting up meetings, barbecues and discussions in various parishes of the interior. They're fighting the enemy openly. He can't stand the [illegible] the glorious stripes and stars.

Houma Ceres.—We have received the first number of a neat and spirited little paper, bearing the above title, and published in Houma, in the parish of Terrebonne. It is edited by Mr. Biaas, and is independent in politics.

The Baton Rouge *Gazette* learns by a despatch that Preston Pond, Jr. has been nominated by the Convention of the American party in the Third District, at Vidalia, as their candidate for Congress. Preston Pond will make the fur fly from Davidson whenever and wherever he encounters him. The District is a tough one, but Pond can be elected, and we hope will be.

Boston, July 20.—The steamer Canada has arrived from Halifax, and her mails went South in the morning train.

The latest advices from Spain state that the riot at Barcelona continues, but that the military remained faithful to the government. A deputation had gone to Madrid.

The English funds on Friday evening showed a tendency towards improvement. Money was abundant, and bank stock had advanced ½ per cent.

The French and English governments had agreed to guarantee a Turkish loan of £5,000,000 sterling. The bullion in the bank had decreased £350,000.

Fatal Affray.—We learn from the officers of the steamer *Louisa* that a serious affray took place at Milliken's Bend on Saturday last, resulting in the death of Mr. H. F. Moreland, overseer of the plantation of Mr. L. R. Marshall. Mr. James Cavalier, clerk in the store of Messrs. Cavalier & Redhuen, and brother to one of the firm, had a dispute with Moreland about some freight. High words passed and Moreland slapped him on the face. Cavalier told him to be armed, for the next time they met he would shoot him. He then went away. The same day Moreland was in a carriage, and when passing Cavalier's store, the latter saw him and going out asked him if he was armed. Moreland jumped out with a shot gun and a revolver and replied that he was. A number of shots were fired, and they both fell. When Moreland was picked up it was found that he had received four balls (the number of shots fired by Cavalier) in the arm, thigh, abdomen and breast, whilst Cavalier had received but two, one in the arm passing near the elbow, and the other in the abdomen. Moreland died in about 24 hours after the occurrence. It is thought that Cavalier will recover, as both balls have been extracted. It could not be ascertained who fired first, as there were no persons present at the time. The affair has caused the greatest excitement to prevail, as the parties were both young men and very popular in that neighborhood.

The Massachusetts Nullification Law.—A second appointment under the Massachusetts Personal Liberty Act has been declined for reasons similar to those given by the Hon. R. A. Chapman in a letter to Governor Gardner declining a like appointment. James M. Bunker, the name of the gentleman last commissioned, in returning to the Governor his commission, observes:

"If I were to assume this office, I must previously take the usual oath 'to support the Constitution of the United States of America,' and this in order to enforce the provisions of a law in direct conflict with a national law made in conformity with that Constitution, as the highest judicial authorities declare."

A London correspondent of the New York papers thus refers to the effect likely to follow the cessation of the policy of compulsory newspaper stamps:

"With this week the reign of the compulsory newspaper stamp ceases. All the daily papers have announced an abatement of the penny to those who wish unstamped copies, the privilege of free re-transmission by post of stamped newspapers remaining as before. The Times, however, though announcing 4d as the regular price of an unstamped copy, adds to the ordinary price of the stamped issue the extra half penny which it must pay to the stamp office as a penalty for its extra size. A stamped copy of the Times will, therefore, cost 5½d. Many papers, both in London and the Provinces, hitherto weeklies, are announced to appear hereafter twice or thrice in the week; and several provincial tri-weeklies will henceforth be issued as dailies. New journals, too, daily, bi-weekly, tri-weekly, weekly and fortnightly, are starting up on all hands. There seems to be a general rush of capital and enterprise to the Press. Doubtless many of the new sheets will soon disappear, and much capital will be sunk in the over estimated prospects of a "sewer for the Press;" but two most desirable results will certainly follow the removal of this odious tax on knowledge. The penny paper will now be found on the poor man's table and in the hands of his children; he will read it when he rests himself under the hedge or when he sits amid his family on a winter evening. One plea for his going to the ale house will exist no longer; he will be able to read the news without spending his penny or two pence in drink for the privilege of a peep at the Times. Secondly, the provincial papers will acquire a new importance, and will be enabled to do for the local interests of their immediate neighborhood, something like that which the Metropolitan papers have long done for the immense population of this city."

Washington Items.—The correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes as follows, under date of the 19th inst.

The Cabinet assembled again to-day, and finally agreed that there should be no appointments made till after elections in the South.

Mr. Marcy, being desirous of rusticating for a few days, asked permission to visit Old Point. and the Cabinet acquiesced unanimously. "If anything should occur," said Marcy, "telegraph, and I can be here at short notice."

