THE DAILY CRESCENT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

JAMES O. NIXON, WILLIAM B. ADAMS.

BY NIXON, ADAMS & CO.

OFFICE NO. 70 CAMP STREET.

TERMS.

The Crescent will be regularly served to subscribers in the city at an early hour every morning, (Sundays excepted) for $10a year, in advance; half yearly and quarterly at the same rates, or 50 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

Advertisements, per square of ten lines in pearl—first insertion, in all cases, $1; for every subsequent insertion, 50 cents.

Advertisements on the second page are charged $1 for every insertion.

Advertisements published at intervals, will be charged $1 per square for every insertion.

Advertisements not marked, will be published one month, or longer, and charged accordingly; no advertisement or subscription will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, at the option of the proprietors.

A Liberal Discount will be made to regular advertisers.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

Has a circulation which renders it a desirable medium for advertisers. As a FAMILY PAPER it circulates largely, reaching many hundreds of homes at an early hour, and being read before the approach of business hours, consequently articles in family use may be advantageously published in its columns.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

Is published every Monday morning at $6 a year invariably in advance. Having an extensive circulation throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas, and other States, it presents a favorable mode to advertisers of making their wares and commodities known. Advertisements inserted for $1 per square each insertion.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 1, 1855.

☞ *Persons leaving the city during the Summer, who desire the daily or weekly Crescent forwarded to them, can have it done regularly for any specified time, by leaving their orders and address at the office, No. 70 Camp street.*

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 active 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 stern and unwavering protection to the American name abroad, and will follow and guard the American citizen wherever he roves.

6. We believe that America should be governed by Americans, effecting 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 protest against 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 TEXADA,
OF RAPIDES.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
ROBERT G. SEALE,
OF EAST BATON ROUGE.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
J. V. DURALDE,
OF WEST BATON ROUGE.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
WALTER ROSSMAN,
OF CLAIBORNE.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
RANDELL HUNT,
OF ORLEANS.

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

FOR CONGRESS.

First District—**GEO. EUSTIS, Jr.**
Second District—**THEODORE G. HUNT.**
Third District—**PRESTON POND, Jr.**
Fourth District—**WILLIAM B. LEWIS.**

PARISH OFFICES.

For Sheriff—**JOSEPH HUFTY.**
For Coroner—**CHARLES N. OLIVIER.**
For District Attorney—**M. A. FOUTE.**

FOR CLERKS OF COURTS.

First District Court—**NORBERT TREPAGNIER.**
Second District Court—**P. S. WILTZ.**
Third District Court—**HENRY BEZOU.**
Fourth District Court—**J. B. WALTON.**
Fifth District Court—**WILLIAM A. NOTT.**
Sixth District Court—**W. H. REESE.**

FOR ASSESSORS.

FRANCIS TURNER, THEODORE DUREL,
JOHN T. DUFOUR, JOHN A. WATKINS,

FOR TAX COLLECTORS.

First District—**THOMAS ASKEW.**
Second District—**JOSEPH HERNANDEZ.**
Third District—
Fourth District—

FOR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

First Justice—**D. F. MITCHELL.**
Second Justice—**C. M. BRADFORD.**
Third Justice—**RICHARD RICHARDSON.**
Fourth Justice—**FRANCOIS CALONGNE.**
Fifth Justice—
Sixth Justice—

FOR CONSTABLES.

First Justice's Court—**WILLIAM C. QUIRK.**
Second Justice's Court—**JOHN A. AGAISSE.**
Third Justice's Court—**JAS. W. DUPLESSIS.**
Fourth Justice's Court—**JULES SORAPURU.**
Fifth Justice's Court—
Sixth Justice's Court—

PARISH OF JEFFERSON.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR SENATOR,
FERGUS GARDERE.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
JAMES H. MENAFEE,
GEORGE C. LAWRASON.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
W. F. SCOTT.

FOR SHERIFF,
PASCALIS LABARRE.

FOR CORONER,
J. P. SHATTUCK.

FOR CLERK OF COURT,
EDW. BUISSON.

FOR ASSESSOR,
J. L. DONNELLAN.

In Albany, a city containing only 57,000 inhabitants, the numbers of arrests during the past year was over 4000, or one out of every fourteen of the population. The number of arrests made during the first six months of this year are 2076.

We learn that on the 15th inst., at Lake Providence, La., Wesley Pennington was shot and instantly killed by Alfred Jones, son of R. P. Jones. Young Jones was arrested; but subsequently effected his escape. The difficulty originated in a billiard room.

SOME REFLECTIONS AND SOME QUESTIONS.

