THE DAILY CRESCENT.

WHIG TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,
SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
THEODORE G. HUNT, of Orleans.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
PRESTON POND, Jr., of East Feliciana.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
JOHN BLAIR SMITH, of Natchitoches.

FOR STATE AUDITOR,
JOHN E. KING, of St. Landry.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
JOHN N. HAWTHORN, of Orleans.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF THE PUBLIC EDUCATION,
A. H. LAMON, of West Baton Rouge.

STATE LEGISLATURE—PARISH OF ORLEANS.

FOR SENATORS.
M. C. EDWARDS. JULES LAVERGNE.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.
FIRST REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.
H. M. SUMMERS, | W. S. CAMPBELL.
SECOND REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.
JAMES DRUMMOND, | ROBERT M. BEARNEY.
THIRD REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.
A. L. SAUNDERS.
THIRD REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.
H. J. BANNEY, | J. H. WINGFIELD,
GERARD STITH, | M. A. POUTE,
C. R. WHEAT, | DR. SAMUEL HARBY.
FOURTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.
F. A. LUMBDEN, | C. M. EMERSON.
OCTAVE LE BLANC.
FIFTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.
ALPHONSE DAVID, | F. BUISSON,
J. B. DIONIS.
SIXTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.
LOUIS BURGI, | NUMA DUPOUR.
SEVENTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.
EUGENE STAES, | OSCAR DONNET.
EIGHTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.
JAMES BROOKS, | P. L. MAILLOU.
NINTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.
JOHN LAIDLAW.
TENTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.
W. THOMPSON, | RUFUS WAPLES.

FOR SHERIFF.
JAMES P. FERRET.

FOR CORONER.
JOHN YOUENES.

CLERKS OF COURTS.
FIRST DISTRICT COURT.....ALFRED ROUSSEAU.
SECOND DISTRICT COURT.....THOMAS C. POOLE.
THIRD DISTRICT COURT.....CHARLES A. LABUZAN.
FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.....JAMES A. HOPKINS.
FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.....SAMUEL G. RISK.

ASSESSORS.
FOR THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.
JOHN WOLFE. | C. R. FAGOT.
J. U. CHEVALIER. | ISAAC N. PHILLIPS.

JUSTICES OF PEACE.
FIRST JUSTICE.....L. U. GAIENNIE.
SECOND JUSTICE.....C. V. JONTE.
THIRD JUSTICE.....WILLIAM H. HAGAN.
FOURTH JUSTICE.....E. A. MICHEL.
FIFTH JUSTICE.....F. C. LAVILLE.
SIXTH JUSTICE.....J. G. HARRIS.
SEVENTH JUSTICE.....C. L. MARSHALL.

COLLECTORS OF STATE TAXES.
FOR THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.
FIRST DISTRICT.....THOMAS ASKEW.
SECOND DISTRICT.....LAFAYETTE GUYOL.
THIRD DISTRICT.....T. A. BOKLET.
FOURTH DISTRICT.....SAMUEL GALPIN.

CONSTABLES.
FIRST JUSTICE'S COURT.....J. J. HOPPE.
SECOND JUSTICE'S COURT.....WILLIAM G. QUIRK.
THIRD JUSTICE'S COURT.....JULES DELARUE.
FOURTH JUSTICE'S COURT.....JOHN McLELLAND.
FIFTH JUSTICE'S COURT.....MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, Jr.
SIXTH JUSTICE'S COURT.....J. H. SCHELLANG.
SEVENTH JUSTICE'S COURT.....JAMES HAMILTON.

☞ ELECTION—Monday, November 7, 1853.

Independent Candidate for Congress.
FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
CHARLES GAYARRE.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1853.

See First Page for News Items, and Fourth Page for Miscellany.

EPISTOLARY POLITICS.

[IN CONTINUATION.]

We have already more than intimated our admiration of the two great democratic collections of epistolizers. For eloquence, and for elevation of soul, we prefer Martin Van Buren, when he writes to Gen. Jackson that "it was *glory enough* to have served *him*" (not his country) to Brutus or Cato, or any of the ancient republicans that Tommy Ritchie was always talking about in the Richmond Enquirer. For pathos we set Tully's letter of lamentation for the death of his daughter far below that touching missive about the Tammany Hall tribulations, in which the same tender writer (Van) declares in the fullness of his heart, "our sufferings is intolerable." The urbanity of Atticus, the amenity of Pliny, are charming; but for the elegance of well-turned and well-deserved personal compliment, they fall far below what the same Andrew said of the same Tommy, when he wrote that he was a scurvy old twaddler and hypocrite; or that epistle of Col. Thomas H. Benton when, writing about the same Andrew and his gang of deperado followers, he averred that a man might just as well be in that place not usually held mentionable in good society, as in the midst of them. If anybody be curious about the precise geography of the place aforesaid, we must refer him to Mr. Secretary Guthrie, who doubtless knows where it is; since he has been known to write to a dissatisfied brother democrat, that "he might go there." Again: for ease and spirit, what can exceed Prince John (that "younger hope of Troy") when he swears to the faithful Jesse, the political partner of his speculations and his sorrows, that he is "dead broke," unless this or that fancy stock can be run up?

