THE DAILY CRESCENT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

JAMES O. NIXON. WILLIAM H. 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 $10 a year, in advance; half yearly and quarterly at the same rates, or 20 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.

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 for family use may be advantageously published in its columns.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

Is published every Monday morning at $5 a year invariably in advance.

Having an extensive circulation throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas, and other States, it presents a favorable medium to subscribers of making their wares and commodities known. Advertisements inserted for $1 per square with insertions.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 12, 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 elective franchise.

2. We advocate the passage of such laws as will prevent the immigration of paupers and criminals to this country.

3. We oppose any interference in the vested rights of all persons, whether they be of native or foreign birth.

4. We are in favor of non-intervention with slavery by the Federal Government, except for the protection of our constitutional rights.

5. We advocate a high National Policy, such as will afford stern and unwavering protection to the American name abroad, and will follow and guard the American citizen wherever he moves.

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 OFFICERS.

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. E. WALTON.**
Fifth District Court—**WILLIAM A. NOTT.**
Sixth District Court—**W. R. 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—**DUVERNEY FARRAR.**
Fourth District—**GEORGE MENSMAN.**

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—**WM. FILES.**
Sixth Justice—
Seventh Justice—**G. W. BUFORD.**

FOR CONSTABLES.

First Justice's Court—**WILLIAM C. QUIRK.**
Second Justice's Court—**JOHN A. AGUISSE.**
Third Justice's Court—**JAS. W. DUPLESSIS.**
Fourth Justice's Court—**JULES SORAPURU.**
Fifth Justice's Court—**P. B. HERNANDEZ.**
Fourth Justice's Court—
Seventh Justice's Court—**LEVI GOLDING.**

PARISH OF JEFFERSON.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR SENATOR,
FERGUS GARDERE.

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

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
W. P. SCOTT.

FOR SHERIFF,
PASCUALIS LABARRE.

FOR CORONER,
J. P. SHATTUCK.

FOR CLERK OF COURT,
EDW. BUISSON.

FOR ASSESSOR,
J. L. DONNELLAN.

The parcors of the steamers Orizaba and Mexico will please accept our acknowledgments for usual favors.

We are indebted to the clerk of the steamer D. S. Stacy for late papers from Memphis and Vicksburg.

The officers of the steamer Edward Walsh have our thanks for late St. Louis papers.

WHAT MEN OF THE REVOLUTION THOUGHT.

We have already proved, beyond controversion, by quoting extracts from the writings and military orders of WASHINGTON, that, were he alive at the present moment, he would approve the doctrines and principles of the American party. For this we have been assailed by contemporaries and anonymous correspondents. This was not wholly unexpected, although it looks strange, sounds strange, and *is* strange, that an American journal should be attacked for publishing the language, and commenting upon its plain import, written and published by the illustrious Father of his Country!

But, to make "assurance doubly sure"—to prove to the people that the denials and asseverations of the anti-Americans are false and unfounded in every particular—and to show that he would have been first to sustain the American movement were he on earth—we have concluded to make a few more extracts from his writings, to which we shall add extracts from the opinions of several of the most illustrious among the grand old men of the Revolution. We trust this will end the controversy—dispel all doubt—as to the predilections and principles of him who carried his country through the fire and carnage of the Revolution, and fashioned and organized her into a structure of fair, stately and magnificent proportions. All will be convinced save those who are perversely and wilfully blind to the light of truth.

On the 4th instant, by quotations from the orders and Farewell Address of WASHINGTON, we conclusively demonstrated the literal truth of our assumption that he was the best native American that ever trod the soil. We showed that, in 1775, he would have none but *native* "sentries at the out posts." That, in 1778, when adding to his individual guard, he would have none but "Americans born." That, in 1798, he warned his countrymen against the "insidious wiles of foreign influence." Now, for the extracts above referred to:

In one of Washington's letters to Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, (Spark's Life, vol. 2, page 1,) he says:

These men (foreigners) have no attachment to the country further than interest binds them * * * * Their effrontery will take no denial. It is by the zeal and activity of our own people that the cause must be supported, and not by a few hungry adventurers.

