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,
PARISH OF ORLEANS—EIGHT SEATS.
THEOPHILUS THAYER.
FIRST REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.
H. M. SUMMERS. | W. S. CAMPBELL.
SECOND REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.
JAMES DRUMMOND. | ROBERT M. KEARNEY.
A. L. SAUNDERS.
THIRD REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.
H. J. RANNEY. | J. H. WINGFIELD.
GERARD STITH. | M. A. FOUTE.
C. R. WHEAT. | DR. SAMUEL HARBY.
FOURTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.
F. A. LUMSDEN. | C. M. EMERSON.
OCTAVE LE BLANC.
FIFTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.
ALPHONSE DAVID. | F. BUISSON.
J. B. DIONIS.
SIXTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.
LOUIS SURGI. | NUMA DUFOUR.
SEVENTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.
EUGENE STARK. | OSCAR DONNET.
EIGHTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.
JAMES BROOKS. | P. L. MAILLOU.
NINTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.
JOHN LAIDLAW.
TENTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.
S. W. THOMPSON. | RUFUS WAPLES.
FOR SHERIFF,
JAMES P. FRERET.
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. BOULET.
Fourth District.....SAMUEL GALPIN.

CONSTABLES.
First Justice's Court.....J. J. HOPPE.
Second Justice's Court.....WILLIAM C. QUIRK.
Third Justice's Court.....JULES DERBIGNY.
Fourth Justice's Court.....JOHN McLELLAND.
Fifth Justice's Court.....MIGUEL HERNANDEZ.
Sixth Justice's Court.....J. H. SCHREIANG.
Seventh Justice's Court.....JAMES HAMILTON.

☞ ELECTION—Monday, November 7, 1853.

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

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV'R 5, 1853.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

We have ascertained that, for our frankly but inoffensively declared opinions against the safety for this Union or the expediency for the Cotton and Sugar growing South of annexing Cuba to this country, fault has been found with us: *first*, by those who honestly differ from our views of the whole matter; *secondly*, by those who admit them to be right, but consider them to be unpopular; and, *thirdly*, by those who hold that a man should have no opinions except such as it is convenient and if possible profitable to have.

That the first sort should not like, even if they respect, strong opinions, backed by weighty reasons, on a question of great importance, where they themselves have taken the other side, is but natural: and we make no objection to it; as, on the other hand, they can make none to our having and expressing our convictions. This is a free country; and convictions of right, boldly expressed and bravely acted on, made it so. If it is to continue a free country, men must continue to form with care, on their best lights, honest convictions; to speak them forth, on occasion, fearlessly; and to stand by them, on all occasions, manfully. This is the great duty of all. In performing it, we have but, of course, to look that, as a freeman, we speak as among freemen, and in setting forth our own rightful opinions, infringe not the equally rightful ideas or even feelings of others; that we reason, as with equals and brothers, not hector as with slaves or children; that we use no unfair arguments, fling no personalities, commit no discourtesies, employ no slanders, misrepresent no man, resort to no unfair appeals to prejudice or the passions; and, in short, as true men, do our best to bring about among our fellow-citizens those just and enlightened decisions which are for the common good of all, and not the false judgments which may be best for our own personal ends. Now, we are conscious that our conduct has offended, we are determined that it shall offend, in none of these particulars. Long since, in the heat of youth yet untaught the necessary charities of public life, we may have erred, we doubtless have erred, but never knowingly, in some of these things: but time and a larger and more liberal acquaintance with politics and politicians on their great theatre have, we know, taught us better—a kindlier temper, a soberer judgment: and has improved (as it ought to do) both our head and our heart. To our adversaries in the question of which we now speak, we have, then, given no just cause to blame us. They have every right to combat our arguments: they have none to complain of our conduct.