In short, the shining excellencies of these happy geniuses—the beauties of their style no less than the intrinsic value of their thoughts—their manners no less than their morals, their politeness no less than their principles—place them at the very head of this branch of literature. They are its very best models; and we would advise all the ingenuous, and especially all the "rising" youths of Young America, who mean really to rise, no matter what else may fall, to lay by the "*Complete Letter-writer*," and take up the last edition of the "Locofoco Letter-writer."

'Tis there you may find patterns of all sorts of epistolary composition. Are you a corresponding clerk, like Mr. Guthrie, in the house of a great political produce broker, like Mr. Pierce? And does your master—understanding that there is, in New York, a large commodity of the best locofoco principles, yet in first hands and held for an advance—direct you to write to a public factor there and make him an offer for the whole lot, good and bad, sound or rotten? Why, here's Mr. Guthrie's letter, for just such a transaction: you could not have a plainer, more precise form, for such a piece of business. Buying and selling could not be done in fewer, simpler, or more straightforward words. So, sit down, and save your brains, by copying it. You'll never be able to do anything better.

Only see, now, how well it runs. Observe the art with which factor Guthrie prefaces, by referring to their previous dealing and suggesting that the article, and consequently the market have been since then getting worse and worse, all the while; so that he had better-sell out at once, lest presently it should fetch just nothing at all, and both holders and dealers should break and go (as Gen. Jackson was wont piously to remark) to, we won't say what place, in a hand-gallop:

"Dear Sir." Always begin tenderly, you see, when you are going to bully or to buy a brother democrat. To smile in a man's face, and then cut off his head is a secretarial sincerity quite worthy of Signor Guthrie.

WASHINGTON, October 3.

Dear Sir: Since the conversation we had upon the subject of the unfortunate division in the democratic party in New York, I feel more and more convinced that the present disorganization cannot fail to endanger the success of the principles of the party there, and to prove injurious elsewhere. But the separation is effected. A conviction has forced itself on my mind that, by democrats pledged to each other upon a common platform of principles, the division could and ought to have been prevented.

It seems that the Secretary and his Collector (evidently viewed by Mr. Guthrie as "man and master") have before conferred on this topic of the locofoco dissentions; and the dialogue would appear to have been a decidedly dismal one. The Secretary's reminiscences of it are evidently none of the gayest; and the anticipations however gloomy which then haunted the conferees have obviously been since turned into still sadder realities. In a word, there can be no doubt but that Mr. Guthrie looks backward with much discomfort and forward with despair.

And so, then, there was an "unfortunate division" in the democracy of New York? Begging Mr. Secretary's pardon, it did not stop there; it equally extended to other Free States, and especially to Massachusetts. But there, it had been composed; an unprincipled compromise for the offices and co-alition for the public plunder had been brought about, and the abolitionists and the locofoco minority had divided between themselves the State and its spoils. That arrangement is still in existence; and Mr. Guthrie knows it; but he wishes to bring about elsewhere the same shameful bargain, and to speak of it is not the way to make people admire it. In order that odious examples may be imitated, it is politic not to mention them.

But the "division" is merely an "unfortunate" one: 'tis a matter of regret, not blame; a misfortune, not a fault. What can it be, then? Why, plainly, no matter of *principle*. For, first, how should honest men fall out with each other about principles? Honest men only fall out with rogues about principles. If honest men only quarrel with rogues, and not with each other, still less can an honest party fall to quarreling with itself; because the principles on which party should exist are the only things on which they can exist as honest parties: when they begin to quarrel about their principles, it is because they have ceased to have principles in common, and have became, in a word, parties no longer but unprincipled factions.

On the other hand, consider! How should the democratic party quarrel, for any-thing less, any-thing inferior to principles, and those principles even most important ones? So here is the democratic party in a dilemma, even according to Mr. Guthrie. For he asserts in the first place that the party is unfortunately "divided;" and presently he goes on to avow that it is a "separation," which separation he evidently fears is permanent. Now, either the party must have separated to the abandonment by one of the factions of its principles, or if on the contrary it has separated upon any principle at all, it must abandon principle before it can reunite.