We are not violent partisans. In fact we can hardly be called partisans at all, in the common acceptation of the term. True, we profess to belong to the American party. True, we believe ours the highest and holiest cause that ever enlisted the sympathies of freemen upon this or any other continent. True, we have belonged to other political organizations, and have never been found wanting in an honest performance of duty. But we never were party men on account *of a name.* It was the *principle* involved which received our support; and even now, while we are bearing aloft the banner of the American party, and when we pledge ourselves to do all that honorable men can do to secure a glorious victory, it is the principle we are contending for, not the name. Principles are everything—names nothing.

The daily and weekly course of events, after taking careful observations from all points of the political compass, confirm us in our original opinion—that we were right. Everything goes to demonstrate the correctness of that opinion. We are in an American crowd, which association, certainly, ought not to be considered disreputable. We belong to a party that was organized to protect the land of our birth from threatened ruin, and which owed its origin to as pure and patriotic a desire to elevate and enfranchise all mankind, as that which led to the initiatory steps of the Revolution, and prompted the writing of the Declaration of Independence.

Feeling this, and acting on these convictions, we have perused many of the anti-American papers with unmingled mortification. We *did* expect that some native opposition editor would discover that there were decent characteristics belonging to his own countrymen; that there was something in history belonging to ourselves; that we had a past of *our own,* to which we could look back to without blushing; that we did not owe *everything* to foreigners and adopted citizens, no matter how much they were deserving of applause; that the old, original Thirteen, had not been entirely barren of men—great, glorious, mighty men—native and to the manor born; that the confederation and union which followed have not only produced States, but statesmen—natives of the soil—whose grand achievements would add lustre to the history of any land; that WASHINGTON—a native—had made a mark upon the scroll of time which nothing but the wing of eternity could efface; that the warriors of Lexington, of Bunker Hill, of Saratoga, of Eutaw, and of Yorktown, were not forgotten; that the Adamses, the Hancocks, the Shermans, the Pinckneys, the Rutledges, and hundreds of others, had still some claim to grateful remembrance; that Henry once spoke burning words of eloquence, fresh and glowing from his heart, stimulating our forefathers on to the desperate struggle; that a native of the soil, aye, *a native,* pealed forth freedom's war cry—"give me Liberty, or give me Death;" that noble sons succeeded noble sires; that the matchless CLAY once reigned supreme among our "Conscript Fathers"—the mightiest of the mighty—the undisputed monarch of the realm of intellect, whose genius, like the rays of the sun, irradiated and enlivened the whole civilized earth; that the great Calhoun had won a proud niche in the temple of fame; and that the unsurpassed Webster had erected for himself an intellectual monument that will far outlast the granite that covers his mortal remains at Marshfield.

We had hoped for some slight acknowledgment of these facts on the part of the opposition—for they are facts, engraven upon the iron tablets of history, which nothing but the extinction of our race, language and lineage, can efface. The hand of the Almighty can alone destroy the record. The puny hand of man is as helpless to the task as would be that of a nursing infant. When native American statesmen and warriors are forgotten, the tongue in which we now make known our thoughts to each other will be numbered among the things of the past.

Is there an American who desires such a deplorable consummation? With sorrow and humiliation, with shame and regret, we feel constrained to say there are those who would, judging by their actions, ignore the past with all its glories, deface the immortal record of the revolution, repudiate everything that was or is native, in order to achieve a mere partisan triumph, in which, so far as their side is concerned, not one single national or fundamental principle is involved.

But to the latter portion of the subject-matter with which we started out. We wished to ask the anti-Americans "some questions." We will proceed to propound two or three, in the hope that a little information may be vouchsafed in the premises.

WASHINGTON, in his day, was accounted a man of parts, and outside of the United States, he is so esteemed still. But did he not warn his countrymen against the "insidious wiles of foreign influence"? It is so written down in his farewell address.

What an unmitigated native American WASHINGTON must have been! It was only on account of "the accident of birth" that he was born in Virginia! Why, had he been born in England, and appointed to the command of the invading army to put down the native "rebels," he would have whipped them to terms in short order!

Then, there was Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence. Did he not once give expression to the wish that there was "an ocean of flame" between the old world and the new?

Then, there was old JOHN ADAMS—one of the very few the King of England would not pardon. He was bound to be hung, and why? Because he took up arms to vindicate the principle that the natives of the Colonies were better calculated to govern the Colonies, and had a better right, than the natives of Great Britain!