We turn, therefore, from them to the *second* sort of those we have enumerated—those who think our opinions right, but think it wrong to avow them, even in that calm, moderate, and strictly argumentative form in which alone we have spoken or ever shall speak. Now, a word in reply to these gentlemen. We know and we value both their friendly feelings and their judgment: but there are situations which those only can understand who have long stood in them: there are, for him who worthily fills the position of a Public Counsellor of the People—and that is our position—duties the force and sanctity of which none but an honest and experienced Editor can know or feel. Such a man—one whose life, whose labor, whose abilities, whose whole aspirations are in his honorable pursuit alone of giving to the public time information, and his sincerest, best thoughts—knows that it is not for him, when he is to ascertain the merits of an important question of the country's well-being, to inquire what is just then the prevailing, but what is the right, the good, and will finally be the triumphant opinion—that which men will at last thank him for having upheld. On such questions, he will, in order to decide *what he is to say*, first find out *what he is to think*, and will then proceed to say *that*. He will, in a word, play the true politician, not the demagogue, and seek not merely to please, to cajole, to deceive, but really to serve the people. The words of others, uttered in corners or from stumps, pass away with the momentary attention which a wheedled popularity can command: his are uttered in a more permanent form, to a wider audience, to even the most intelligent portion of the entire land, and perish not easily, for either honor or shame. The Press, then, thus conducted, has a high mission than that of the ordinary politician. It must be true to it and not pander to every passion, every opinion, every fancy, every folly of the hour. Why was it left free among us? Why guarded with the most jealous care by all our institutions, as the very palladium of our public liberty, if it is thus to be forever muzzling itself, just when the people have most need to hear its boldest and most honest voice? What! must it, here, in Republican America, fawn, and flatter and lie, as courtiers do to kings, and never, even

"With bated breath and whispering humbleness,"

venture to a free people the smallest word of what may be unpopular?

And now we come to that third sort, who never chanced in their lives, as editors or politicians, to have an honest thought, but it almost frightened them to death. Could the earth only get a peep into the valuable volume of their brain, that is kept so closely shut, how happy would it be! Marvellous, proper and prudent politicians are they; but a good deal more given to looking after their own small safety than the public's. A lofty opinion and a profound regard have they for the people, when they think they can, on all questions, play upon it, as easy as a penny whistle. We commend to their attention what Hamlet says to Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, as to playing upon the pipe. Just so might the people say to the would-be players upon it.

Hamlet.—Will you play upon this pipe?
Guildenstern.—My lord, I cannot.
Ham.—I pray you.
Guil.—Believe me, I cannot.
Ham.—I do beseech you.
Guil.—I know no touch of it, my lord.
Ham.—'Tis as easy as lying: govern these ventages with your finger and thumb, give it breath with your mouth, and it will discourse most eloquent music. Look you, these are the stops.
Guil.—But these cannot I command to any utterance of harmony: I have not the skill.
Ham.—Why, look you now, how unworthy a thing you make of me. You would play upon me; you would seem to know my stops; you would pluck out the heart of my mystery; you would sound me from my lowest note to the top of my compass; and there is much music, excellent voice, in this little organ; yet you cannot make it speak. Sblood, do you think I am easier to be played on than a pipe? Call me what instrument you will, though you can fret me, you cannot play upon me.

We think we understand—nay, can express these gentlemen. Their idea of the sincerity and manliness of opinions which an editor should allow himself to utter is just such as would make us, if we inhabited Joshua Gidding's district, an abolitionist; a Mormon, if we lived in Utah; in Constantinople, a Turk; under the Czar, violent haters of all human freedom.

A GREAT CALL OF PUBLIC DUTY.

We trust that not even the confusions, the discouragements, the disappointments, the disasters, that attend upon public struggles in this country and often beset the best cause everywhere, will be permitted, by any well-thinking man, to make him slack at the coming election or keep him from the polls.

The duty which, in a government like ours—dependent, for its maintenance in anything good, upon the whole body of its citizens—is a very grave and even a stern one. Not merely no man whose attachments to the public cause are as warm as a good man's ought to be, but no conscientious man at all, and especially no religious man—for strong religious principles are the only sanction and the truest incentive of all other obligations—can less than criminally withhold his heartiest aid, in such a contest. If he would have good, he must lend his individual exertions to bring it about; and the apparent necessity of the case must be the just man's measure of these exertions. He cannot, without a grievous sin, in a matter where all have so much at stake, withdraw into his personal indifference or his personal willingness to suffer, and permit, so far as it rests with him, evil to come to all others. He is responsible for his full share of whatever he did not do his best to prevent. He must have a public as well as a private conscience, and see that, in these high civil duties, he meets the claim which the well-being of all those around him and of all who are to come after, has upon him. Upon such considerations it was that in an ancient State, much like our own, they who took no part in the public affairs were punished. And, indeed, in such matters, no man can stand really neuter. For he who does not actively assist the good, passively joins the bad.

Upon such men, heretofore from their quietness too inert, we call. Let them give—'tis little enough—at least a day to this most serious business. It is no ordinary struggle, nor merely a party contest: for many concurring circumstances render it not so much a day where political principles as morals themselves are to be disputed.