The "effrontery" alluded to by WASHINGTON, did not pass away with the cessation of hostilities. It still has unbounded vitality. And he also condemns, in very strong language,

The impolicy of entrusting a department to a *foreigner* who has no other tie to bind him to the interest of the country than honor

In a letter to Mr. Adams, speaking of the propriety of encouraging foreign immigration, he says: (Spark's Life, vol 2, page 2.)

My opinion with regard to immigration is that, except of useful mechanics and some particular description of men and professions, there is no use of encouragement.

And, in a letter to Governor Morris, he wrote:

I do most devoutly wish we had not a single foreigner among us, except the Marquis de Lafayette, who acts upon very different principles from those which govern the rest.

Here, in three lines, WASHINGTON administers a scathing, an overwhelming rebuke, to those impudent, impertinent and shameless demagogues—native and adopted—who are continually boasting of the mighty services rendered by foreigners during the revolutionary struggle, *utterly unmindful of the fact that rivers of native blood were made to flow by foreign bayonets!* To listen to the tirades or read the productions of these brazen-faced politicians, a stranger to the facts would naturally infer that the liberties of this country were gained by foreigners, when the truth is, where *one* fought to *assist* us, *thousands* fought to *enslave* us. Among *all* his exotic assistants, WASHINGTON only wanted *one*—the Marquis de Lafayette! Was WASHINGTON a judge of men and necessities? of truth and justice? of patriotism and honor? If so, the domestic and foreign charlatans, who are unceasingly eulogizing everything that is foreign, run directly in the face of *his* authority.

In another letter to Mr. Adams (Sparks's Life, vol. 2, page 392,) he said:

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

And to Gov. Morris he wrote also, portraying the evils of giving office to foreigners: (Sparks's Life, vol. 6, page 14.)

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

The prescience and wisdom of WASHINGTON were almost infallible. This is amply demonstrated by the fact that he rarely made a mistake during a long and stirring lifetime—full of events of vast moment, in all of which he bore the most prominent part. In nothing is his wisdom and patriotism more clearly apparent than in the following sentiment, which *expresses, authorizes and sustains* the cardinal principle, the main feature, of the platform of the present American party of the United States. Upon the subject of excluding foreigners from office, WASHINGTON said: (Sparks's Life, vol. 2, page 393:)

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

Having now fully sustained our original position, that the Patriot Father would support the doctrines we advocate, were he among us in the flesh, we will proceed to quote from the opinions of some of his illustrious compatriots:

JEFFERSON had no particular fancy for foreigners. As early as 1781, when the question was presented in Virginia as to the propriety of aiding the increase of population by encouraging foreign immigration, Mr. Jefferson strenuously objected to the introduction of foreigners. He said:

They (foreigners) will bring with them the principles of the governments they have imbibed in their early youth; or it will be strong them off it will be in exchange for an unbounded licentiousness; passing as is usual, from one extreme to another. In proportion to their numbers, they will share with us in the legislation. They will introduce into it their spirit, warp and bias its direction, and render it a heterogeneous, incoherent and distracted mass.

But, Mr. Jefferson did not stop here. In a letter to Mr. Macon, of North Carolina, he mentioned the impropriety of appointing foreigners to office, and said:

A very early recommendation had been given to the Postmaster General to employ no foreigner or revolutionary tory in any of his offices.

His dread of foreign influence was more intense than that of the most ultra American of the present day. In reference to it he expressed the following fearful wish:

I hope we may find some means in future of shielding ourselves from foreign influence—political, commercial, or in whatever form it may be attempted. I can scarcely withhold myself from joining in the wish of Silas Deane, that there were an ocean of fire between this and the old world.

While Minister to France in 1788, he wrote to Mr. Jay as follows:

Native citizens, on several valuable accounts, are *preferable to aliens or citizens adventurers.* Native citizens possess our language; know our laws, customs, and commerce; have general acquaintance in the United States give better satisfaction, and are *more to be relied on in point of fidelity.* To avail ourselves of native citizens, it appears to me to be advisable to declare by standing law, that no person, but a *native citizen*, shall be capable of the office of consul.

We might continue our quotations, but we have extracted sufficiently to demonstrate the views and principles of Thomas Jefferson, in regard to the subject under discussion.