The selfsame principle—clear, distinct, and intact—is involved in the present civil struggle, which led to the bloody drama of the Revolution and the birth of freedom upon this continent. Who shall govern? Those indigenous, or those exotic? The future must determine. *Yorktown* is near at hand, and the Washington of the new war of independence will soon be announced.

We might multiply these questions and illustrations *ad infinitum,* but our limits constrain us to an abrupt close. In conclusion, we would like to ask one more question: Do the anti-Americans consider there is anything in the American character—a large majority of wretched natives belong to the Order—worthy of honor or commendation?

ANNUAL COMMERCIAL STATEMENT.

We publish on our fourth page, this morning, our ANNUAL STATEMENT of the commerce of this port for the last year. Its contents will be found to embrace a general review of the year's business, and includes carefully prepared tables, exhibiting the receipts, exports, stocks and prices of our staples, and of all the leading articles of trade during the year, and comparing them with the business of previous years. Tabular statements are given, showing the prices of cotton for each week during the last year and the next preceding, and the annual crops, supplies, deliveries, etc., of cotton, tobacco and sugar, during the last twenty years. We also give extended details of the business in flour, grain, provisions, and in Western produce generally. We have endeavored to make our statement reliable in all particulars and valuable as a reference to all our commercial readers.

JEWELS OF CONSISTENCY.

The anti-American leaders are perfect jewels of consistency. There is no doubt about it—no mistake about it—no misapprehension about it—when *all* the facts of the case are clearly understood. The fact is patent, and not to be disputed. They are the best sort of *Native Americans in disguise!* Do not be startled at this assertion, gentle reader. We make it with all the seriousness due a matter of its gravity. Right before us lay divers "old documents," some official and others duly signed, incontrovertibly demonstrating the strict accuracy of our proposition! We know what we say, for we have looked over the pages of some of the aforesaid "old documents," and have found ample warrant for our conclusions.

Hence our desire to do early and complete justice to our opponents. Hence our wish that the public mind should be enlightened at the earliest possible moment. And, hence our early action in the premises. We would not, knowingly, do injustice to a real enemy, much less a *nominal* enemy, who, judging of the future by the past, we take to be *a friend in disguise!* We care nothing for *words.* Words amount to nothing in one instance out of a thousand. *Acts* tell the story—acts speak trumpet-tongued—acts are everything. Who cares about frothy denunciation and diluted vituperation, when the parties indulging in such harmless pleasantries, weaknesses or indulgences—just as the reader pleases, for we are not particular—nominate for the most important and lucrative offices, *the founders of Native Americanism in Louisiana*—old, veteran, hard-headed, iron-sided Americans!

This is just what our opponents have done. On their State and parish tickets the names of the authors of Know-Nothingism in Louisiana are to be found! Is not this convincing proof that, while circumstances compel them to denounce us, they are, in reality, our friends? That all of their abuse is caused by necessity? That they are Americans at heart, and are slily doing all they can for us, by putting natives forward whenever opportunity presents itself?

For *three* of the best and most important offices within the gift of the people of Louisiana our opponents have nominated the originators and first founders of the Native American Order in the South-west. We will proceed to give the names of these patriotic and fortunate gentlemen, who saw, and endeavored to provide for, many years ago, the very evils which led to the organization of the present American party.

First on the list comes the name of the Hon. Thomas Green Davidson, anti-American candidate for Congress in the Third District. We have before us an old pamphlet, the title-page of which reads as follows: "Address to the People of the United States, by the Louisiana Native American State Convention. Together with the Proceedings of the Convention. February 22, 1841. New Orleans. Printed at the Native American office, 1841." In glancing hastily at the proceedings we find Mr. D. moving for a total "*repeal of the naturalization laws.*" What is quoted are the words of a portion of a resolution offered by him. The Americanism of Mr. D. in 1841 was far stronger than the Americanism of the present era. A committee was appointed to prepare an address, which was *signed* by the delegates to the Convention, and thus authoritatively promulgated. That address took stronger grounds against foreigners, foreign influence and adopted citizens generally, than was taken by the American National Council at Philadelphia, or the State Council of Louisiana, which met in New Orleans on the Fourth of July last, or any other Council of the proceedings of which we are advised! We shall make some appropriate extracts from the address as soon as time and opportunity serve. We have several delectable passages marked.

As we have said before, the "Address" was signed by Col. Davidson, candidate for Congress in the Third District.

It was also signed by Wm. C. Auld, candidate for Clerk of the Fourth District Court of the Parish of Orleans—a highly lucrative and important office.

It was also signed by A. W. Scates, candidate for Tax Collector of the First District—a very responsible and valuable office.