A number of claimants arrived in town yesterday direct from Greytown and Nicaragua, with large claims against this government for property destroyed in the bombardment of Greytown. This is a five million haul.

In the Court of Claims, to-day, a rule was adopted authorizing a law docket, in which claimants may enter their cases when there are law questions involved which they desire to have decided before taking testimony. Testimony was authorized to be taken in all cases on the docket. The Court declined giving any intimation as to the weight of *ex parte* testimony now on file in the several departments, or how far letters from officers of the government, acting in their official capacity, would be admissible as evidence. Such questions would be considered when properly presented to the Court upon the trial of a cause. A regular call of the docket was commenced, but was suspended again without any case being examined. Nine cases were submitted by agreement without argument on the law points. During investigation attorneys may open an agreement with the Solicitor, submit cases without argument, and with or without briefs, and such cases will be considered in vacation by the Judges, and opinions given at the opening of the next term of the Court. A motion was made to get at certain records in the New York Custom House, to be used in a class of cases where claimants demand a refunding of duties paid on liquors which they never received, the same being on the invoices, but not on the casks, having leaked out during the voyage. The Court overruled the motion for the present as the legal questions involved may dispose of the cases, and the evidence from the Custom House may not be wanted. It is said that this class of cases involves a very large sum of money. The Court declined deciding what particular class of cases came within their jurisdiction until questions of jurisdiction were legitimately presented.

The Court meets again to-morrow morning to dispose of a few motions, and then to adjourn till the 17th of October, at which time the cases now submitted without argument will be decided as to the law questions involved.

Washington and the Issues of the Present Day.—President Sparks, the biographer of Washington, having been written to as to the genuineness of the phrase so often attributed to the chief—"put none but Americans on guard to-night"—replies that he has never met with any such expression in Washington's writings. So say Democratic editors.

But then the "Father of his Country" *did* write the following, as the reader will see by turning to "Sparks's Life of Washington," vol. xii, page 230:

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake. It is one of the baneful foes of a republican government."

He did write this:

"It does not accord with the policy of this Government to bestow offices, civil or military, upon foreigners, to the exclusion of our own citizens."

See "Sparks's Life of Washington," vol. ii, page 283.

And stronger still, Washington did express the following opinion in a letter which he wrote to Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia:

"THESE MEN (FOREIGNERS) HAVE NO ATTACHMENT TO THE COUNTRY FURTHER THAN INTEREST BINDS THEM."

See Sparks's Life, vol. ii, page 2.

And thus he wrote to Mr. Adams:

"You know, my good sir, that it is not the policy of this Government to employ foreigners, when it can well be avoided, either in civil or military walks of life. * * * There is a species of self importance in all foreign officers, that cannot be gratified without doing injustice to meritorious characters among our own countrymen, who conceive, and justly, where there is no great preponderance of experience or merit, that they are entitled to all the offices in the gift of their Government."

See Sparks's Life, vol. ii, page 392.

And on the subject of immigration, he expressed the following views:

"My opinion with regard to immigration is, that except of useful mechanics and some particular description of men and professions, there is no use of encouragement."—Same, vol. ii, page 2.

He deprecated the appointment of foreigners to office, and wrote to Governor Morris as follows, in regard to the evil influence of such appointments:

"The lavish manner in which rank has hitherto been bestowed on these gentlemen (foreigners) will certainly be productive of one or other of two evils—either to make us despicable in the eyes of Europe, or become a means of pouring them in upon us like a torrent, and adding to our present burden."—Same, vol. vi, page 14.

Such were Washington's views, in the entertainment of which he was not, by any means, singular. The early republicans of the good old Commonwealth of Virginia—the contemporaries and friends of Jefferson—avowed similar opinions. A later and more corrupt epoch, and the Democratic party originated the demagogical [illegible] courting of the worst elements of foreign influence in the country.—*Macon Advertiser*.

Rather Awkward.—A few days since a gentleman who was on route for New York, got out at the station, leaving his "better half" sole occupant of the seat; returning, found a good looking gentleman occupying his seat and making himself agreeable with his traveling companion, politely requested the stranger to give him his seat. "Your seat, sir?" said the stranger, "I don't know that you have any better claim to it than I have." "Very well, sir," replied our friend, "you will keep it, allow me to introduce you to my wife." The stranger looked blank, and made very hasty tracks for the next car.

No Count Need Apply.—The following is a translation of a letter from Frederick the Great of Prussia to Count Schulemberg, at Magdeburg, June 1788:

I have seen, by your memorial of the 23d of this month, your very humble application for your son; but it is necessary to tell you that I have some time since ordered that no count should be received in my army, for when they have served one or two years they go home and are but mischievous (*des fats*).

If your son is willing to enter, he title of count will avail him nothing. He will not get on any the faster for that, if he does not learn his profession thoroughly.

I am, your affectionate king,
Frederick.