What these are henceforth to be may easily be seen, if the insolent and demoralizing resorts, which desperate Locofocoism is employing, prove successful. The arrogance of its subsequent dominion may be foreseen in the contumely with which they, the other day treated, in one of our public bodies, a respectful petition, numerously signed by most reputable citizens, that nearly all the places for holding the election might not be fixed in grog-shops. Why was a petition so decent and so just thus scornfully repelled? Why, but because these men were determined, as far as they could, to exclude all rigidly decent men from voting, by confining the election almost everywhere to those places of orgy? Now, shall this shameless trick be permitted to succeed? Or shall it, as it ought, only stimulate every man to go for once into a grog-shop, in order that he may never again be compelled to go to a grog-shop to vote?

Equally do we appeal to all men of business, all men of property, all the industrious and orderly, to guard by their votes whatever they love against this Constitution-breaking, oath-contemning, fraud-contriving, grog-shop-voting party.

Ye young whigs! fall in with all the spirit of youth and of a cause that shall never, while *we* wield a pen for it, lead you any where but to honor and duty, success or not!

Brothers of the Old Guard! Clay Whigs! shoulder to shoulder! and fight once more as ye have ever fought—without flinching! Not many words were ever necessary to bring you to the charge!

THE ELECTION ISSUES.—We have heretofore taken occasion to offer battle to our doughty neighbor of the Courier on the right of an independent candidate to run against the regular nominee of the democratic party, but our neighbor having taken ground that suited us so well—to-wit: that an independent democrat has that right "when there is no whig in the field," we chimed in with him and there was peace between us. With the high democratic authority of the Courier in our favor, we took ground in favor of Mr. Gayarre, urging the democrats to vote for him, as by doing so they could shield themselves from danger and ostracism by retiring behind the broad shield of the Courier.

We have also called public attention to the frauds perpetrated in the name of the naturalization laws, showing that foul work was intended; and have denounced our last Legislature for not passing a registry law, as they were required to do by the constitution. On the last topic, and on that of illegal naturalization, the Courier has attempted a weak defense, but finding that its points were untenable it has backed out on all the issues. None of the other democratic journals have met our charges as to the evil deeds of the leaders of Locofocoism, and even the graceless Courier seems ashamed of them, and hangs its unblushing head at the thought of their iniquities!

☞ Attention is called to the communication of "A Democrat," in this morning's paper. Though not endorsing all it contains, we predict it will be read with interest by all classes and parties.

THE SHERIFFALTY.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

We have heretofore given a slight sketch of the merits of the two regular nominees of the respective parties for the important office of Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, and propose now to recapitulate somewhat of that which we have formerly written.

We wish to keep it before the people that two years ago, when Mr. Marigny was beaten by Mr. Freret for the same office they are both now running for, he refused to submit to the verdict of the people and appealed to a court of law in order to get possession of an office which by the public voice had been solemnly denied him. Mr. Marigny, although beaten by Mr. Freret by a clear majority of 385 votes, contested the election, and with the aid of a legal quibble kept Mr. Freret out of the office for the more profitable part of a term. This conduct on the part of Mr. Marigny, in opposition to the expressed wish of the majority, showed that he had no respect for public opinion. It showed that it was by the allurements of gain he was led to run for the office, without regard to the expressed will of the majority. Mr. Marigny would be an ardent patriot in the public service when the prospect of a fat office was before him, but when the people had declared there was one more worthy than he to fill it, he scorned the suffrages which he had himself solicited, thereby declaring that the public were not competent judges of who was best qualified to be their servant. This contempt of public opinion on the part of Mr. Marigny, is but little in accordance with the democratic doctrines which he professes to hold.

And these are not the only reasons why the democratic nominee should not be entitled to the public support. Mr. Marigny has already been the recipient of party patronage, and has grown fat on the public spoil. He holds the high and profitable office of Marshal of the United States, out of which he has probably realized already as much as he allowed Mr. Freret to make during the first year of his Sheriffalty. Should not Mr. Marigny have been satisfied with the high and lucrative post which he now has, without grasping for another while he holds on to the first, to the exclusion and injury of another member of his party as worthy as himself? Is it democratic—is it republican, for one so highly favored of his party to seek to monopolize all the profitable offices in their gift? It is a strong game which Mr. Marigny is trying to play upon the democrats. Secure in one fat office, he puts himself forward for another still more profitable, being assured that if he shall not be elected Sheriff, he is at least secure of being Marshal. He has a chance to win, but none to lose. He will not resign his Marshalship and take an even chance with his equals of being elected Sheriff.