We think we have now made out our case conclusively. But, for fear some hard heads will misapprehend our position, we shall pursue our researches until "all the world and the rest of mankind" are fully convinced. Will some one resurrect the pamphlet of 1839, and send it to us? By so doing, a favor will be conferred. We have loaned our copy, and never expect to get it back.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT.

The Weekly Crescent, published this morning contains all the latest information received from Europe, the Pacific, and different portions of our own country, by mail and telegraph, together with a great amount of valuable and interesting miscellaneous matter.

It has full details of news from the Crimea, from all parts of Europe, and late advices from Asia. Very recent dates from the Pacific and Isthmus, as well as from Cuba and Texas, will be found in its columns.

It contains very full and complete accounts of all matters appertaining to this city and State; careful reviews of the money, cattle and produce markets; commercial advices from Europe; reports of all matters of local interest; domestic summaries; a large quantity of editorial and literary matter; sketches, tales and poetry, with readable extracts of an interesting nature. The contents of this morning's daily, including our annual commercial statement, will also appear in the Weekly Crescent.

Persons wishing to obtain copies for the mail can procure them, done up in strong wrappers, at the office, No. 70 Camp street, or at J. C. Morgan's book-store, Exchange Place, adjoining the Post-office.

NOT SO BAD AS IT MIGHT BE.—Since the coast packet Creole came so near burning up, the residents of Ocean Springs and Biloxi have been considering how they were to pass as usual. To obviate, in part, the inconvenience, the mail-boats Oregon and California will touch at Biloxi and Mississippi City. As the Oregon cannot possibly cross the bar at Biloxi more than one-half of the time, and, of course, will not attempt to reach the Springs, sail-boats will be called into requisition. We learn that the California will leave to-day, on the arrival of the 12 o'clock train of cars, for Mobile, touching at Mississippi City and Biloxi, and also, on to-morrow night on her return from Mobile. This will, in part, remove the disadvantage to passengers as far as Biloxi.

When we closely scrutinize the matter, we are struck with the apparent oversight on the part of the proprietors of the New Orleans and Mobile line in not having a relay boat on hand at all times, and we will suppose, and not only suppose, but presume, what the consequences would be to the commercial interests of the country, as well as of our city, if the same or any accident should happen to the Oregon or California, with no boat on hand to take the vacancy. While the chief proprietor is enjoying himself on his estate in Connecticut, and the others ruralizing, it might be well for them to consider that the interests of the public which they have contracted to serve are not to be overlooked.

UNQUESTIONABLY FUNNY.

We regard a portion of the tactics of the anti-Americans as unquestionable funny—astonishingly funny—in fact, excrutiatingly funny. We refer to the methods they resort to for consolation and fortification purposes. Whenever their organs require other than spiritual consolation they publish lists of withdrawals of ten, fifteen, or twenty Americans from the Order. Whenever it appears that the masses are beginning to despond, forthwith recourse is had to the withdrawal lists aforesaid! So the same lists answer a two-fold purpose: they console the leaders and stimulate the masses. Well, it is a good stone that kills two birds the single throw.

It strikes us some of these lists have been reproduced three or four times! We are not positive; but if we were, would interpose no serious objections, as our opponents are so sadly in need of consolation and encouragement. Let them whistle as loud as they please to keep their courage up. Their political graveyard is in sight, and they have a right to whistle.

But, it costs money to set type, to our certain knowledge. Consequently, we dislike to see ponderous columns wasted in chronicling the exodus of a few recusants, the departure of a moiety of whom is usually hailed with delight. As many lines as there are names would do ample justice in the premises.

We presume there have been about two hundred and fifty withdrawals from the American Order in the State within the last four or five months. This is just about the mark. Within the period named, to say that there have been *two thousand accessions* would be under, rather than over the mark.

Cannot we, therefore, afford to be generous? To smile at funny expedients? We think so.

☞ See Fourth Page. ☜

THE GUILLOTINE STILL AT WORK.—The Administration continues to discharge clerks and mechanics at Washington. The taint of Americanism is enough. To love their native land—to desire American rulers—is a sufficient cause to invoke the persecution of "the powers that be." Work while it is day, Mr. Pierce—the night is coming! [Exchange.

Well, let it work! Who cares? We don't, although we are as sorry for the misfortunes of the persecuted as anybody can be. But, they had no business to be born in this country. With them, the "accident of birth" is a crime—a crime unpardonable, if they dare express a wish, an opinion, or intimate a desire, that those who came to the United States *"from choice"* should not alone govern the United States!