P. S.—Young counts who learn nothing are dunce all over the world. If, by a miracle, a count chances himself patient, you must not speak of his [illegible] but of his [illegible] [illegible]; but there should be no [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]—who owes it to his merit alone.—*Army Reformer*.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to The New Orleans Bee.

[By the (Morse) Southern Line.]

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Defeat of the Walker Expedition.

REPORTED NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

New York, July 26th.—The steamship Star of the West, from San Juan, arrived at this port to-day, bringing intelligence from California to the [illegible], and nearly a million specie.

It was reported that frauds had been discovered in the accounts of Messrs. Adams & Co., and Page, Bacon & Co.

The Democratic State Convention had renominated Bigler for Governor, and passed resolutions denouncing the Know-Nothings.

It was reported at San Francisco that an engagement had taken place off San Diego, between a Russian frigate and a French corvette, and that the French Commander, rather than surrender his ship, set fire to the magazine and blew her up. The story is doubtful, however.

An immense Know-Nothing meeting had been held at Sacramento, and was addressed by Ex-U. S. Senator Foote of Mississippi.

The Walker expedition has been dispersed. Walker was defeated at Rivas, in Nicaragua, losing twenty men. He subsequently passed through San Juan, burnt the barracks, seized a schooner, and sailed for parts unknown.

Non-Arrival of the Atlantic.

Nothing has as yet been heard of the steamship Atlantic, now due at this port, with one week's later news from Europe.

New York Markets.

New York, July 26.—We quote Middling Uplands Cotton at 10¾c. per pound. Flour has advanced 12½c., with sales of Ohio at $8 25@$8 per bbl. Sales of Western yellow Corn at 90c per bushel.

New York, July 24.—Our Cotton market is firm, with sales to-day of 500 bales. We quote New Orleans 12¾c., and Middling Orleans 11¾c per pound. Flour is easier, with sales of Ohio, at $8 00@$8 75 per bbl. Sales of Western yellow Corn at 90c per bushel.

The steamship Canada arrived at Boston on the 20th inst. Her mails are consequently due here to-day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The papers in the North complain dolefully of the intense and unmitigated heat prevailing. On the 19th, at New York, the mercury ranged in various places from 95° to 100°, at Jersey City Ferry-House, 101°; at Chicago, 100; at Troy and Albany, 94° to 98°; at Baltimore, 96°; and after this pattern in other places. In New Orleans, we do not think the thermometer has indicated a higher degree than 94, in a fair exposure, at any time during this present summer.

On Saturday last Mr. John Martin, of Montgomery, Ala., was thrown against a fence near the Catholic church of that town. A loose scantling sprung or was driven out from the post and entered the body of Martin, completely sweeping the cavity of the entrails and tearing the stomach and large from their attachments. With such a wound, death was inevitable, which occurred in about eight hours.

The American party of the First Congressional District in Georgia, have nominated Col. J. M. Varnedoe for Congress.

The Washington Union states that in every case of loss by mail, whether supposed to be the result of casualty or of depredation, it is important that the department should be informed without delay of all the circumstances connected with it. Particular care should be taken to state the name of the office in which the letter was mailed; the day on which it was so placed, and whether by the writer himself or by another person; the day on which, if at all, it was registered; the names of the writer and the person addressed; the amount, and if practicable, a particular description of the valuable enclosure; the amount of postage marked on the letter; the office to which addressed, and whether mailed direct thereto or by another office for distribution; and the route by which it was sent, with any further particulars that may aid the department in its investigation respecting the cause of the loss.

The only feature of the New York Prohibitory Liquor Law, which meets with general approbation, and which is, consequently, very generally sustained, is that which authorizes the arrest of persons found drunk. Even the operation of this clause is doing good in the community, by checking the public exhibition of that most revolting of all sights—a human being temporarily divested of reason, and regarded below the level of the brute.

A store in Erie was entered on Monday night week, by a burglar, who, in the course of his explorations, came into a room where two men were sleeping in the store—one of whom took a rifle and ordered the burglar, who had just got outside the door, to stop, but paying no attention to the request, and persevering in his attempt to escape, he was shot in the neck. Upon an examination, the wounded man was discovered to be a carpenter who has heretofore been considered a respectable citizen. It is now supposed that he is the person who has committed several of the recent burglaries which have taken place in Erie. It is impossible for him to survive.

The Washington Union defends Mr. Pierce and attacks the American party—defends what is dead and attacks what can't be killed. Thus says Prentice.

The delegates of the American party in Maryland met in convention on Tuesday week, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of State Comptroller and Lottery Commissioner. On the first ballot Wm. H. Purnell, of Worcester county, received the nomination for State Comptroller, and Daniel H. McPhail, of Baltimore city, that for Lottery Commissioner. Mr. Purnell has heretofore acted with the Whig party, whilst Mr. McPhail was a Democrat.