His opponent, Mr. Freret, has made a faithful officer, and has given satisfaction to all having business subject to his management. He is a republican in his feelings, and never changing in his deportment under any circumstances. He is a man of the people, and has an open hand for all classes. Let the people decide whether they will vote for one of themselves—for Mr. Freret, or for his opponent, Mr. Marigny—a man who treats their opinions with contempt, by appealing from their decision to that of a Court of law!

FOR SHAME!—When a man holding the exalted position of U. S. Senator so far descends as to act as the whipper-in of a party, he deserves to be held up to honest detestation. We have it from undoubted authority, that a United States Senator having the other day asked a clerk in a Government office how he intended to vote at the ensuing election, and being told by the clerk that he would vote against the regular nominees of the democracy, the Senator reminded him that he held his position only as he would consent to be dictated to by the party. The answer of the clerk (whose salary by the way is only $40 per month) was worthy of a Roman. "You may starve me," replied he, "by turning me out of office, but you cannot compel me to relinquish the right of every freeman—that of acting according to my own conception of right and wrong!" Shame!

ADDRESS OF MR. GAYARRE TO THE BALIZE PILOTS.—We publish this morning the address of Mr. Chas. Gayarre to the President and members of the Pilots' Association at the Balize, defining his position in the present canvass for Congress from the First District. Mr. Gayarre is the independent democratic candidate, in opposition to the nominee. When pressed to submit his name for the nomination, he boldly declared his intention not to suffer his merits to be passed upon by a Convention composed of men who are but the complacent slaves of a few self-constituted leaders, and who have no choice but to do the will of their masters. Mr. Gayarre, in running against the nominee, has acted on the conviction that a Convention composed as those of the democracy have latterly been, does not represent the true sovereignty of public opinion. His object is to put down the tyrannic rule of a petty clique, who make politics a profession, and who take an interest in politics merely to subserve their own private ends. Read Mr. Gayarre's address.

☞ Our friends, the democrats, were out last night drumming up courage to—bear their defeat with decent composure, if we may judge from the scanty show of forces.

If the honest voice of the people is not, on Monday next, stifled by gross fraud, we have no doubt that the whigs will accomplish a sweeping victory.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—A branch of this company, as will be seen by their advertisement, has been established in this City, with Mr. Benjamin Florance as Agent and Mr. Harmon Doane as Assistant Agent. The popularity of these gentlemen and their established integrity is a sufficient guarantee of the success of the Company.

FIREMENS' BALL.—We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to be present at a Firemens' Ball to be given by Protection Fire Company No. 18, at Armory Hall to-night. The preparations for the event are on a magnificent scale, and a gay attendance is expected.

THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME.—"Boston" and "Bob," two well known compounders of titillating beverages, have re-opened the favorite house, the name of which heads this notice. Their supplies are of the choicest description. They are always happy to see their friends. Give them a call.

☞ The purser of the steamship Mexico has laid us under obligations to him for late Galveston papers.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the steamboat Cora No. 2 for late river papers.

NEW MUSIC.—Mr. H. D. Hewitt, of No. 3 Camp street, have received several pieces of elegant and popular music. See advertisement in another column.

It will be seen by the following publication that the democratic and whig committees have agreed to allow a challenger to each party at the election on Monday, for the purpose of challenging and propounding questions to those whose right to vote may be doubted. The communication is worthy of public attention:

To the Public.

At a meeting of the Joint Committee of the Democratic and Whig Parties, held on Thursday evening, the 31 instant, the following preamble was agreed upon:

That the Judges of the Election to be held on the 7th November next, be invited to admit behind the Bar of the Polls, at least one member of the Challenging Committee of each party, at one time.

That it be recommended to the Judges of the Election, when administering the oath required by law, and whenever they may be in doubt whether the person tendering his vote understands it, to explain the oath to him, and ascertain by such questions as are authorized by the Constitution and existing laws, that he understands it.

That no person about the Polls should be permitted to propound questions to voters except the Judges—reserving to every citizen his legal right of challenge through the Judges.

That the Sheriff be requested to cause the space around the Ballot Box, and about the Polls to be kept clear and free from the crowd and from persons not voting, so that every person may have free access to the Ballot Box.

That every citizen and the city police be requested to aid the Sheriff and his officers in effecting this object.

That each party shall furnish to the Judges in each ward respectively a list of the Challenging Committee appointed.