The work of the Administration is continued on a small scale in "this settlement." The Police Board, composed of the Mayor and four Recorders—of course, that able and faithful officer and worthy citizen, Recorder Bright, is not alluded to—make it a point to ostracise, at every meeting, as many American city officials as possible, and substitute in their stead "better citizens," who, being born in other lands, knew how to take advantage of the prerogatives of their birth! Their arbitrary and unjustifiable conduct in regard to Lieut. Hunt is a case in point, and one that will not pass out of remembrance.

Well, let them go on. It is *day* with them now, although the *twilight* of the future is already discernible, casting long drawn shadows over the prospect. *"The night is coming."*

Miscellaneous News Items.

The London correspondent of the Boston Post says that an affair of the heart has sprung up between the Princess Royal of England and the young King of Portugal, who is again in England on a visit. Queen Victoria is said to be much troubled about it; not that there is anything objectionable in the young King, either in mind, morals or good looks, but that he is a Roman Catholic, and is thus debarred from allying himself by marriage with an heiress, however distant, of the British Crown.

The National Intelligencer of the 25th inst. says: "We understand that John T. Russell, who was convicted by the Grand Jury at the last term of the Criminal Court of this district for the alleged forgery of the Hon. Jefferson Davis's name upon notes drawn by Lewis L. Taylor, appeared before Judge Crawford, on Monday last, by habeas corpus, and gave bail in the sum of one thousand dollars for his appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court in December, and was thereupon released from custody.

At a meeting of the Can't-Get-Away Club, in Mobile, on the 29th inst., a physician, apothecary and five female nurses were selected to proceed at once to Virginia. Eleven hundred dollars was collected and a much larger amount subscribed, which was doubtless paid in during the next day.

A MIXED SPECIMEN.—An excited gentleman recently announced to the Connecticut Legislature a steamboat explosion, as follows: "Sister Meeker, and ledgers of the membrismature, the Silver Ollesworth's blled her buster." He was evidently a little confused.

According to the late census, it appears that New York city has a population of 624,179. This shows an increase since 1850 of 108,634, which is less than was anticipated, yet it is large enough to maintain the reputation of New York as a city of rapid growth.

CHANGE OF NAME.—Our *try-weakly* neighbor (the Washington Sentinel) thus throws its shovels full of mud at the American party and people:

"If a skunk had the christening of itself, it would, no doubt, change its present name, and choose a musical, high-sounding, perfumed appellation."

Suppose, then, it should call itself the Scent-lneh wouldn't that do?—*Washington Organ.*

There are sixteen counties in Kentucky in which, it is said, there is not a single piano.

Speaking of the rythm of Tennyson's Maud, the New York Mirror makes this funny yet absurd comment: "To read three hundred lines of such measure aloud, is only a trifle pleasanter than chewing a paper of tacks."

QUARE!—When a calm reflecting foreigner declares himself, says an exchange, in favor of the American party, the Anties pounce upon him as renegade, who has deserted and opposed his own countrymen. Well if this be so, is it not equally true that when a native born American is found with the foreigners he is a renegade, who has deserted and opposes his own countrymen? It is a poor rule that will not work both ways.

The sanitary powers of charcoal are making some notice in the medical world, and Dr. Stenhouse, the chemist at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, has recently devoted much attention to the deodorizing powers and disinfectant properties of charcoal. This gentleman now invites the public to an examination of his experiments. An atmosphere rendered highly offensive by putrefactive decomposition going on within the chamber in which it is confined, is drawn through charcoal filters, by means of a rotating fan machine, and is passed into an apartment adjoining. Although this air is disgustingly foetid, it flows out into the room perfectly free from smell. The remarkable property which charcoal has of condensing within its pores large quantities of the foetid gases, is greatly increased by a process of platinizing the charcoal. This invention is worthy of attention to all interested in the public health, and if what is ascribed to it be true, it will become an efficient power in destroying one of the great agents of disease.

Margaret Cain, at Albany, a few days since, stole a covered basket from the steps of a grocery store and made haste to get away with her booty. What was her astonishment and chagrin to discover, on opening the basket, a pretty little baby, snugly tucked in and sleeping. Margaret having as large an assortment of that commodity as she wished for, wisely concluded to return the stolen goods, which she did speedily, and the mother of the child, in her joy at its recovery, let the thief go harmless.

We learn from the Brandon (Miss.) Platform, that the first bale of new cotton was brought to that market on the 25th ult., and sold for 11½ per pound.