But, we find we must cut short further quotations. James Madison gave expression to the following celebrated opinion:

Foreign influence to America is like the Grecian Horse to Troy; it conceals an enemy in its heart. We cannot be too careful to explode its entrance.

JOHN ADAMS—than whom a nobler or purer or greater patriot, the Revolution did not give birth to—said:

Americans will find that their own experience tallies with the experience of all other nations, and foreigners must be received with caution, or they will destroy all confidence in government.

Andrew Jackson, the glorious old hero of the Hermitage, stated:

It is time we should become a little more Americanized, and, instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of England, feed our own; or we shall become paupers ourselves.

We have not room for further extracts, nor are they necessary. Had we time or space we might find enough, giving utterance to similar sentiments, to fill our paper from beginning to end. However, sufficient is published to show that the views of the great men of the nation, in the earlier days of the Republic, corresponded with the cardinal principle now advocated by the National American party.

Yet, for advocating a doctrine *originated* by the founders of the Republic, the American party is denounced in the most slanderous, abusive and atrocious terms, by roaming demagogues, who, seeking place and power, and knowing that success is only attainable through the agency of foreign votes, hesitate not to malign their native born brethren and reflect upon the characters of the Sages of Seventy-Six! They are welcome to all they can acquire by the pursuit of such a course. For our part we feel sure we are right when we stand on a platform endorsed and sustained by such men as WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON, ADAMS and JACKSON. And we think the American party of Louisiana may rest satisfied in the assurance. The vile epithets showered upon their heads by heated and unscrupulous partisans, are not half as vile and infamous as those heaped upon the heads of their ancestors by a foreign press and foreign demagogues.

It gives us no pleasure to recur to matters like these; to dive into the past, and resurrect disagreeable things. We would have avoided it if we could consistently. But the canvass has taken such a course that there is no other alternative but to "carry the war into Africa."

"While the rights of every legal voter will be scrupulously respected, the ballot-box will be kept free from bribery, perjury, and double and treble voting. Of this our country friends may feel absolutely sure. [Crescent.

Will it be kept free from the Red Warriors and from the control of Commissioners of Election, *who care neither for the law nor their oaths?* That's what the people wish to know. Will PERJURED COMMISSIONERS have the management of our elections? Pray give us an answer. [Courier.

No sir. The Americans reject all manner of perjury and scoundrelism. "Perjured Commissioners," appointed by *your* side, had a great deal to do with the organization of a party to protect the purity of the ballot-box. *Your* beautiful Commissioners would put a challenged vote into the box and swear the individual afterwards! The less the Courier says about "perjured Commissioners," or any other kind of political "commissioners," the better. The villainies of 1844 are still fresh in remembrance. The enormous frauds of 1853 are not forgotten. The furniture car loads of drunken, brutal, beastly, "moral black vomit," as the Bulletin appropriately styled them at the time, which were driven from poll to poll to vote, once, twice, thrice, or oftener, are still held in remembrance! The Courier may have forgotten all about these little affairs, but some seven or eight thousand of the legal voters of New Orleans *have not.*

The Courier is continually exercised about a body of men it terms the "Red Warriors." We wish we could relieve the distresses of our cotemporary, but really it is out of our power. We would if we could, but as we can't, we'll do the best we can. So here goes. Without knowing whether there will be a "Red Warrior," a black "warrior," or any other kind of "warriors" in the field, we feel entirely convinced that not less than eight thousand white American "warriors"—for natives are converted into soldiers in the shortest possible space of time—will be visible around the various polling stations on the 5th of November next! Is our neighbor satisfied? If not, we fear he will have to await the unfolding of the events of the day of fate.

But, if the Courier is in earnest in its inter rogatories about "perjured Commissioners," we would respectfully suggest that it bring its influence to bear upon the Board of Police, in which its political friends are all powerful. We make this suggestion without intending the slightest disrespect to the members of the aforesaid Board. The Courier may, possibly, do some good by attending to this matter. In the Board of Aldermen, or in the Board of Assistant Aldermen, it can do neither harm nor good. And, besides, there is not the smallest danger of "perjured Commissioners" being appointed by either of those Boards. Now, that our neighbor is fully posted in regard to the only point of danger, it is to be hoped he will act energetically and promptly.