But what says the learned Secretary? Little does it seem to signify to him what the party is separated about, and whether upon or without principles. All that he seems to think of is how to bring them together again, with the same disregard of principles as that which originally must have separated them. In a word, it is evidently upon some combination without or against any principle except that of the spoils that Mr. Guthrie, and of course the President, have hoped and hope to bring about a reconciliation. Such a reconciliation, then, is manifestly only hopeful so far as they hope that their party is utterly an unprincipled one, and only possible so far as it shall prove to be really unprincipled.

Accordingly, Mr. Guthrie says that the separation has come about; but that it has happened against democratic principles and democratic pledges. Well, then, the democracy has violated its principles and its pledges, not merely to others (which indeed would be no new thing) but to itself, which is a great deal more surprising. Nevertheless, the good Secretary seems to look to the possibility of its continuing to be the democratic party; or, if not the democratic, a party of some sort, when it has betrayed all its principles and pledges, even down to those which are usually the sincerest, the pledges which it has given to itself. The Secretary proceeds, however:

You are aware that to the principles of the Baltimore Convention and the policy intimated in the inaugural address, the President and his constitutional advisers stand pledged before the world. They have been and are united as one man upon these principles and that policy, and had reason to believe that all gentlemen who consented to accept office under the Administration stood pledged to the same principles and policy.

Now, the democracy, it seems, were split; but agreed to reunite on the Baltimore Platform: that is to say, in sustaining the great Clay measure of the Compromise. *This*, one half of them had bitterly opposed as Northern or as Southern disunionists—those as abolitionists and these as pro-slavery secessionists. Now, tell us, oh most learned harmonist! upon what possible *principle* could these fierce and fatal opposites be brought together? We defy human ingenuity to conceive of any but one; and that, accordingly, every body knows was the sole basis—that of a division of offices. And this, in reality, is distinctly admitted, throughout their controversy, both by the Secretary and his Collector. Mr. Marcy's maxim, "*To the victors, the spoils*;" Mr. Calhoun's discovery that "they were a party to be kept together only by the attractive force of the public plunder," were the sole principle and the entire philosophy of this great and beautiful locofoco reconciliation, out of which has already so strangely sprung a second, and if possible, still more shameful quarrel. For in that originally compounded, there was, almost of necessity, some principle concerned; because when two people assert directly opposite propositions, it can hardly be but that one of them is right, the other wrong. But the fresh falling-out is, beyond the possibility of a question, about the "spoils" alone.

Dear reader! All this is surely very enticing and very instructive. Does it not make you wish to be a locofoco? Courage, then, and though it should seem a little long and intricate, let us lead you on a little further, to-morrow, through these pretty mazes of democratic doctrines, whose ways are, like those of wisdom, pleasantness, and all her paths, peace.

THE DELTA vs. THE CONSTITUTION.

Our evening cotemporary thus notices our yesterday's remarks upon the Legislature's failure to perform that direct and simple duty imposed upon it, beyond its choice of avoidance, by the lately enacted Constitution:

The Crescent is for a Registry Law. We don't believe in it. The rascals who commit fraud will always comply with the law: it would be the most indifferent and careless of our people politically, our regular citizens, who will suffer from such a regulation.

Thus, it seems, that in the Delta's view the performance or non-performance of the strictest legislative duty is to rest for its justification, not upon the obligation itself, as created by the highest possible authority, but upon the opinion which may chance to be entertained of the fitness of the law itself by any journal of this city, of this State, or, perhaps, of anything else at home or abroad. For, why should the Delta have any greater authority to dissolve a constitutional obligation, and dispense legislators from their oaths of obedience to what has been prescribed by the Constitution than Tom, Dick, Harry, and other such voluntary, self-erected setters-aside of duty, of oaths, and everything else that is of solemn prescription.

The Delta, however, reasons on this matter. Its will, alone, is not the source of all law, or of all law-breaking. It is willing to rest the matter in part upon reason, or at least to reinforce the legitimate decision of its mere will, its *ipse dixit*, by the sanction of its argument. It uses its will somewhat strongly, as its right hand, its argument somewhat feebly, as its left. As its first argument against the law, it urges that it doesn't believe in it. Now, to our poor apprehension, the question is not whether or not the Delta believes in the law, but whether or not the Constitution has ordered it. Constitutional provisions rest, we must think, in spite of the Delta, upon something higher than its views of what constitutions should or should not be; and even the highest tribunals of the land cannot presume to abrogate constitutional provisions, like the Delta, at their slightest pleasure, at their smallest doubt about expediencies.

This is the Delta's first great argument. Its second (for it has but two) is of an equal magnitude and force. It thinks there should be no law of registry; first, because it does not suit it; secondly, because it doesn't suit honest men and honorable citizens; and thirdly, because it does suit the rascals generally. Thus, it seems, the constitutional laws suit nobody but the rascals; and that swearing false oaths as legislators, and breaking down constitutional obligations, is the only resort for saving good men and regular citizens. Such is the lesson of morals and of legislation which the ex-judicial functionary of the Delta has been pleased to expound to us and to the public in its brief but pregnant article of yesterday. The article of the Constitution is the eleventh, as follows:

The Legislature shall provide by law that the names and residence of all qualified electors of the city of New Orleans shall be registered, in order to entitle them to vote. But the registry shall be free of cost to the elector.