In Tioga, county New York, there is a well which has ice in it all the year round. It has been dug eleven years. The depth from the surface to the ice is 51 feet. This ice is so thick that it cannot be broken by a heavy weight attached to a cord and dropped down upon it.

☞ OFFICE OF THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 80 Camp street. Applications for relief received from 8 a. m. to 5 P. M. [aug29 1pt] D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship North Star, Capt. Womack, from Havre and Southampton, arrived at the New York Quarantine on the morning of the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock.

She left Southampton at 11 o'clock, P. M., on the 11th inst., and, consequently, brings intelligence two days later than the advices received by the Pacific.

The North Star brought one hundred and twenty passengers and 400 tons of freight, and reports seeing an iceberg 200 feet high and 600 feet long, on the 19th inst., in lat. 46 48, long. 48 25.

The U. S. mail steamship Arago arrived at Havre from New York on the evening of the 10th.

Intelligence from the Baltic states that on the 6th inst., the English and a portion of the French fleet weighed from Nargen and anchored the same day off Sweaborg. On the 7th the two fleets were drawn up in front of Sweaborg, and the bombardment was to commerce the same afternoon.

In the House of Lords, on the night of the 10th inst., Lord Montesgle took advantage of the committee upon the Exchequer bills bill to discuss the financial position of the country, the enormous cost at which the war was conducted, and the mode in which that cost was defrayed. He objected to the expenditure upon military establishments at home, the issue of exchequer bills as a means of raising money, the waste of a productive source of revenue by the repeal of the newspaper stamp act, and the liabilities assumed in contracting the Turkish loan, which, as he urged, would give France the opportunity of escaping from her share of the burden and leaving us to pay the whole interest alone. In the course of the debate Earl Grey made a remarkable speech. He said that no man in his senses believed that Turkey would be in existence forty years hence, that England was getting ruinously involved, and that the result of excessive taxation would be to force an artificial emigration to the United States and elsewhere to escape their burdens.

In regard to the British naval policy in the Baltic, the London Times, of August 11th, says:

We learn by telegraph that on the 7th inst. the united fleets of England and France had arrived off Sweaborg and that an immediate bombardment was expected. Some such measure had been for some time anticipated, nor was this at all unnatural, for we have sent to the Baltic one of the most powerful fleets which ever floated upon the ocean; our offensive means are apparently enormous, and the valor of our sailors is incontestable. We hope and believe that the expected operations will, if attempted, be entirely successful, but we do not consider that any sound reasons would exist for public disappointment if none such took place.

It is perfectly true that our naval armament in the Baltic is exceedingly strong, and equally so that a certain amount of positive performance is naturally looked for at first sight from a force so large, but it would, we think, be a misconception of circumstances to expect or desire, for their own immediate result, the mere bombardment of any of the enemy's ports. The primary object of the Baltic expedition is the maintenance of the blockade, and the assertion in those waters of the supremacy of the Allies up to the very coasts of their foe. We offer battle to the Russian fleet, and, if this much-vaunted squadron dares not venture out to face us, we seal it up in its own ports, and shut the flag of the Czar from the seas. After obtaining this complete and bloodless triumph over the navy of the enemy, we destroy his commerce by depriving him of all means of maritime intercourse, and making prize of every vessel under Russian colors.

It appears to us, we must say, that the struggle in the Baltic greatly resembles the fight between the dog and the fish, but with this material advantage on the side of the fish, that the standing results of the contest are largely in its favor. We have not been able to get at the Russians, nor can the Russians get at us, but the dead lock which is produced answers our purpose without answering theirs. We simply send a fleet to their shores, and by this proceeding we inflict upon them incessant loss, trouble and humiliation. They are compelled to fortify their coasts with the utmost care, to maintain large forces at various points, to submit to a blockade entailing ruinous embarrassments, and to be uncertain all the while, whether, in spite of their defences, we may not at any moment, accomplish something more. Every day tells against them, for every day carries its own account of loss.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP CRESCENT CITY.

The U. S. mail steamship Crescent City, Capt. J. McGowan, arrived here yesterday afternoon from New York via Havana.

The Crescent City experienced heavy weather all the way from Havana. She left New York Aug. 17, at 2 P. M. Arrived off the Moro on Thursday, 23d inst., and remained at Havana, awaiting the arrival of the steamer from Aspinwall, until the 28th, which steamer not arriving, she left on that day for this port.