J. S. LUGENBEHL, | L. J. HARRIS,
H. C. MILLER, | T. WHARTON COLLINS,
P. F. DUREL, | JOHN B. LUPE.

NEW ORLEANS, November 2, 1853.

To the President and Members of the Pilots' Association Balize and South-West Pass:

Gentlemen: On my first visit to the parish of Plaquemine, on a recent occasion, I had flattered myself with the hope of renewing my acquaintance with you, and soliciting your support as an independent democratic candidate for the honor of representing the First Congressional District of the State in the Congress of the United States. But, at Mr. Urquhart's plantation, near the Burras settlement, I had so serious an attack of fever that my medical advisor compelled me to return to New Orleans. On Friday last, the 28th of October, after a few days' rest, I resumed my electioneering tour through your parish, and was hindered from presenting my respects to you only from the want of time, and an opportunity to go so far down the river as the Balize and the South West Pass.

Being prevented by circumstances from expressing my views personally to you, I send you the address to the voters of the First District, which I published on the 18th of September last, and which defines my position. It is the boast of democracy that its mission is to reform abuses everywhere, (among us, at least), and I therefore acted consistently with the doctrine of the party, when I refused to submit my name to a convention which public opinion reprobated as being the compliacent creature of a few leaders, and not the expression of the popular will. Admitting that the reverse were the truth, none will dare deny that public opinion was obstinately blind to it, and that some respect was due to the only sovereignty we recognize, even when failing into so fatal an error. If twelve respectable men could be found in the whole District willing to record it, under their own signature and on their honor, to be their sincere conviction that the Convention had not been *so packed* as to secure the vote of the majority in favor of any individual designated by half a score of rulers, I would not now stand before you as an independent candidate.

But in the present state of political disorganization, I deem myself in duty bound, *in the interest of the whole community*, to appeal to all the friends of morality and of honest party organization, be they Whigs or Democrats, Young Republicans or whatever be the denomination under which they may be known. Having been a consistent Democrat for the last twenty-three years, I cannot be suspected of opposing *any party nomination*, and therefore, if you can conscientiously reconcile yourselves to the belief that my opponent, Judge Dunbar, is the candidate whom the democracy of the First District desired to be designated by the late Convention, vote for him by all means. But if you, or some of you at least (for uniformity of action is not to be expected any where, except from the obedient and unreflecting discipline of regular troops) should come to a contrary conclusion, it would be doing you or them great injustice to suppose, that proper spirit of independence is so far extinct in your or their hearts, as to prevent you or them from distinguishing between the *party* and a few self-constituted leaders, and from joining the ranks of those citizens who are now endeavoring, without distinction of party, to restore the primitive purity of our institutions, drive away corruption from our political struggles, and cause the free, undeceived, and unbiassed will of the people to predominate over the dark intrigues and polluted machinations of office hunters and stock-jobbing politicians. Very respectfully

octo 1t CHARLES GAYARRE.

NEWS OF THE CITY.

RECORDER WINTER'S COURT—*First District.*—Mary O'Nally entered a grievous complaint in this Court yesterday against her husband, charging him with assaulting and knocking her down and threatening her life. The offender was required to give bond, or go to the parish prison for thirty days.

LARCENY.—Toby, a slave of Eliza Moise, was charged yesterday with stealing cotton on the Levee. He was sentenced to twenty lashes.

UNLAWFUL RETENTION OF MONEY.—A butcher of St. Mary's Market was brought up yesterday on a charge of refusing to render up a gold coin which had been given him through mistake by Catherine Britain. The case was fixed for the 11th inst.

INTENT TO KILL.—Tom Jones, of adventurous and riotous memory, was arraigned yesterday at the instance of David Barnes, who charged him with assaulting him in a murderous manner, and with making desperate threats. Tom was required to furnish bond.

STEALING MONEY.—Antoine Asfouches was yesterday sent before the First District Court by Recorder Winter, under bond of $500, charged with stealing from Jordan Kilpere, on Poydras street, two $5 bank notes.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—*First District.*—The Board of Directors of the Public Schools for the First District held a regular monthly meeting on Thursday night in the room of the Board of Aldermen.

Present—Judge Rawle, President, in the Chair, and Messrs. Benford, Macready, Hahn, Orden, Simpson, Mathews, Lusk, Richardson, Goldsmith, Fullman and Dr. Kennedy.

Reports were read from several of the standing committees. The Committee on the Girls' High School recommended an increase in the salary of the French teacher of $250 per annum. Adopted.