Now, who does not see that it may be seriously questioned whether or not anybody can legally vote in the city of New Orleans, until this imperative requisition of the Constitution has been complied with by the Legislature?

Such is the predicament in which locofoco oath-breaking has, for the good of the party, willingly involved the State. Probably they had seen in prophetic revelation the powerful reasons which the Delta was to give for disregarding the Constitution, and so they walked over it.

THE POLICE BOARD.

The Act of the Legislature, at its last session, constituting the Mayor and four Recorders of the City of New Orleans a Police Board, with certain defined powers, is one of the most odious, tyrannical and anti-republican measures that was ever forced upon a community.

The circumstances under which it was conceived, the time at which it was passed, and the motives which prompted it, command our consideration. That the design of it was, by concentrating patronage in four democratic Recorders, to give an undue influence to the Police, so as to control our city elections, and to take that power out of the hands of the people at large, we will endeavor to show. To secure a democratic ascendency in this city throughout all time was, doubtless, the design of the democratic legislators who framed this odious law. A more perfect adaptation of unfair means to an anti-republican and oppressive end, could not have been conceived by the most determined absolutists.

We will give some of the provisions of the law creating this Police Board, and our readers may judge from its features what the effects are it will be likely to produce, and in what manner it will influence the right of the people to elect their own public servants and their own rules.

And first, in order to prove it to have been a locofoco measure, designed for forwarding political objects, we need only to show at what time the law was passed.

A draft of a somewhat similar law was drawn up in the early part of the session, embracing certain liberal provisions, which were to be retained or expunged, according as the then approaching city election should result in the success of the whigs or of the democrats. If the whigs should be successful, the liberal provisions were to be retained; if otherwise, they were to be expunged and replaced by the odious features which now characterize it. At any rate it was determined that the act should not become a law until the city election was over, and it was not passed until after the occurrence of that event.

The city elections came on, and the result was that a whig Mayor was elected and four locofoco Recorders. The concern now of the framers of the law, was how to take all power out of the hands of the whig Mayor, and to place it in the four democratic Recorders. The thing was well conceived and admirably executed. The law was passed and its chief features are as follows:

The Mayor, "together with the Recorders of the city of New Orleans, shall be, and compose a Police Board, a majority of whom shall act, and who shall make and confirm all Police appointments, to wit: the Chief of Police; the Wardens, Underwardens and employees of the Work-house; the Superintendent, Wardens or Keepers and employees of the City Prison, House of Refuge, and Keepers or Commissaries of the Markets, and all other officers now nominated and appointed by the Mayor, and confirmed or appointed by the Common Council!"

By the act of the Legislature, all the power and patronage which had heretofore been lodged in the Mayor was taken from him, and by one sweeping clause transferred to the Recorders, to be by them used for base and selfish ends, and for the purpose of controlling all succeeding elections. It will be seen that a majority of this Board are empowered to act independently, and that the four Recorders, being all democrats, can outvote the Mayor; thus being invested with absolute power, and the Chief Magistrate of the city being thereby converted into a mere puppet, without either influence or weight in the management of municipal affairs.

By this law it will be seen that the Police force and other city subordinates, numbering in all about six hundred men, are made absolutely dependant on the Recorders for the places which they hold. The Recorders may suspend or remove them "for cause;" and it is not to be supposed that any cause, however frivolous, urged against a policeman by a Recorder, will be strictly scanned by his colleagues, who are equally interested in sustaining each other, the better to carry out their individual purposes.

Formerly the Common Council, fresh from the people, and representing the public wish, had the power to reject or confirm these appointees of the Police, and under this state of the law there was some probability that men would be selected as public servants who would be acceptable to the people. This odious law took the power of confirming them from the people's representatives, and placed it in the hands of a select few, to be used for private or political ends. The Mayor, who now by a strained fiction of the law is the head of the Police, has no voice in the appointment of the men composing it; nor can he even dismiss a refractory or unfaithful officer for cause. In order to do so he must have the concurrent votes of at least two of the Recorders, who, being of opposite politics, will not be likely to aid him in ridding the city of an unworthy officer, whose vote may be made available by that party to which the majority of the Board of Police may belong.

There is another feature in the law sufficient to condemn it in the estimation of every lover of fair play. Should it become necessary for a citizen to prosecute a member of the Police for malfeasance, he may ask in vain for justice. The Police Board has the power to decide on all grievances, of and against the Police, finally and without appeal. The Police being the creatures of the Recorders, and the Recorders depending on the Police for the perpetuation of their power, it is not probable that a citizen can obtain justice before a body having such a great interest in rendering to their supporters aid and comfort.