The following is her list of passengers:

R. R. Boyd, C. Smith, E. Reggio, F. Giske, Mrs. M. A. Beale, T. E. Turtard, J. March, N. March, Mrs. A Wordevant, J. N. de Arregal, Mrs R. J. Davis and sister, Maria Fernandez, R. Gali, S. Sauvey, J. Comtero, F. Vallarino, P. Flores, D. Martinez, F. D. Rincon, R. F. Brooks, W. Buckley, P. Spirce, J. Opperheimer, H. Rivas, M. Massin, H. Davis, S. Simon, J. S. Pennuger, W. V. Azanza, D. F. Lincoln, A. Barnard, Wm. J. Hayes, F. Roll, J. Clark, H. Schroeder, P. McKenna, Geo. Plant.

The Mexican war steamers Iturbide and Guerrero arrived at Havana on the 24th inst., the Iturbide having on board Gen. Santa Anna and family, and several of his friends.

They all left for Carracas via St. Thomas in the Guerrero on the 26th ult. The Iturbide was to return to Vera Cruz in a few days.

Santa Anna was saluted with twenty-one guns on his arrival and departure.

The brig Mary Elizabeth arrived at Havana on the 27th.

The Havana papers contain nothing of interest; the island was quiet.

The meeting of the Partington family is exciting the attention of the press throughout the country. We quote words of encouragement from various prints:

A capital idea. [Journal of Commerce.

We go for it, decidedly. [N. Y. Tribune.

There will be some smiles there. [Independent.

It will be an immense gathering. [Evening Post.

Book us for one. [Daily Adv.

Just the thing—go it! [Traveller.

A most gratifying proposition. [Journal.

Bohea will vie with rappee. [Atlas.

An oration and poem, of course. [Herald.

A host will be there. [Transcript.

A dinner of herbs. [Courier.

We might go on *making* extracts, but have not the room. Tickets have been sent to every editor who has noticed the proposed party, and arrangements have been made to secure funny-graphic reports of all the speeches. Half-price tickets will be furnished those who wish to attend, on the train of circumstances that brings about the gathering. Some doubt exists as to where the meeting can be held—no grove being thought of large enough for the occasion. The Groves of Blarney have been suggested, and the Arcadian Groves, but they are not accessible by railroad. The plane of thought was proposed, but this grows smaller every year, and it is now fancied the party will have to compromise the matter and go to the Shades. A committee of arrangements will take care of the dinner, that will appear only in the bill of fare on the day of the celebration. Preliminary meetings have been held, and a treasurer appointed, whose ability as yet has not been tested by a single *tester.* Tickets may be procured at the usual places. [Boston Post, 22.

☞ The prevalence of incorrect notions upon the subject of Medicine is a great cause of misery. Medical practice should not be governed by principles continually deduced from the contributions of long experience and close observations. How improvant, then, that no medicine should be taken by invalids unless it emanates from the hands of men of talent, judgment, and the strictest probity. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, is a preparation emanating from one of the most celebrated practitioners of modern times, and one of the greatest medical writers Germany ever produced. This article is now in able hands, as evidence that the article is prepared carefully and skillfully, it is producing the effect the original inventor intended. It is used by many of the leading practitioners of Philadelphia in cases of debility of the digestive organs and biliary apparatus, and the diseases arising therefrom. We therefore recommend this medicine to suffering invalids. See advertisement. [aug 30 1m&W

Just Received,

A small assortment of the celebrated English DOUBLE TRIGGER REVOLVERS, equal to Colt's in accuracy and strength of fire, and superior in rapidity of discharge, for sale by

HYDE & GOODRICH,

aug31 2tdwsod corner of Canal and Royal streets.

For Sale.

A SPLENDID POOL TABLE, complete in every particular, with Balls and Cues, etc., all in first rate order, and at a very low price. Apply at No. 3, New Basin, to F. W. STUDLEY. aug31 2pts

Sugar.

245 boxes WHITE HAVANA SUGAR, now landing per brig Samuel J. Peters, and for sale by

S. DE VISSER & CO., 74 Magazine street.

aug29 9ptsi

REMOVAL.

Giquel & Jamison

Would inform their friends and the public generally, that they have, for the present, removed the balance of their stock, which was saved from the late fire, to

No. 5 CHARTRES STREET,

where they will offer the Goods at a very great reduction under the cost prices, as it is our intention to sell the entire balance before removing back to our old stand, which will be site at the 15th of next month.

aug27 2pts GIQUEL & JAMISON, 5 Chartres street.

Brewster, Van Benthuysen & Co.,

COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WORKERS,

....AND....

General Furnishing Store,

35 AND 37 FRONT, 36 AND 38 FULTON STREETS.

Heating and Cooking Stoves, Tin Ware, Oil Cans, Steam and Fire Pumps, Force and Lift Pumps, Brass Cocks, Globes, Valves and Steam Whistles, Cooking Dishes, Tea and Coffee Urns, Dish and Cup Baskets, etc., etc.