An engine on the Vermont Railroad exploded on the 20th inst., by which accident a number were killed, including the engineer.

The crew of the schooner Hannibal, of Suffolk, Va., for Montevideo, mutinied at quarantine, New York. The captain came to the city for assistance.

A despatch from Philadelphia of the 20th says: Passmore Williamson, a prominent abolitionist, with five negroes, are having a hearing to-day before Judge Kane, of the United States District Court, on the charge of forcibly seizing and carrying off, on Wednesday last, a female servant and her two children, the property of J. H. Wheeler, of North Carolina, United States Minister to Nicaragua, as they were about getting on board the boat for New York, at Walnut street wharf. The text money deduced before the court was quite voluminous—Charges of perjury and contempt of court were embraced in the case of Williamson, who was held to bail in the sum of $5000, for a further hearing. The others were committed, in default of bail.

Arthur Hughes, a Special Agent of the Post-Office Department, arrested on the 19th inst., Avant H. Smith, a Clerk in the Post Office at Richmond, Northampton County, on the charge of robbing the mails.

Smith confessed taking one letter, containing $400, mailed at Stroudsburg for the Easton Bank.

The Nashville Whig of the 21st says: A couple of belligerents met last night on the corner of Deaderick street and the square, and exchanged shots. The parties were Mark Young and G. W. Swan—the latter a race-horse trainer. They had had a previous difficulty in the afternoon, and the meeting at night was accidental. Both parties fired nearly simultaneously. Swan was dangerously wounded—the ball taking effect in the abdomen, and glancing from the left of the navel to the neighborhood of the hip bone, where it was cut by Dr. Newman. Dr. N. regarded the wound as dangerous, though the result of it could not be certainly determined.

The Imperial Treasure at Moscow.—A letter from Moscow to the Boston Atlas gives an interesting account of the Imperial treasure. It is contained in five rooms, through which we were escorted by no less than twelve servants, in addition to the director and his attendant.—I cannot forbear mentioning the attention which we, as Americans, received, not only here but throughout all Russia, from those in official capacity, and the bare mention of "Americains" proved an open *sesame* everywhere. In the Imperial Treasury are carefully preserved the [illegible] and [illegible] upon and in which stand and sat the proud [illegible] the Emperor on his arrival at Moscow, also a plate blown by Peter himself. With a model blown into the [illegible] of it. In one room are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] those of the conquered countries, Poland, Siberia, Astrachan, Georgia, and the Crimea. Peter the Great and his half-brother, the foolish Ivan, who were crowned together, have each a crown of wonderful magnificence. They contain respectively 847 and 841 fine diamonds, besides some of the largest rubies and emeralds known. The Imperial crown contains more than 2 500 fine diamonds, and the ruby under the cross, the largest one in the world, alone cost 120,000 silver rubles. Peter II. was crowned with a [illegible] [illegible] cross. [illegible] [illegible] the ruby, bought by her ambassador at Pekin. The crown of Poland (so called) is here, but it is merely a crown made by Warsaw to be used in the [illegible] ceremony at the burial of Alexander in 1825. The sceptre of Poland is a single piece of agate, two feet long, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. There is also a throne from which is studded with more than 2,000 turquoises, and is adorned with pearls also. The state thrones of Peter the Great and his brother Ivan is of solid silver. A [illegible] [illegible] behind it, in the compartment of which their ambitious sister, Sophia, dictated their answers. Here are also two models of the Empress Catherine, given her by the Shah at the [illegible] [illegible] 1772, to 1775. The first is an [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] marriage, [illegible] [illegible] 10,000 rubles. The two are a [illegible] [illegible] of diamonds, and [illegible] [illegible] with magnificence.

Hydrophobia.—It is said that in [illegible] instance [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Attempted Rape.—Mrs. Coralie Charles, a good-looking widow, who keeps a cigar and confectionary store, &c., in St. Charles street, between [illegible] and St. Joseph streets, yesterday made an affidavit, in which she alleges that about six weeks ago, about five o'clock in the morning, while she was in bed asleep, a slave boy named Sam, belonging to Mr. Stewart, entered her room, raised her mosquito bar, caught her by both the wrists and kissed her on the side of the neck. She believes that it was his intention to violate her person, but she succeeded in frightening him away. She also accuses the slave of having, on various occasions, both before and since, taken indecent liberties with her and her sister. The accused was locked up to await examination.