In conclusion, we will propound a question: Will attempts be made to surpass the frauds of 1853? "Pray give us an answer."

PUBLIC SPEAKING.—There will be a large gathering of people at Houma, Terrebonne parish, on Saturday next. A splendid barbecue will, we understand, be given.

The Hon. Theo. G. Hunt and Col. William Christy, of this city, will be among the speakers. We are not advised as to whether the people will be addressed by other gentlemen.

Col. Hunt intends, we are informed, to vindicate and sustain his vote and action on the Nebraska bill. Among the intelligent planters of Terrebonne we apprehend he will find little difficulty in so doing. His very able speech, delivered pending the discussion in Congress, is a complete vindication in itself.

Col. Christy will take up the subject of Americanism, and handle it in all its length and breadth, as few but him are capable of doing. His experience, memory, ability and rare faculties, enable him to discuss the question in a most excellent and efficient manner.

We hope to be favored with an early account of this meeting. We anticipate happy results from it. Terrebonne is all right now, but we have no objection to her being made a little "more so."

CORRECTION.—In our leading article yesterday morning we spoke of Mr. P. W. Farrar as an "honored Democrat." This was a mistake. Mr. Farrar belonged to the opposition. But he was an honored and honorable citizen up to the day of his death—esteemed and beloved by all classes and parties.

THE MAILS.—The mails via Mobile came through yesterday, bringing dates from all points as late as due.

PACKET STEAMER P. C. WALLIS.—This new and commodious steamer, built expressly for the cotton trade, leaves on its first trip this (Wednesday) evening, for Vicksburg and all intermediate landings, and will continue to leave on every Wednesday until further notice. The P. C. Wallis is commanded by J. H. Hendrick, who has been so many years engaged in the cotton trade that we have forgotten when he first commenced his career on the river. Of course it is unnecessary for us to puff *him.* All those who are desirous of encouraging and patronizing a capable and responsible commander will not hesitate in placing themselves as passengers under charge of Capt. Hendrick; and those having freight cannot do better than putting it on board the P. C. Wallis, which will be found at the steamboat landing until 5 o'clock this evening, after which they must wait till her return, on Tuesday morning next, the 18th inst. The Wallis also connects with the good steamboat Aid, running up the Yazoo River from Vicksburg.

METAIRIE COURSE.—By referring to another column it will be seen that a match race for $1000 a side comes off over the Metairie at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

LATER FROM MEXICO

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ORIZABA.

The steamship Orizaba, Capt. Forbes, arrived yesterday morning from Vera Cruz, bringing dates from that place to the 8th inst., and from the City of Mexico to the 3d.

The bark Wildfire arrived at Vera Cruz from New York on the 2d. The Mexican war steamer Iturbide arrived from Havana on the 5th.

We have received by this arrival the first seven numbers of a new paper, "*El Progreso*," published in Vera Cruz and looking to the new order of things, probably, for success. We have also received a file of the *Eco del Comercio* under a new name, *El Veracruzano.*

The *Progreso* has an article upon the proclamation of Captain Henry—who proposed some time ago to assist with an American volunteer force in the overthrow of Santa Anna—which it winds up by exclaiming: "God save me from my friends, that I may save myself from my enemies!"

Gen. Ignacio Llave, chief of the liberating forces of the department of Vera Cruz, after the flight of Santa Anna, left Orizaba and took possession of the city of Vera Cruz, at the same time refusing to acknowledge the authority of Carrera, as he had not been elected in accordance with the plan of Ayutla, and for various other reasons. Llave then published a manifesto to the people, setting forth the case and declaring that he had taken the government of the State into his hands because he conceived such a course indispensable to its tranquillity, and the only one likely to insure the tranquillity of the department. The national Guard was immediately reorganized, and the citizens enrolled themselves in considerable numbers.

A telegraphic dispatch had been received at Vera Cruz, from the City of Mexico, stating that Carrera was disposed to deliver the Presidency of the nation into the hands of Alvarez, and had signified that fact in official manner.