Such a law, concentrating such a gigantic power in the hands of a small body of men, who may and doubtless do use it for purposes of corruption, should call down from the community a cry of disapprobation against that party under whose rule it was fastened upon us. The object of the democratic Legislature in passing the law was, by means of the patronage at the command of the Police Board, to make it a political engine for the controlling of city elections. With six hundred men, holding their offices by sufferance, and compelled to do the bidding of their masters, it might well have been predicted by this corrupt Legislature that the objects of the law would be fully carried out.

But the subject grows upon us and is withal so full of matter provocative of indignant comment, that we cannot dispose of it in the limits of a single article.

Seeing that the last democratic Legislature has foisted upon us a law so utterly odious and tyrannical, it becomes the community to visit upon the candidates of that party, now seeking to become law-makers, their indignant reprehension. Let them elect legislators who will repeal a law so subversive of public rights, and who will not make use of their high mission for party purposes!

THE SLANDER SUIT.—Mr. Pandely, it will be remembered, has instituted a suit in the Fourth District Court against Mr. Wiltz for slander, in questioning his *status* in the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and in publishing sundry documents with a view to prove the truth of the allegations against him. We are authorized by Mr. Wiltz to state that the report circulated by Mr. Pandely and his friends to the effect that he (Wiltz) has endeavored to effect a compromise of the matter, is false; that, on the contrary, not having been instigated by malice but by a desire to see justice done to Mr. P. and the members of the Board, he earnestly desires that the principle involved in the origin of this suit may be passed upon as early as possible by a competent court; and if, after a thorough investigation, he fails to substantiate every charge he has made against Mr. Pandely, he is willing to abide the consequences.

RETURNED.—We yesterday had the pleasure of meeting with Colonel William H. Garland, our affable City Treasurer, who has been summering abroad in the pursuit of health and pleasure, after the absorbing employment of long watching over the financial concerns of the city. With a constitution reinvigorated by change of air and exercise, and spirits refreshed by novel scenes, he returns fortified at all points, and ready to grapple with the arduous duties of his position. His return will be welcomed by numerous attached friends.

The article in the local column of yesterday's paper, concerning the cowhiding case, was written while we were half incredulous as to the truth of the circumstances related to us concerning the affair. Ascertaining that we have been dealing with fact, and not fiction, we deem it no more than just to disclaim all intention of wounding the feelings of the lady therein spoken of, and to earnestly hope that we have not done so. For one reason we do not regret the publication of the article: any lady is liable to receive annoying or even insulting notes, and the exposure of the brainless and unscrupulous who are in the habit of committing such outrages is matter of public as well as private justice.

☞ We are indebted to the clerk of the steamer Magnolia for late river papers.

SEVENTH JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—It will be seen by reference to the announcement elsewhere, that Mr. C. L. Marshall is a candidate for seventh Justice of the Peace in the Fourth District. Mr. Marshall is a good whig, having been attached to the party ever since he became entitled to vote. He is well known as the former Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at Jackson, which office he held to the satisfaction of the members, and with credit to himself, until turned out in pursuance of the proscriptive policy of the present democratic State Government. Being a man of family, and possessed of intelligence and capacity befitting the office to which he aspires, Mr. Marshall has strong claims to the support of the voters of the Fourth District.

DAGUERREOTYPES.—Attention is called to the advertisement in this morning's paper by J. G. Harroun & Co. of their sky-light Daguerrean Saloon, where they are prepared to execute the most faithful likenesses with rapidity and elegance. Their materials are of the best description, and their charges moderate.

MEETING OF THE MILK MEN.—A large and numerously attended meeting took place on Saturday evening at the White Hall, St. Louis street, for the purpose of regulating the tariff of charges. The proceedings we will publish as soon as we can obtain them; the ultimatum arrived at, however, was fifty cents per gallon for the future. We understand that they are compelled to adopt this course from the high price of cattle feed, etc.

NEWS OF THE CITY.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Charity Hospital on the body of Wm. Masterson, a native of Ireland, aged 23 years. Verdict: "Came to his death by a wound in the hypogastic region, inflicted with a knife in the hands of some person unknown.

RECORDER WINTER'S COURT—*First District*.—The man, Wm. Starr, arrested on the charge of murder, was yesterday arraigned before this Court and remanded without bail, to be examined on the 8th of November. The deposition states that sometime in the month of last August, while the steamer R. M. Jones was at this port, a box marked "merchandise" and bearing the name of R. N. Bissell, was brought to the aforesaid boat by a dray and taken on board; that while on their way up the river the box was opened and found to contain the dead body of a man, with his clothes on; it is not stated whether the corpse bore any marks of violence.