Suicide.—A poor German shoemaker, named Henry Vondlis Haub, committed suicide at his house, No. 186 St. Louis street, yesterday afternoon, about 4½ o'clock, by taking laudanum. About six months since, up to which time he had been sober and industrious, his wife died, after which he became down hearted and took to hard drinking. He often stated to his children, two little girls, the one ten and the other fifteen years of age, that he intended to kill himself, and on Monday last expressed his intention to do so that day, but they besought him with tears not to die, and leave them without a protector, and he agreed to forget it. Yesterday morning when he arose, he seemed to be greatly dejected, and refused to taste of the breakfast which the girls had prepared, and likewise of dinner. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, while the elder girl, who is a seamstress, was out carrying home some work she had done, he sent the younger one to the drug store of Mr. Hodrigues, at the corner of St. Louis and Rampart streets, to purchase fifteen cents worth of laudanum, pretending that he wished to use it for medicinal purposes. She returned shortly with it, and her father took the poison, and she ran out into the street to play with some companions. In a few minutes the elder girl returned, and going into her father's shop found him there lying dead on his back on a little low bed in the room. A small portion of the fatal poison which had caused his death, was remaining in a tumbler on the table. Deputy Coroner Mitchell held an inquest last evening, and a verdict of "suicide by laudanum" was rendered. The deceased was 49 years of age.

Amalgamation.—A rather handsome young French woman named Alice D[illegible], *alias* Constance La Farbe, who keeps a millinery shop in St. Charles street, near Tivoli Circle, was yesterday arrested at the instance of Mrs. Coralie Charles, who accuses her of being in the habit of cohabiting with a slave named Sam, the property of Mr. Stewart. The accused was held in bonds of $500 to appear and answer for her depravity. The negro, who is the same charged with having attempted to rape Mrs. Charles, is under arrest.

Fines.—The owners of two drays were yesterday fined $10 each by Recorder Bright, for not being properly branded. John Harper, a cab driver, was fined $10 for getting asleep in his cab, by which means his horse ran away.—Thomas Fleming was fined $10 for attempting to arrest the above from the police officer when he was arrested. Peter Halloran was fined $15 for beating the gentle James Prigeon on the head with a pitcher, and Mary Ann Pradone $10 for imprudently using obscene language in the streets.

Masquerading.—The fair, but not over chaste, Rosa Lambert, of Dauphin street, was found masquerading in that street on Wednesday night, as if the carnival lasted the whole year. Officer Chevalier, who has all the female difficulties in this quarter to attend to, ordered her to go home and put off her strange garb, whereupon she assailed his ears with a chorus of compliments that would have made a Billingsgate fisherman shudder. Recorder Bright talked to her yesterday "like a father," and fined her $5 for her spree.

House Struck by Lightning.—The heavy thunderbolt which startled the city on Wednesday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, struck the house of Pierre Couvry, Jr., Esq., at the corner of Polymnie and Felicity streets. The damage, fortunately, was but slight—merely setting a bed on fire and shattering all the glass in the windows of one of the rooms.

Badly Injured.—John Oolley is reported as being confined to his bed, dangerously ill, from a beating given him by John, Eliza and William Thomas. The trio are in prison in the Fourth District, awaiting the result.

Stolen Money.—Lieut. Mazerat reports having found in a house in Marais street, $127, which is supposed to be a portion of that stolen from a gentleman of this city, at Pascagoula, on the morning of the 20th instant. We have not heard of any arrests in connection with the discovery.

Horse Stealing.—P. Van Rooten, the keeper of the Livery Stable No. 112 Bourbon street, yesterday made affidavit before Recorder Ramos, that on the 18th instant, he hired a sorrel mare, two hind feet white, valued at $200, to one H. Hall, who has since not returned with it; therefore, he charges him with larceny. A warrant was issued.

Breach of Trust.—Jean Baire and his wife Alexandrine, who live in St. Ann street, were yesterday arrested in the Second District, charged with having committed a breach of trust by appropriating to their own use several articles of female wearing apparel, valued at $100, which belonged to a sempstress named Delphine Bertel. The accused gave bonds for their appearance when notified.

Intent to Kill.—Recorder Ramos yesterday sent a man named John White before the First District, on a charge of having assaulted and stabbed Gaspard Gerbeauer with a dagger, with intent to kill, on the latter was seated in the door of his house in Bourbon street, between Dumaine and St. Philip streets, on the evening of the 27th ult. The accused gave bonds of $500 for his appearance to be tried.

Obtaining Goods by False Pretences.—P. H. Hughes was yesterday arrested, charged with having obtained groceries to the value of $56 from W. Lemon & Co., grocers, at the corner of Delord and Dryades streets, by falsely pretending that he is employed at the St. Charles Hotel at a salary of $130 per month, and that he was the holder of a certain mortgage which he was trying to negotiate. He was held in bonds of $500 to appear and answer on the 30 [illegible].

Committed.—Robert Brooks, charged with stealing a calf valued at $12, containing a carpet bag with clothing in it, valued at $10 and $120 in money, belonging to William Bank, from a wood yard on the Mississippi river, was yesterday sent by Recorder Bright before the First District Court. Bonds $1000.