A company of one hundred and forty-four soldiers who had been imprisoned at Perote by the former Government for attempting to join the revolutionary forces, had been liberated in accordance with a manifestation of the popular will.

For refusing to obey an order to leave the department of Vera Cruz, Gen. Tamaris had been arrested and placed on board the war schooner Tamaulipas.

The garrison at Zacatecas pronounced in favor of the plan of San Luis Potosi, retaining the late officials in power, whereupon the people attacked and put the garrison to flight after a severe fight. The plan of Ayutla was then adopted, and Gen. Zamora was placed at the head of affairs.

Among other decrees lately issued in the department of San Luis Potosi for the better administration of justice, is one imposing the penalty of death or ten years' imprisonment for the crime of robbery and for sundry lesser offences.

A son of Degollado, who had been imprisoned by Santa Anna in consequence of the fact that he was so near a relative of one of the chiefs of the rebellion, had been set at liberty and returned to the capital.

El Heraldo speaks of a letter from Gen. Alvarez, in which he announces the intention of immediately proceeding to the capital.

Rumors prevailed that hostilities had broken out between the forces of Haro and Vidaurri, in the department of San Luis Potosi, but they needed confirmation.

The papers of the capital are filled with proclamations and other documents from the newly constituted officials in every part of the country, but few of them appear to be of much importance. For the time being each person wielding the least authority appears to impose such laws and regulations as he sees fit.

STONINGTON RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A telegraphic dispatch informed us a few days ago that on the night of the 3d a serious accident happened on the Boston and Stonington Railroad. It occurred about three miles from Kingston, at a bridge, and was caused by a rail having been removed, apparently by design. Besides the engine, etc., the train comprised two second class and six first class passenger cars, and carried between four and five hundred passengers bound for New York. The entire train, with the exception of two first class cars, was thrown off the track; the baggage and second class cars were totally demolished, and ten persons were severely injured. One man had his legs so badly crushed that immediate amputation became necessary. Most of the baggage was saved. Subsequent to the accident a meeting of passengers was held on board the steamer Plymouth Rock, when appropriate resolutions were adopted, and a subscription amounting to $198 was collected in aid of injured passengers.

ANTI-AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.—The anti-Americans of the parish of East Baton Rouge have made the following nominations:

For the State Senate—James P. Greves. *For the House of Representatives*—James Bogan, Josiah Kleinpeter. *For Sheriff*—A. Waddill. *For Clerk of Court*—Manuel Moreno. *Assessor*—Isaiah Tucker. *Coroner*—Isidore Languier.

The Americans of Baton Rouge will beat that ticket "just as easy as falling off a log." Good men enough are on it, but they are on the wrong side of the fence.

STEAMSHIP NAUTILUS.—This steamer having encountered very heavy weather on the outward passage, and detained thereby, and not having arrived at a late hour yesterday, cannot be in readiness to leave on to-morrow, the regular day of departure for Brazos St. Jago and Galveston. Consequently the mails which have been collecting at this point for the Rio Grande cannot be forwarded as usual.

AN APPEAL.

At a meeting of Virginians, held in this city on Saturday evening, the 8th inst., the undersigned were appointed a committee to solicit donations from the charitable people of New Orleans for the benefit of the unfortunate and suffering cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth. They feel confident that but a slight appeal to the well-known benevolence of their fellow-citizens is necessary in order to draw forth a hearty and generous response. At this time, through the blessing of a Divine Providence, the epidemic is rapidly vanishing from our midst, and our city begins to assume a healthy and business-like appearance; but how different is the case with our sister cities of the Southern sea-board! The cloud of gloom and desolation hanging over them increases hourly in its frightful darkness, and beneath its deadly shade stalks a giant pestilence which is a stranger to their shores, and against which they have no acclimation to defend them. The dispatches received here yesterday announce that they are not only in want of physicians and nurses from the South, but that they are almost destitute of the necessaries of life. Such being the case, can we appeal in vain to the charities of the citizens of New Orleans? They have ever been noted for liberality and benevolence. To their memories of the terrific epidemic of 1853, they retain a greateful recollection—that unanimity and generosity with which their sister cities throughout the land came to their assistance and passed their donations into the empty coffers of their charitable associations.