ASSAULT.—John Verges made an affidavit yesterday in this Court against one Gregory Oser, who keeps a stall in St. Mary's Market, charging him with attacking and striking him several times in the face and on the body, and also with committing an assault and battery upon affiant's horse. The case is to be examined on the 4th of November.

DESPERATE.—A. C. Jackson was yesterday arraigned before Recorder Winter on the charge of making a violent attack upon one Daniel Ewbank, in Canal street. His case will be attended to hereafter.

LARCENY.—Catherine Mirror was sent before the First District Court under a charge of larceny, preferred by one Mr. Johnson.

RECORDER RAMOS' COURT—*Second District*. Ellen Condon, who keeps a coffee stand in the Vegetable Market, yesterday made affidavit in this Court against William Summerville for attacking and beating her while on duty at her place of business. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

STEALING.—Michael Cunningham entered a deposition against Wm. Stale, charging him with stealing various articles of clothing and jewelry from his trunk, in their mutual boarding-house at the corner of Gallatin and Barrack streets. A portion of the property was found in the possession of accused. He was remanded for future examination.

STABBING.—A warrant was yesterday issued by Recorder Ramos for the arrest of a free colored man named John Baptiste, on the charge of having stabbed Valcour Blanc, a free colored man. Blanc was entering a store at the corner of Bourbon and St. Peters streets, on Sunday, when Baptiste came behind him and stabbed him on the back. Warrant issued.

DRAWING A PISTOL.—John Battaillon was yesterday arrested and held to bail to appear and answer an accusation of playing some rude pranks on Toulouse street. John Leaky deposed that while sitting on a doorstep with a little boy named Buckley, Battaillon came along and seized the child by the ears, causing it to sing out lustily. When Leaky attempted to rescue young Buckley from this singular treatment, Battaillon drew a pistol and attempted or threatened to shoot him. Bond, four hundred dollars.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—Thomas E. Ingles, keeper of a junk shop at the corner of Rampart and New Levee streets, was yesterday sent before the First District Court, under the charge of unlawfully receiving and concealing certain property, amounting in value to about $150. The articles in question had been obtained from the store of J. M. Reif & Co., by a slave of the prosecutor by means of a pass-book.

Attention! Ladies.

☞ Try JONES'S LILLY WHITE, if you'd look fair—
With its wonderful qualities none can compare,
It beauty improves, makes the brunette look fine,
The sallow look white, and the white look sublime.
To be had at the [illegible] Pill, where all things are pure—
151 Chartres STREET—then you are sure.
J. WRIGHT & CO., Sole Agents,
151 Chartres street.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TO THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

By the Southern Line.

THE NEW YORK COLLECTORSHIP.

NEW YORK, October 31.

The merchants of this city have held a meeting to consider the subject of Judge Bronson's removal from the Collectorship of this port. The attendance was very large, and embraced many of the principal business men of the city.

Resolutions were passed disapproving of the conduct of Secretary Guthrie, and denouncing the removal of Judge Bronson on the grounds alleged.

MORE LIVES LOST.

NEW YORK, October 31.

It is believed that four or five persons were burnt to death in the fire at Rogers's clothing establishment on Saturday night.

THE PRESS.—The editor of that sprightly little sheet, The Knight of Jericho, published at Atlanta, Ga., has the following:

"*A Monument to Dr. Franklin*.—We are a proposition made by the editors of the Chatanooga Advertiser to the Press, in reference to the erection of a monument to the illustrious Franklin, which is as follows

"'That every daily paper contribute six dollars, semi-weekly two dollars, weekly one dollar, and monthlies and periodicals not less than one dollar. It is hoped that the "press-gang" will all contribute to the advancement of this object—the erection of a monument to the memory of one who has reflected so much credit to our craft—one so closely identified in the struggles of our glorious Republic for liberty. Brethren of the Press, let us go into this work with a determination to accomplish it. We would suggest, also, that every journeyman printer contribute not less than fifty cents, and every apprentice not less than twenty-five cents.'

"We would suggest that Louis A. Godey and George R. Graham be chosen to receive all contributions for that purpose. We hope the entire Press will sanction this move."

To which Graham responds as follows: "Well, we have only to say that we are ready to contribute our assessment of not less than one dollar, by making it $50. If Godey and Graham are treasurers, the press may rely upon one thing—they will keep the ball in motion, and not let the subject die. As the newspaper press is pretty intimate with them, we presume they would *endorse us for that*, at all events. As we speak to *twenty-one hundred newspapers* each month, we should have a fair chance of bringing the subject up constantly. But let the cash-keepers be a minor consideration. *Shall* we raise the monument? That *is* the question! Speak out, boys! [Phil. Bulletin.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.....October 31.