Violent Attack.—Jane Connery was arrested on Wednesday evening, in the Second District, for assaulting a lady with a poker, at Banchard's bend. She was locked up.

Stealing Shoes.—Mr. Helen's slave Henderson was arrested on Wednesday by Mr. J. Dittmon, for stealing two pair of brogans from him. He was lodged in the calaboose.

Using a Pistol.—Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are under arrest in the Second District, charged with having abused a "lady" named Caroline Hayden, and the latter of two with having drawn a pistol and threatened to kill her with it. The accused gave bonds.

Woman's Rights.—Jean Obefold yesterday complained to Recorder Ramos, that Catherine Lohy yesterday morning assaulted and struck him with a large key in a Coffee-house on Royal street. A warrant was issued for Kate's arrest, and one will probably be taught by the Recorder that she has passed the Rubicon of woman's rights.

The Court of Claims at Washington was engaged on the 19th, in perfecting the rules.—About one hundred and forty cases were docketed. The Court will probably adjourn to meet again on the 17th of October in the room in the new wing of the Capitol. The Government has been giving considerable attention this week to the subject of protection to the frontiers in order to prevent Indian hostilities.

Sale of Clothing, Hats, Dry Goods, &c.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of Clothing, Hats, Dry Goods, &c., which will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Gasche & Lacoste's auction room, No. 77 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

When death is at the door, the remedy which would have saved life, if administered in time comes too late. Do not trifle with disease. Rely upon it, that when the stomach will not digest food—when sickness and lassitude pervade the system—when the sleep is disturbed, the appetite feeble, the mind lethargic, the nerves unnaturally sensitive, and the hand unsteady—rely upon it, that when these symptoms exist, the powers of vitality are failing, and that, unless the mischief is promptly checked, life will be shortened, or as well as rendered miserable. Now we know from a cloud of testimony, greater than was ever before accumulated in favor of one remedy, that Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, will (unless early)... [illegible] and, in the end, quickly remove all of these disorders as surely as mathematical process will solve a problem. Who, then, will continue the agony and the risk of life, health and safety while... See advertisement.

PLATFORM OF THE AMERICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

1. We advocate an amendment of the Naturalization Laws, with proper safeguards to preserve the purity of the elective franchise.
2. We advocate the passage of such laws as will prevent the immigration of paupers and criminals to 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 a sure and unwavering protection to the American name abroad, and will flow and guard the American citizen wherever he may go.
6. We believe that America should be governed by Americans, meaning the same through the ballot box alone the only legitimate instrument of reform in this country.
7. We believe that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office, and shall oppose the distribution of office among office-seekers, or as a reward for partisan services.
8. We will maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States, the Union as it now exists, and the rights of the States without diminution, insisting upon a faithful performance on the part of the General Government of all the duties enjoined upon it by the Constitution.
9. While we approve of the platform adopted by the late National Council of the American Party at Philadelphia, we reject the application of the principles of the eighth article to American Catholics, as unjust, unfounded, and entirely unworthy of our country. We shall forever continue to oppose any abridgement of religious liberty, holding it as a cardinal maxim that religious faith is a question between each individual and his God. We utterly condemn any attempt to make religious belief a test for political office, and can never affiliate with any party which holds sentiments not in accordance with these.
10. We war with no party as such, but shall oppose all who oppose us in the advocacy of these great American principles.

STATE POLICY.

Reform of abuses, and retrenchment in our State expenditures.
Education of the youth of the country in schools established by the State.
A constitutional organization of the Swamp Land Commissioners.
A more efficient administration of the Internal Improvement Department, with a view of improving our inland navigation.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Charles Derbigny,
OF JEFFERSON.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
Louis E. Texada,
OF RAPIDES.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
Robert G. Beale,
OF EAST BATON ROUGE.

FOR TREASURER,
J. V. Duralde,
OF WEST BATON ROUGE.

FOR AUDITOR,
Walter Hossman,
OF CLAIBORNE.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Randell Hunt,
OF ORLEANS.

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

COMMERCIAL.

Thursday Evening, July 26, 1855.

There has been a fair demand to-day for Cotton, and 1000 bales have changed hands at rather firmer prices, but without quotable change.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	8—@—	Middling Fair	—@—
Ordinary	7¾@8¼	Fair	—@—
Middling	9 @10—	Good Fair	—@—
Good Middling	10¼@11	Good & Fine	—@—

We hear of about 100 hhds Sugar taken at 8c for fully fair to prime.

Of Molasses, we notice small sales of Reboiled at 20c. Sales of 700 bbls Flour at $8 25 for superfine St. Louis, and $9 @ $9 50 for extra.

In Corn, transactions were confined to 800 sacks, including 300 [illegible] mixed, at 80c, and 500 yellow and white, at 80@90c.

Of Oats, 500 sacks St. Louis have sold at 60c.

Sales of 150 sacks Bran at 90c.