A report of some interest, and containing much useful information, was read by the Superintendent.

Miss O'Hahon and Miss Anne E. Calder, teachers, applied for leave of absence for an indefinite period on account of sickness. On motion of Mr. Hahn they received leave of absence for two months.

The resolution granting an additional salary of $50 per annum to such teachers as have served four years in the school, was rescinded.

Mrs. Abbott, of the Washington School, was then elected an assistant teacher in the girls' High School, in place of Mrs. White resigned. The other teachers in the Washington School were each promoted upward one grade, and Miss Mullin was elected in the vacancy created.

Miss Hogan, second assistant in the Paulding School, was elected first assistant, in place of Miss Monaghan, resigned. The other teachers in the same school were each promoted to a higher grade, and Mrs. Leonard was elected to the vacancy.

The election of a First Assistant for the female department of the Jefferson School was quite a spirited affair. Miss Emerson was nominated. Mr. Hahn and Dr. Macauley could see no reason for establishing a system of promotion in the Washington and Paulding Schools, and applying it to the teachers in the Jefferson School. There were two lady teachers in a direct line of promotion in the Jefferson School, and to throw them aside and place over them a lady who had never taught in the schools, was considered unjust. Mr. Hahn nominated the two ladies already in the schools, Miss Effray and Miss Scully. Miss Emerson's name was then withdrawn, and the voting resulted as follows: Miss Scully received 8 votes, Miss Effray 3, and Miss Emerson 1. Miss Scully was declared elected; and Miss Emerson was afterwards elected to a subordinate place.

Miss Morgan was elected in the place of Miss Gallee, resigned; and Miss Costello was elected a teacher in the Franklin School.

On motion of Dr. Macaulay, a committee of three was appointed to meet similar committees from the other School Boards of the city, to constitute a Joint Committee, in accordance with the ordinance of the Council, for the purpose of bringing into use the large Planetarium belonging to the schools. Dr. Macaulay and Messrs. Simpson and Luck were appointed.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Ogden, Mathews and Sullivan, was appointed to report on Thursday next, a plan for the organization of the night schools.

The following are the visiting committees for the month of November:

Franklin—Bonford, Macaulay, Lusk.
Marshall—Hahn, Bloomfield, Sullivan.
Washington—Axon, Simpson.
Paulding—Price, Crickard, Sewell.
Jackson—Kennedy, Jennings, Rich.
Jefferson—Moore, Elmore, Ogden.
Franklin—Beebe, Richardson, Mathews.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.....November 4.

ST CHARLES....Captain Wilson, D Sullivan, P R O'Rourke, E W Wolley, A Perrin, T R Beckman, Mr Nichols and lady, Thomas B Lee, J Faust, N O; L A Kock, La; George Hackford, Ga; J De Cordova, Ga; W Mackey, Ga; E H Adams, Dr Louis A Dugas and lady, Mr Fisher, Texas; Moses Boland, Miss; Dr Grant Moses, St Louis; W Kirby, N O.

VERANDA....G T R Wilson, R K Herndon, W H Fisher, Colonel A F Field, B F Stretch, N O; H Harrison, Ala; W H Hogan and lady, Miss; John S Rhea, Miss E M Rhea, W H Tomlinson, John G Foot, Texas; H Montgomery and wife, C J Wendel, N Y; P H Berry, St Louis.

CITY....J B Walker, Mobile; D L Morgan, Jesse Williams, A H Shepherd, A B Shepherd, H Shepherd, William Shepherd, La; H C Green, H Loveland, N O; M G Wells, George B Farrell, Portland; J H Bainbridge, G B Jennison, Texas.

ARCADE....W H Peaks, Mexico; H Dormel, W E Graham, John D Walker, N O.

ST LOUIS....William Smith, T B Kimon, N O; Henry W Newton, Miss.

60 ☞ Camp Street. 60

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

☞ Just Received.

LYELL'S PRINCIPLES OF GEOLOGY. Appleton's new and cheap edition, in 1 vol.
LYELL'S MANUEL OF ELEMENTARY PHYSIOLOGY. New and complete edition, in 1 vol.
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☞ For sale by
J. B. STEEL,
oct 31 tf 60 Camp street.

Attention! Ladies.