ST CHARLES.....W R Purvis, M H Ballard, La; James N Gunther, John F Wyche, Maj Louis Schlosburger, Wm Connery, W A Kent, W E Redding, Mrs Smith and family, Geo Whatman, Henry Rosewald, John Rosewald, J C Hunter, Col J W Breckinridge, N O; Capt Ledbetter, U S A; J M Lourie, N C; Jos M Murphy, N Y; B F Smith and friend, Arkansas; C L Ward, Pa; Jacob Baptiste, Pascagoula.

VERANDA.....H G Loring, N Y; J B Beach, Geo B Beckett, N O; Wm Bostwick; H C Drake, Rodney, Miss; Mr Smith, lady and family; Wm Gibson, Edwin Johnson, L A Duncan, N O.

CITY.....J B Wright, J E Dunham, J O Bartelle, A W Davis, Miss E Hickox, Dr G W Smith, Gideon Hatch, Jos Elliott, A G Penn, R Addison, New Orleans; Jas F Gooch, Mobile; Edward Wm Johnson, Editor Crescent; J Worrall and lady, N O; J Bellen, La; B J Butler, Miss; A D Mentrum, N O; Jonas Platt, Miss; Colonel S F Mathis, La.

ARCADE.....A W Dawson, Ala; H T Lewis, La; A Geraldin, N O; Thos F Anderson, Tenn; Geo W Clark, J W Walker, N O; S J Hart, Mobile; S Baker, N O; M T Cooper, Tenn; R W Carr, LF Chapman, Wm H Oliver, J B Robinson, James F Anderson, Miss; R Brown, S Whitney, N O; Capt A Turner, Ark; B F Power, Ohio; S J Fowler, Miss; S F Grammond, La.

Died:

At Shreveport, on the 8th October, after an illness of several months, Mr. PATRICK RUSH, aged 63 years, for a number of years a resident of New Orleans.

☞ WHIG CENTRAL STATE COMMITTEE.—The members of the WHIG CENTRAL STATE COMMITTEE will meet at their Club Room, corner of Conti street and Exchange Alley, on THURSDAY EVENING, November 3, at o'clock....By order,

CHAS. M. WATERMAN, President.

F. C. LAVILLE, HENRY E. JOHNSON, } Secretaries. o31 4t

New Books,

☞ JUST RECEIVED BY

THOMAS L. WHITE,

105 CANAL STREET. 105

THE BOOK OF NATURE; an Elementary Introduction to the Sciences of Physics, Astronomy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Botany, Zoology and Physiology. By F. Schoeffel.
MEN AND THINGS IN EUROPE. By Kirwan.
MOORE'S LIFE OF SHERIDAN.
SILLIMAN'S VISIT TO EUROPE.
SIX MONTHS IN ITALY. By G. S. Hillard.
VENICE; the City of the Sea. By Flagg. n1 2tdp

Fresh Supplies of Choice NEW BOOKS,

☞ Just Received, at

J. C. MORGAN'S,

Exchange Place, adjoining the Post-office.

THE VICTIM OF EXCITEMENT—A Novel. By Caroline Lee Hentz.
MOORE'S LIFE OF SHERIDAN.
BARRINGTON'S SKETCHES.
JAMINI CAMPAIGNS OF WATERLOO.
LORENZO DENONI.
THACKERAY'S ENGLISH HUMORISTS.
SCHEDLER'S BOOK OF NATURE.
SALAD FOR THE SOLITARY.
FLAGGS' VENICE; the City of the Sea.
TUPPER'S Poems. By Rose Bowler.
GREAT TRUTHS FROM GREAT AUTHORS.
COLLIER'S EMENDATIONS TO THE TEXT OF SHAKESPEARE.
ALBERT SMITH'S ASCENT OF MONT BLANC.
FERN LEAVES. By Fanny Fern.
Professor SILLIMAN'S VISIT TO EUROPE.
THE ATTORNEY, or, The Quod Correspondence.
ALL'S NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS. By Alice B. Neal.
HOME PICTURES. By Mrs. Dennison.
MUD CABIN. By Warren W. Isham.
HEADLEY'S SECOND WAR WITH ENGLAND.
FUN JOTTINGS. By Willis.
LYELL'S GEOLOGY. Cheap Edition.

J. C. MORGAN, Bookseller,
Exchange Place, adjoining the Post-office.
o31 tf

New French Goods.

D. P. SCANLAN & CO.,

No. 12 Chartres street.