Among the most prominent of their contributors were cities of Virginia, including Norfolk. Let the citizens of New Orleans make a generous return, and claim the position which justly belongs to them—that of leading contributor to the work of relief and charity. Subscriptions will be received by the following gentlemen:

Wm. H. Dameron, at Payne & Harrison's, 112 Camp st.
Wm. M. Perkins, corner of St. Charles and Perdido sts.
M. N. Bourk, at Brown, Johnston & Co.'s, 38 Camp st.
J. M. Robinson, 22 Commercial Place.
Thos. F. Patten, corner Gravier and Tchoupitoulas.
E. Dorney, at F. Fabre & Co.'s, St. Charles and Common sts.
J. M. McDonald, at A. & H. Block's, 28 Common st.
S. B. McCormico, at M. D. Cooper & Co.'s, Carondelet and Common sts.
T. Oglesby Sully, Gravier street.
J. F. A. Boyle, Poydras street.
James H. Wingfield, 25 Common st.
H. J. Pegram, 11 Bank Place.
Geo. W. Shaw, 24 Poydras st.
B. F. Schmidt, at H. V. Baxter's, 21 Carondelet st.
P. Donnill, 87 Carondelet st.
Wm. Vincent, 176 Customhouse st.
Richard L. Robertson, 43 Cascanova st.
Jno. H. Pope, corner Jackson and Prytania sts.

The Committee earnestly ask the co-operation of the pastors of the various religious associations in the city, who might do much good by taking up a collection in their churches.

J. M. MCCANDLISH,
H. M. ROBINSON,
T. O. SULLY.

New Orleans, Sept. 11, 1855.

APPOINTMENTS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4, 1855.

We are authorized to state that Mr. RANDELL HUNT will address the people at the following named places, on the days designated:

Vidalia, Concordia, Saturday, Sept. 15th.
St. Joseph, Tensas, Monday, Sept. 17th.
Winnsboro, Franklin, Wednesday, Sept. 19th.
Richmond, Madison, Saturday, Sept. 22d.
Lake Providence, Carroll, Tuesday, Sept. 25th.
Bastrop, Morehouse, Thursday, Sept. 27th.
Monroe, Ouachita, Saturday, Sept. 29th.
Farmerville, Union, Monday, Oct. 1st.
Vernon, Jackson, Wednesday, Oct. 3d.
Minden, Claiborne, Saturday, Oct. 6th.
Shreveport, Caddo, Monday, Oct. 8th.
Mansfield, DeSoto, Wednesday, Oct. 10th.
Natchitoches, Natchitoches, Friday, Oct. 12th
Alexandria, Rapides, Tuesday, Oct. 16th.
Marksville, Avoyelles, Thursday, Oct. 18th.
Opelousas, St. Landry, Monday, Oct. 22d.
Vermillionville, Lafayette, Wednesday, Oct. 24th.
St. Martinsville, St. Martins, Thursday, Oct. 25th.
Franklin, St. Mary, Saturday, Oct. 27th.
Thibodaux, Lafourche, Monday, Oct. 29th.

Mr. Hunt, upon his return, will visit the Florida parishes, of which due notice will be given.

Recent Publications.

We have received the following recent publications from Mr. J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, who has recently received large additions to his valuable and interesting stock:

OLIVETTA AND OTHER POEMS, by Howard H. Caldwell. Redfield, New York.

If the author has followed the custom of those persons who are not sure of the reception they may meet with, and put "his best foot foremost," the persons who read the "Other Poems" have need of the sympathy of the whole community; we lost our way four times while wading through this *dismal swamp* poem.

THE INQUIRER; or, the Bright Side of Indian Characters, by Minnie Myrtle. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

This is a work which is full of interest and information, suited to the tastes of all classes of readers. The historian, the antiquary, and even the romantic Miss-in-her-teens, will all be pleased with this book; although the author has an alliterative name.

MAUD, AND OTHER POEMS, by Alfred Tennyson, D. C. L., Poet Laureate. Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

This work we have not read, as we have not had the time to devote the attention to it that a work of Tennyson's deserves. The Northern critics are very severe in their remarks about it, but we shall read it at our earliest leisure and judge for ourselves. Ticknor's edition is small, cheap, and neat, thus placing it within the reach of every one.