Pork is firmer, and 300 bbls Mess inspected sold at $19.

Bacon selling in small lots, at [illegible] @ 10c for ribbed Sides.

Nothing of importance was done in Lard.

Sales of 300 bags Rio Coffee, at 10¼@11c.

Whiskey is retailing at 40 @ 41c per gallon for rectified.

Of Gate Ropes 150 coils Kentucky taken at [illegible].

A sale of 200 [illegible] Gunny Cloth, at [illegible].

In Freights, a ship taken for Liverpool, at 7-16d, for Cotton.

Exchange continues very dull and the rates are steady nominal at our quotations. Sterling, 9[illegible] Francs, [illegible] New York Sight, [illegible] per cent. discount. Checks, par to ¼ per cent. premium.

THE subscribers have this day formed a copartnership [illegible] for the purpose of conducting the Grocery and Commission business [illegible].
PULLOWES & CO.,
New Orleans, July 26th, 1855. jy23 1m

CANDIDATES.

CANDIDATES FOR CITY OFFICES.

All announcements of candidates must invariably be paid in advance.

I am a candidate for re-election on the 5th November next, to the office of Third Justice of the Peace.
RICH'D RICHARDSON. jy18

E. H. KEARNEY is a candidate for the Judgeship of the Second District Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. J. N. Lea. Election 13th August 1855. jy17

We are authorized to announce Hon. BERNARD MARIGNY as a candidate for Clerk of the Second District Court.

[Advertisements]

For Sale.—A NEGRO GIRL, aged about 22 years, an excellent washer woman, house servant, highly recommended, and fully guaranteed against the vices and diseases prescribed by law. Apply to J. B. DERBRY, No. 26 Customhouse st. jy26

For Sale.—A NEGRO GIRL, aged about 17 years, a cook, somewhat of a washer, an excellent servant, and fully guaranteed against the vices and diseases prescribed by law. Apply at No. 26 Customhouse street. jy24

Penmanship and Book-keeping.—TO PARENTS.—Those who wish their children to become good writers [illegible] Writing and Book-keeping Establishment, 166 Canal street, is open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M., for ladies, gentlemen and children. Special hours for each—Lessons not limited. All are desired to attend until perfect. RUFUS DOLBEAR 166 Canal street.

ACADEMY. Under the management of Mr. SCHARDT, Customhouse street, No. 86. MR. WEIL, a graduate of the University of France, lately arrived in New Orleans, opened a class of Penmanship on the 23d of July. Mr. W's system, which has been successfully connected... Pupils not belonging to the establishment will pay $5, in advance.

Twenty-five Dollars Reward. RANAWAY from the residence of the undersigned, on the 15th of July, the negro man PETER, aged about 26 years, about five feet six inches high, speaks English only. The above reward will be given to the person who will lodge him in one of the city jails, or deliver him to the owner. L. A. DEMIER, Jersey street, near General Taylor street, Jefferson city.

Lost.—A NOTE for $160, dated July 23, 1855, payable sixty days after date, drawn by Thomas Foster, to the order of Chas. Lemerque, and endorsed by him. The public are hereby cautioned against trading for said note, payment of the same having been stopped. J. B. DERBRY, New Orleans, July 24th, 1855.

Bank of Louisiana. New Orleans, July 28, 1855. THE Board of Directors of this Institution have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. Also, an extra dividend of five per cent., both payable to the Stockholders on and after Monday, the 6th of August next. R. M. DAVIS, Cashier. jy26 td

LANDING ex ship Mary Ward—[illegible] boxes White Castile Soap, [illegible] Jos. H. MARKS & CO.

COW PEAS—160 sacks Carolina, for sale by D. C. LOWBER, 27 Poydras st.

G. H. VINTEN, PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE, 103 Poydras st., NEW ORLEANS. Presses, Types, Inks, Cards, Card Boards, and General Furnishing. je5—dwly

REMOVAL. DR. DUPERRON, DENTIST, HAS removed to No. 60 ROYAL STREET, between Bienville and Customhouse streets. Office hours, from 8 o'clock... to 4 o'clock, p. m.

Gout and Rheumatism. DR. LAVILLE'S CURATIVE AND PREVENTIVE LIQUOR AND PILLS, FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM. The undersigned has just received per ship Wartemberg, from Havre—500 flasks Dr. Laville's Anti Gouty Liquor; 500 do do do Pills. ... EDOUARD GUILLOT, Depositary, Royal street, No. 169.

BILOXI HOTEL, (Formerly Hodges Biloxi,) BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI. THE public is respectfully notified that the Biloxi Hotel is open for the season for the reception of transient and permanent boarders. Charges moderate, and every facility afforded for fine sailing, fishing and sea bathing. Two fine cottages suitable for families for rent. C. NICHOLS.