☞ Beg leave to inform the Ladies that they are now receiving, per ship Sumner and others, from Havre, a complete assortment of

NEW GOODS,

consisting in part of DRESS SILKS, entirely new styles, such as—
ESTHER,
ANGELA,
D'ESTRES,
MESSINA,
ARSUNDE,
GALATHEE, and
CHAMBORD ROBES,
BAYADERE FOULARDS, etc.
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, TALMAS and PELISSES,
of the sweetest styles and patterns; a complete and select assortment of
EMBROIDERIES, FLOWERS, PLUMES,
HEAD DRESSES, WEDDING TROUSSEAUS.
A choice lot of NEW BAREGES; also, a complete and choice assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Infants' BONNETS, CAPOTES and CAPELINES, of the newest styles and patterns. o31 2tdp

Carpet Warehouse,

23 CHARTRES STREET. 23

☞ We are now receiving, DIRECT from manufacturers—
English and American Velvet and Brussels Tapestry; Three-ply, Brussels, Ingrains, Dutch and Venetians.
Aloe, Dregger and Linen Crumb Cloths, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, Stair Rods, Hair Cloth; Matting, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4; Rugs, Mats, etc.; Floor Oil Cloth of various widths and qualities, cut to suit halls and rooms. All of which we offer at the lowest market prices.
o31 4tdp A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

Baldness and Gray Hair.

HYPERION FLUID.

☞ This is decidedly the most SAFE and CERTAIN CURE for DISEASES of the HAIR, such as restoring and promoting a fresh and luxuriant growth where baldness has taken place, eradicating all DANDRUFF and SCURF, and where the Hair has become Gray, bringing it back to its original color. It is well known that the latter disease often occurs at an age, which is quite premature, caused by violent action of the brain, such as severe affliction, deep study, anxiety of mind, etc., which creates inflammation, causing the Hair to fall off. By the use of the HYPERION the disease is removed, and a complete vacuum takes place, restoring the Hair to its former hue, and imparting to it a glossiness of the most brilliant description.

☞ Sold Wholesale and Retail, by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
o31 4t p 151 Chartres street, New Orleans.

Verandah Hotel,

NEW ORLEANS.

☞ This well known establishment, having undergone complete repairs, etc., during the past summer, is now open to the public, and the Proprietor, grateful for past favors, would solicit the continuance of the same.

☞ The accommodations for Families are unsurpassed by any Hotel in the South. [o28 1paW] J. W. YOUNG, Proprietor.

Shirts! Shirts!! Shirts!!!

LEIGHTON & CO.S.

☞ Gentlemen are invited to take advantage of a rare chance of supplying themselves with SHIRTS of fine quality and beautiful workmanship, just received. Price, NINE DOLLARS FOR HALF A DOZEN. The very extensive stock of every description of READY MADE LINEN, UNDER CLOTHING and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, will be found to embrace every thing that is new and fashionable, and the prices as above commensurate with the times. SHIRTS made to order in any style. Note address.

C. LEIGHTON & CO.S First Premium Shirt
o17 tf Emporium, southwest corner Canal and St. Charles sts.

SKY-LIGHT DAGUERREAN SALOON, No. 96 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.—The undersigned having opened their Saloon at 96 Camp street, are prepared to execute LIKENESSES in every variety and style in not their patents.

☞ The Ladies and Gentlemen of New Orleans, and strangers visiting the city, are requested to call and examine their specimens before procuring Likenesses elsewhere. Perfect satisfaction given to all.

J. G. HARROUN & CO.
o1 tf

BOARDING.—A young Gentleman wants to Board in a respectable American family, where he would be the only Boarder. He will give liberal compensation. Please address letter box E, 41. n1 tf

TO CONSUMERS OF COKE.—The price of COKE, from and after this date, will be SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS a barrel.
Gas Office, October 31, 1853. n1 6t

ALCOHOL—10 bbls. landing, and for sale by
n1 3t A. DELAGRAVE & CO., 71 Magazine st.

JOHN G. HARDILL & CO. have removed from 98 to 97 Magazine street. n1

LIME—500 bbls., for sale by
n1 J. G. HARDILL & CO., 97 Magazine street.

CASSIA—250 mats Cassia, in store, for sale by A. F. COCHRAN & CO., 36 Gravier street. o18

TABLE CLARET—1200 cases, to arrive in all November. For sale by
o10 T. B. WINSTON, 21 Commercial Place.

PEACH BRANDY—130 bbls No. 1, 2 and 3, Pennington's brand, for sale by
o10 T. B. WINSTON, 21 Commercial Place.

New Clothing.

N. C. FOLGER,

Nos. 17 and 19 Old Levee, corner of Customhouse st.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN CLOTHING.

☞ The advertiser has received, by recent arrivals, a fresh lot of

WINTER AND FALL CLOTHING,

of the very latest style. He is at all times enabled to offer to the public a new and varied assortment of goods, as his stock of CLOTHING is constantly renewed by every arrival of steamship from New York. The following comprises but a portion of his stock:

GENTLEMEN'S FINE, MEDIUM and LOW-PRICED BLACK CLOTH DRESS COATS;
GENTLEMEN'S FINE BLUE CLOTH DRES