LIGHT AND DARKNESS; or the Shadow of Fate. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

This is a story of fashionable life in New York, well written, moral in its tendency, and edifying. We commend "Light and Darkness" to our readers.

HABITS AND MEN, by Dr. Doran, author of Table Traits, etc., etc. Redfield, New York.

The author of this work has a vein of originality in his thoughts and expressions that rather charms the reader. His style is playful, but quite captivating.

DISEASES OF THE RECTUM, by Dr. Bodenhamer. Redfield, New York.

To physicians, we have no doubt but that this work will be interesting; it is illustrated by plates, and exemplified by numerous cases.

THE YELLOW MASK, from Dickens' Household Words. T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia.

As this is a re-publication from the "Household Words," most of our readers, we imagine, may judge of its merits. It is in paper and very cheap; it will do to while away a leisure hour.

BARNEY O'HIKKDON, or the Adventures of a bashful Irishman, by Samuel Lover, Garrett & Co., New York.

Miscellaneous News Items.

FEVER AT VICKSBURG.—The Sentinel of Saturday last says:

It becomes our duty to announce the increase of the fever since our last. Some of the better class of our citizens are being attacked with it, which we regard as the most alarming feature of the disease. Five deaths have occurred since our last issue. Mr. Wright, Mr Boole, Mr. Simmons, and two others; two of these we understand were not caused by yellow fever. We have heard of two or three new cases.

LATER FROM EL PASO.—The Santa Fe mail, in charge of Capt. James Gross, arrived at San Antonio on the 25th ult, in thirteen days from El Paso. The San Antonio Ledger says:

The trip would have been made in twelve days had it not been for the heavy rains experienced during the trip.

Hon R. Bonne was elected Senator, and Hon J. Crosby Representative for El Paso county. They will probably be down next mail.

No Indians were seen on the route, no doubt owing to the prompt action of Lieut. Randall.

Major Emory was at El Paso, endeavoring to raise money for his drafts

Judge Taylor, Commissioner, and Dr. F. Giddings, came down as passengers.

The bark C. E. Lex, recently from Hayti, brought a letter to a distinguished gentleman of New York city, signed by twenty colored persons—all heads of families—who had been persuaded to remove to Hayti and who now petition to be taken to Liberia. It appears that the imperial absurdities of Soulouque the First have disgusted these people, and they sigh for republican Liberia.

The following table will show the number of killed and wounded by railroad accidents in this country during the years 1853 and 1854, and the first eight months of 1855:

	Killed.	Wounded.
1853	234	496
1854	186	589
First eight months in 1855	62	316
Total	482	1,401

T. F. MEAGHER ADMITTED TO THE NEW YORK BAR.—At the general term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held at Albany on the 4th inst., in full bench, Thomas Francis Meagher was by a special order admitted an attorney and counsellor to practice in all the courts of that State. The court, by the Hon. Chief Justice Parker, in granting the order, made some highly complimentary remarks on Mr. Meagher, and stated the pleasure with which the court recognized his talents and character by this special mark of its consideration.

Mrs. Mary Farrar, of Petersham, who attended church the day she was 100 years old—which occurred on one of the coldest days of last winter—died last Friday. She had been "about house" until a few days before her death. Capt. Joel Brooks, of Petersham, a brother of the deceased, and now in his 98th year, is able to do a good day's work at haying. [Barre (Mass.) Patriot.

TEXAS CORRESPONDENCE.

ANDERSON, TEXAS, Aug. 26, 1855.

Editors Crescent—We are now in a calm, as far as the election is concerned. The excitement increased up to this time, but it has been diminishing ever since the Know-Nothings elected their candidate for Representative in the State Legislature.

The Methodists have been holding a protracted meeting in town for two weeks past. They report about forty conversions and thirty-two accessions to the church. There is a deep interest pervading the entire community, and much good will doubtless be done before the meeting closes.

The cotton worm has made its appearance in some places, but I guess very little injury will be done, as it is so late in the season. No further news of interest. H.