☞ Try JONES'S LILLY WHITE, if you'd look fair
With its wonderful qualities none can compare,
It beauty improves, makes the hectic look fine,
The sallow look white, and the white look sublime.
To be had at the Depot, where all things are pure—
151 CHARTRES STREET—from one are sure.
☞ For sale by J. WRIGHT & CO., Sole Agents,
oct 31 tp 151 Chartres street.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TO THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

By the National Line.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Africa.

Cotton Improving—Breadstuffs Advancing.

Consols Lower—U. S. Stocks Advanced.

NEW YORK, November 4.

The Cunard steamer Africa has arrived here, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 23d ultimo, three days later than the accounts brought by the Arctic. The following is a summary of her news.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, October 22.

There has been a good demand in the Cotton market here since the departure of the Niagara on the 15th inst., and the sales of the week embrace 45,000 bales. Of these 8,000 bales have been taken for speculation and 5000 for export. Prices have generally been considerably firmer, and some qualities have advanced ¼a¾d. The quotations close as follows: Fair Orleans 6¼d, Middling Orleans 6d, Fair Upland 6¾d Middling Upland 5⅞.

Flour has been in active demand, and all qualities have considerably advanced. The closing rates are for Western Canal 36s 6d and Ohio 37s per bbl.

Corn has advanced 1-6d per quarter, and the quotations are 41s for yellow and 42s per quarter for white.

Provisions have been quiet, and only moderate sales of beef and pork are reported, without any change of moment in the rates.

MONEY AND TRADE.

The money market at London continues stringent, and Consols have further fallen off to 91¼. There is no change in the rate of interest. United Stocks have slightly advanced.

Trade at Manchester has slightly improved during the week.

LONDON MARKETS.

The Sugar market at London has been dull, and prices are about 5 per cent. lower.

Coffee has been quiet, and has also declined about 6 per cent.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

There has been a better demand in the cotton market at Havre, and the week's sales embrace about 9,000 bales. There is no change of moment in prices.

GENERAL NEWS.

EASTERN AFFAIRS.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg states that the Emperor of Russia returned from Berlin on the 13th of October. Active preparations for war were going forward.

At Constantinople, the Turkish fleet which had been laid up in that harbor for the winter, had been ordered to prepare immediately for sea.

The combined fleets had not yet entered the Dardanelles, but were expected to do so.

The Turks were inveluntarily pouring immense sums into the Treasury of the Sultan to enable him to proceed with his preparations for war.

The fleets (?) had been ordered to the Dardanelles, but are not to enter Black Sea except in case of the advance of the Russians.

The report that the Czar threatened a war of extermination against the Turks is positively contradicted.

SUEZ CANAL.—An English company is now about to construct a canal from Rasoova, in Belgium, leading to the Black Sea, thus avoiding the dangerous navigation of the mouth of the Danube.

EXPORTS OF GRAIN.—At the last accounts 200 ships were at Odessa loading with grain.

ABD-EL-KADER.—The celebrated chief Abd-el Kader offered command Turkish army. [We cannot make out from this whether the command of the army was offered to Abd-el-Kader, or whether he offered his services in that behalf.—EDS.]

SARDINIA—RIOTS—A bread riot has taken place at Turin.

EARTHQUAKE.—Another earthquake has occurred in Greece.

OHIO RIVER.

CINCINNATI, November 3.

The river here is still falling, and has receded one foot during the past 24 hours.

PITTSBURGH, November 3.

There is now 4 feet 1 inch water in the channel, and the river is still falling.

LOUISVILLE, November 3.

The steamboat Sultana has departed for New Orleans.

By the Southern Line.

MOBILE AFFAIRS.

MOBILE, November 3.

The ship William R. Hallet is again in good order and is afloat.

The Cotton market is inactive.

Mr. Marrast has not yet been examined for shooting O'Reilly.

EASTERN MAIL.

MOBILE, November 4.

The Eastern mail has arrived, bringing dates from New York of the 29th ult., with the foreign letters brought by the Niagara and the Hermann.

☞ Eds. Crescent: Please to announce J. C. MOSLEY, the Independent Candidate for the LEGISLATURE of the Third Representative District. MANY FRIENDS.