AUCTION NOTICE. L. A. LEVY, Jr. HEREBY informs his friends that having commenced the auction business, he has taken the store No. 20 GRAVIER STREET, and is prepared to receive consignments of every description of merchandise, and to give his attention to out door sales.

Dissolution of Copartnership. THE commercial partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Cavelier & Maxent, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st instant. L. F. Maxent is alone entrusted with the liquidation of the affairs of said firm. ADE Z CAVELIER, L. F. MAXENT. New Orleans, July 7, 1855.

Dry Goods AT A GREAT REDUCTION. DUREL & HUNTE ARE offering their entire stock at a very great reduction, as they are determined to close out their present stock. ... DUREL & HUNTE, 93 Royal st., between Bienville and Conti.

Opelousas Railroad Ferry.—J. R. CALDWELL & CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP between the undersigned, in the name of J. B. FREAU & Co., expired this day by limitation. J. B. FREAU, AE. COUTURIE, TH. CAPITAINE. New Orleans, June 30, 1855.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS. 200 BALES of Soft or Mineral Water Corks, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by HENRY BELL & MAYER, 46 Beaver street New York.

MACHINISTS' TOOLS, Manufacturers, Mechanics and Railroad Supplies. Locomotive and Stationary Engines, Steam Boilers, Belting, Cotton and Woolen Machinery, Water Wheels, Pumps, Blowers, &c. FOSTER & LEACH, 36 Broadway New York. Selling Agents of the Lawrence Machine shop.

F. Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger. THIS ESSENCE is a preparation of unusual excellence. ... Orleans, by J. Wright & Co., Sickles & Co., G. R. Morison, T. R. Mitchell, H. R. Anshel.

Dr. Cohen Will attend exclusively to the treatment and cure of Paralytic Patients, ... Office hours, from 9 to 11 o'clock, A. M.

BELLEFONTAINE, P. O., Choctaw Co., Miss., July 2d, 1855. DR COHEN, DEAR SIR:—I promised you when in New Orleans, that on my returning home in a few weeks, to give you some information about myself, and the result of your treatment of my paralysis. ... GEORGE W. ADAMS.

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Express. A DAILY EXPRESS is now established on the Opelousas Railroad, between New Orleans and Bayou Lafourche, connecting in New Orleans with "The Adams Express" for all the principal cities and towns in the North and West, and at Bayou Lafourche with HOLDAN'S STAGES AND EXPRESS WAGONS ... STAKES JONES, Office 96 Camp st.

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—FOR NEW YORK, VIA HAVANA.—The new and elegant steamship CRESCENT CITY, McGowan, Commander ... JENNINGS, LAUGHLAND & CO.

FOR CALIFORNIA. FARE GREATLY REDUCED. FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA HAVANA, Aspinwall and Panama.—The U. S. Mail Steamship Company's fine new steamer CRESCENT CITY, McGowan, Commander, will leave her wharf opposite Jackson Square, SUNDAY, 5th August, 1855, at 8 o'clock, A. M., precisely ... ARMSTRONG, HARRIS & CO., 43 Bienville street, near Camp.

Steam Engines, Stationary or Portable. THE undersigned, agents of Messrs. J. D. C. Carpenter & Co., of Springfield, Massachusetts ... TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.

CHEAP GOODS: 64......CHARTRES STREET......64 ... MRS. WIDOW SKERRY ...

PAPER HANGING, New Style. DELCROIX, 108......CHARTRES STREET......108 ...

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., &c. No. 6 Chartres street. F. McMANUS OFFERS at his establishment a fine assortment of Watches, Jewelry, &c. ... W. M. SALOMON ...

REMOVAL. DOCTOR WATSON HAS removed his office to No. 115 CUSTOMHOUSE street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets. ...

New Orleans Savings Institution, Office No. 61 Camp street. Incorporated under act of Legislature on 15th March, 1855. ...

P. A. LETOURNEUR, Successor to G. F. Delamare, No. 86 Customhouse street. MANUFACTURER of sheet lead, copper, tin and brass works ...

F. FAZENDE & SON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS in WESTERN PRODUCE, ...

MOISSENET'S DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS, 1 Camp street, corner of Canal street. LADIES and gentlemen desirous to secure superb and excellent Daguerreotype portraits will not be disappointed by calling at the above establishment. ...

Furniture Store. GROSJEAN & DENIZEAU, Burgundy St., No. 94, corner of Exchange Alley, HAVE constantly on hand a full and complete assortment of Furniture of all descriptions ...

[illegible: further columns of small advertisements for wines, brandies, cigars, groceries, produce, dry goods and sundries, by Fdo. de Fuentes & Co., Joseph Lanata, Ant. Giraud, Freau & Couturie, E. J. Hart & Co., Jos. H. Marks & Co., Ant. Costa, Lion & Pinsard, Alexander Levy & Co., E. E. Mougin and others]