ALGERINE CORRESPONDENCE.

ALGIERS, Sept. 11, 1855.

The nomination of Joseph Marcel Ducros, Esq., of St. Bernard, for State Senator for the Senatorial District composed of this town and the parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquemines, meets the unanimous approval of all the American party in Algiers. A more honest, intelligent and educated man, could have no chance in this District. Mr. Ducros has already served in the Legislature of this State, in the capacity of Senator, and during the time he filled that office, he effectively worked to the advancement and prosperity of his country. Mr. Ducros is a profound jurist and a good planter. We want such men to represent us. The Know-Nothings in this section will, to a man, vote for Mr. Ducros. Gen. Lacoste will be defeated by an overwhelming majority. I have not the time to write you this evening any longer, but hereafter I may do so to a greater length, provided my communications find a place in the columns of your paper. SAM.

DIED:

Of brain fever, HARRY MORTIMER, son of Daniel and Lucy Blair, aged 2 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his father's residence, No. 3 Magazine street, at 4 o'clock, This Evening.

Yesterday at noon, at six o'clock, of consumption, CHARLES STAFFENS, a native of Hanover, Germany, and for the last fourteen years a resident of this city.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 20 Bank Place, This Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

On Tuesday morning, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock A. M., of yellow fever, Mr. CHARLES WADHAMS, of St. Charles, Illinois, but for the past year a resident of this city.

The funeral will take place This Morning, Sept. 12, at 9 o'clock A. M., from Dr. Stone's Hospital.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

NOTICE.—Mr. Vieira's astonishing communication to the secretary of the Portuguese Benevolent Association published in the Courier of yesterday, 8 pm ober 8th, 1855, causes a worthy of notice, in from the opinions and opinions so appropriate the free of it. Cie will stop one from the beginning in which Mr. Vieira fel. ... in ... to the Presidency of the Association, that he could not quietly and safely repose upon his laurels.

The statement of the "very large majority" by which he was elected, a point of honor and honesty, in a year with his usual modesty on questions controversial, in regard to his exalted character and virtues, and he is only at a loss when the fertile imagination of that much calumniated gentleman.

On the "unpublished slanders" which have been heaped upon the most honorable President of the Peoples Bank, and he assumes and as false only substantiated whenever the proper time arrives, and in the interval it would best become him, for his own sake, to remain silent.

PEDRO OLIVAROS, 17 Toulouse street.

☞ We seldom recommend a manufactured medicine, believing that, in most cases, Nature herself performs a more rapidity and effectually than can be accomplished by the vegetables and minerals of medical science. But in the matter of dyspepsia, there are chronic features about it, which very often defy all the efforts of nature to create a healthy action of the digestive organs, and it is not frequently happens that thousands suffer for years, diseased both in body and in mind, from indigestion and its kindred ills. To such, HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, are truly a most valuable preparation. It is a tonic medicine, giving a healthy action to the stomach, and will be found highly serviceable at all seasons, but especially during the spring. Dyspepsia can only be cured by a patient perseverance in one course of treatment, and to all those suffering under this malady we would recommend an application to the Depot of Hoofland's German Bitters, 131 Arch street, Philadelphia. See advertisement. ad 1 ind & W

☞ OFFICE OF THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 30 Camp street. Applications for relief received from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M. [ad 25 3p tf] D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.

NOTICE.

Giquel & Jamison

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that, having entirely refitted their old stand,

No. 18 Chartres street,

they have removed their Stock of Goods, saved from the fire, to the said place, where, in addition to which, they are now opening a new and splendid assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, received per steamer Cincinnati City and ships Ravenswood, Pyramid and Westminster from New York, and ship Melbourne from Havre; all of which will be ready for inspection on MONDAY, the 14th inst. ad 12 3p 1 ind GIQUEL & JAMISON, 18 Chartres street.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS,

Received during the past week,

...AT...

J. C. Morgan's

EXCHANGE PLACE, ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE.

MEMOIRS OF SYDNEY SMITH. Edited by Mrs. Austin.
WAIKNA; or, Adventures on the Mosquito Shore. By Samuel A. Bard.
ART HIN