DOCTOR McKEEVEY having returned to the city, resumes the practice of his profession. Residence and office Chartres, No. 11 Carondelet street, between Canal and Common streets. 6t 5n

BANK OF NEW ORLEANS, November 6, 1853.—The Fourth Instalment of Ten Per Cent on the Capital Stock is due and payable at the Banking House on THURSDAY next, the 10th inst. W. P. GRAYSON, Cashier. 6t 5n

NOTICE.—A Public Meeting will be held at Pontoon Market on SUNDAY EVENING, November 6, at 7 o'clock, to nominate a candidate for the LEGISLATURE of the Third Representative District, to fill the vacancy of J. C. MOSLEY, deceased. Gentlemen of the Third Representative District are invited to be present. 6t 5n

FOR BANKS AND BANKERS' USE.—TIN CASH BOXES, different sizes, very strong and PATENT LOCKS.
CANCELING CHECK SIZES, dapper points, with slide and heavy lock fastening.
CANCELING HAMMERS, a superior article.
BANKERS' SHEARS, 12, 16 and 18 inches long, very fine.
Just received and for sale by SCRIVENER & NETTON,
oct 31 Stationers' Hall, No. 24 Chartres street.

A CARD.—I was arrested on Saturday evening last, on a charge of murdering a man whose body was found on board the steamer H. M. Jones, and who, at this time been proven, by a second death. The man not brought up yesterday for examination before Recorder Winter, and a letter was received from the lawyer prosecutor of deceased showing that his body was put on the boat for the purpose of being conveyed home for burial. The officer who detained me did so on information received from a third party, and when called on to justify, could not tell who that party was. Having been discharged, I consider it due to my reputation to make this statement.
WILLIAM STARK, Engineer.

NEW FRENCH GOODS.—
D. P. SCANLAN & CO., No. 12 Chartres street, beg leave to inform their friends 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, PENTREES, DESINA, ARSINE, MALATHEE and GRANDINE ROBES, BAYADERE FOULARDS, etc.
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, TALMAS and PELISSES, of the newest styles and patterns; a complete and select assortment of EMBROIDERIES, FLOWERS, PLUMES, HEAD DRESSES, WEDDING TROUSSEAUX. A choice lot of NEW BAGES.
Also, a most complete assortment of Ladies' Misses' and Infants BONNETS, CAPOTES AND CAPELINES, of the newest styles and patterns. 6t 5n

NEW MUSIC—
Just received and for sale by
H. D. HEWITT,
No. 3 Camp street.
SONGS—My Name in the Sand—If I could know my way; Cousin; The Sea Week—The Child and the Stars; by W. J. Lemon—Flowers are Sleeping; by Barker.
POLKAS—Forest Glade; by Gottschalk—Water Sprite; by Gottschalk—Georgine; by Mrs. Metcalf.
Bergamas—Fritsch—Sunrise Schottisch—Lilly Dale Schottisch, Le Plus Valse; by P. A. Fitzgerald—Golden Gate Waltz—Little Alpine Flowers Waltz.
Cameronian Quadrilles—Pop Goes the Weasel, dance. n5 1t

THE CAMPBELL'S ARE COMING.
AT ARMORY HALL,
Commencing MONDAY EVENING, November 1, 1853.
MURPHY, WEST AND PEEL'S
ORIGINAL CAMPBELL MINSTRELS!
☞ Assisted by EDWARD KENDALL, the world-renowned Bugle player, and late Leader of the Boston Brass Band.
☞ GEORGE KENDALL, the celebrated Cornet-a-Pistons Solo performer.
Among the members of this inimitable troupe will be found MATT. PEEL, LUKE WEST AND JOE MURPHY.
They will give a series of their inimitable entertainments as usual.
☞ Tickets 50 cents; to be had at the Hotel and at the door. Doors open at half-past 7. Concert to commence at half-past 7 o'clock.
H. C. DICKINSON, Agent. H. C. CROSS, Agent. n5

GREAT SOUTHERN MUSEUM—DAN RICE, Proprietor.—THE DRAMATIC SALOON attached to this inimitable museum will be opened to the public on SATURDAY EVENING, November 5, on which occasion will be performed the Comedietta of LOVE IN HIGH LIFE. For overtures, see bills of the day. Favorite SONG by Miss Rosalie.....To conclude with the Grand Moral Drama of THE DRUNKARD; or, The Fallen Saved.
☞ Doors to be opened at 7, and the performances to commence at half past 7 precisely.
☞ Price of Admission 50 cents. Children 25 cents. n5

THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME.—TATTERSALLS EXCHANGE, No. 60 St. Charles street.—The above well known and favorite Bar Room, has just been thoroughly and tasefully refitted, to move re-opened to the public and its friends, whose custom is respectfully solicited. Its well earned reputation for quietness and coolness will be carefully maintained.
"Boston" and "Bob" will be always on hand to attend to the wants of its patrons, and supply them with the best BRANDIES, W