Manufacturers of Sheet Iron Chimnies, Fire Beds, Ash pans, Breechings, Escape Pipes, Juice Boxes, Filterets, Copper Worms, Stills, Clarifying Kettles, etc., Wrought Iron Pipe, all sizes; Rubber Hose, etc., etc.

Agents for Worthington's Safety Steam Pumps, S. P. Kane's Fire Pumps, Schaffer's Steam and Vacuum Gauges, Faber's Magnetic Water Gauge.

aug18 3pts

Removal.

D. FELT & STETSON,

STATIONERS,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND JOB PRINTERS,

Have removed from their Old Stand, No. 24 Chartres street, to the spacious store,

No. 54 CAMP STREET,

Next door above James Robb & Co., Banking House, and No. 4 Bank Place, (the two stores connecting.)

☞ Having much more room and increased facilities for carrying on the business, they would respectfully call attention to their very large and complete assortment of

BLANK BOOKS, PAPERS,	STEEL PENS, GOLD PENS,
ENVELOPES,	RED, BLUE, BLACK, and
SEALING WAX, WAFERS,	COPYING INKS,
CUSTOM HOUSE BLANKS,	DRAY RECEIPTS,
BILLS OF LADING,	BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
BLANK NOTES, DRAFTS,	COPYING PRESSES and
MEMORANDUM BOOKS,	NOTARIAL SEAL PRESSES,
BINDERS' STOCK,	BLANK and PLATING CARDS.

Together with a full and General assortment of all articles, or STATIONERY required in the Counting House.

Their BINDERY and PRINTING OFFICE is furnished with new material, and is in the best possible order for executing all work entrusted to them in a satisfactory manner, and with the least possible delay. All work is done on the premises by competent and experienced workmen, and under their personal supervision.

☞ Particular attention given to Books and Stationery for the use of STEAM BOATS.

Banks, Insurance Companies, Railroad Companies, Merchants, Factors, Steamboats,

And all others requiring STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, or JOB PRINTING, will find it for their interest to give us a call and examine our large and well assorted stock before purchasing elsewhere. Everything from our establishment is fully guaranteed as represented and any articles may be returned if not quite satisfactory.

D. FELT & STETSON,

STATIONERS' HALL

No. 54 Camp street,

aug 1 6pts Next door to James Robb & Co., Banking House.

Catherwood's Celebrated Ginger Brandy.

☞ This very superior liquor, combining all carminative, stimulating and aromatic qualities of the pure Havana Ginger, united with a very superior article of BRANDY, and which has become a favorite beverage in all the cities along the river, as well as in the North and East, is now introduced into this market for the first time.

The virtues of Ginger as a gentle, pleasant, and unirritating stomachic, have long been extolled by the Medical Faculty, and have been recognized by every observer of hygienic effects.

The article now presented challenges comparison with any ever produced, and has everywhere received the highest meed of praise.

For sale, by the case, by

CATHERWOOD & ELMORE,

my14 2ptf Corner Girod and Commerce streets.

R. D. HOPKINS A. HURTEL.

Hopkins & Hurtel,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

No. 26 Conti Street, Mobile, Ala.,

☞ Will practice in the several Courts of the City and County of Mobile, and in the Circuit Courts of the Sixth Judicial Circuit.

☞ Prompt and particular attention given to Ever

my30 3pts

Rich & Co.'s Salamander Safes.

WILDER'S PATENT,

WITH POWDER PROOF LOCKS, THAT HAVE NEVER BEEN ROBBED.

Twelve Years in Use and not a Dollar's Worth of Books or Papers Destroyed.

☞ A full assortment of the Valuable Safes constantly on hand and for sale by

SOUTHMAYD & HARRISON,

m8 2pts 82 CAMP STREET.

Wm. McCluskey,

No. 110 Poydras Street,

MANUFACTURER OF CABINET AND COUNTING-HOUSE FURNITURE.

☞ Extension, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Desks, Book-cases, Writing-Tables, Armoire, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Chairs, Mahogany, etc.

☞ Furniture Repaired and Varnished. my28 2pts

The Olive.

☞ CHICKERING hasthe pleasure of informing his friends and the public that he has fitted up a SALOON at NO. 15 PERDIDO-STREET, in the most careful and neatly manner, and stocked the Bar with the very best WINES and LIQUORS the city affords.

A PISTOL GALLERY has been arranged in the Second Story which