THE DAILY CRESCENT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

JAMES C. NIXON, WILLIAM R. ADAMS.

BY NIXON, ADAMS & CO.

OFFICE NO. 10 CAMP STREET.

TERMS.

The Crescent will be regularly served to subscribers in the city at 25 cents hour every morning, (Sundays excepted) for $10 a year, in advance; half-yearly and quarterly at the same rate, or 75 cents a week, payable to the carrier.

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

Advertisements on the outside pages are charged $1 for every inser tion.

Advertisements published for a fortnight will be charged $1 per square for every insertion.

Advertisements not marked, will be published one month, or longer, and charged accordingly; no advertisement of subscription will be charged unless it appears, and be paid, at the option of the proprietors.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT

Has 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 long ere and before the approach of business hours, enters quietly and unobtrusively into every family one may be mindful of, or interested 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 favorite mode to advertisers desiring their wares and commodities known. Advertisements inserted for $1 per square each insertion.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 21, 1855.

☞ Persons leaving the city during the Summer, who desire the Daily or Weekly Crescent forwarded to them, can have it done promptly by our prompt time, by leaving their orders and address at the office, No. 10 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 native franchises.

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 ocean and unwavering protection to the American mercantile marine, 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, believing upon a faithful performance on the part of the General Government of all the duties imposed 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 unworthy of our country. We shall forever continue to protest against any abridgement of religious liberty, feeling 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 pro 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 BARATARIA.

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

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

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE
WALTER ROSSMAN,
OF CALIFORNIA.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
RANDELL HUNT,
OF ORLEANS.

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

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 DERIL,
JOHN T. DUFOUR, JOHN A. WATKINS,

FOR TAX COLLECTORS.

First District—THOMAS ASKEW.
Second District—JOSEPH HERNANDEZ.
Third District—DUVERNEY FARRAR.
Fourth District—GEORGE WENSMAN.

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—E. W. DUFORT.

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—F. B. HERNANDEZ.
Sixth Justice's Court—
Seventh Justice's Court—LEVI GOLDING.

PARISH OF JEFFERSON.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR SENATOR,
FERGUS GARDERE.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
JAMES H. MERAUX PEY,
GEORGE DELAWESSON,

FOR COURT HOUSE,
WM. F. SCOTT.

FOR SHERIFF,
PASCALIS LABARRE.

FOR CORONER,
J. F. SCHATTUCK.

FOR CLERK OF COURT,
EDW. MUISSON.

FOR ASSESSOR,
J. E. BONNELLAN.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We are indebted to Mr. J. B. Steel, No. 65 Camp street, for a copy of "The Sea King, a Tale of the Sea," by Capt. Marryatt. Also, for a little pamphlet entitled "Fresh Fruits and Vegetables all the Year at Summer Prices, and how to obtain them." The pamphlet gives a clear and comprehensive statement of the manner in which ripe fruits and vegetables may be preserved in their original freshness for any length of time.

NATURALIZATION.

Under the above heading, a very able and conclusive communication appeared in the Bee of Thursday. If we are not mistaken, it is an emanation from the pen of one of the soundest lawyers in the city.

For some time past the question of naturalization has been thoroughly discussed by all classes of citizens. Probably more attention has been paid to the subject, than at any given period of our political history. The great principles at issue; their importance, whether considered relatively or prospectively; their bearing upon parties and political associations; the strange antagonisms and alliances they superinduce, whereby old friends find themselves arrayed in opposing ranks, and ancient enemies are found fighting shoulder to shoulder in complete harmony; the dire enmity with which the leaders—three-fourths of the masses have long since gone over—of one of the old parties pursue the American party, in which they are joined by a majority of adopted voters; the late naturalizations and the rather unusual circumstances attendant thereupon, have all tended to arouse a spirit of investigation, combined with an iron determination to ascertain the right and true, and act accordingly regardless of consequences.

Of course such discussions and investigations naturally led to results, of one kind or another, and among these the question whether an alien could be naturalized, in accordance with the laws regulating the courts of the Parish of Orleans, between the Fourth of July and the first week in November. Very strong, if not absolutely impregnable arguments, are presented going to show that all such naturalizations are nullities, and that the courts granting them have stepped beyond the bounds prescribed, and under which alone they have authority and existence. If these positions are correct, a great deal of labor and trouble has been undergone for nothing—all of it has to be done over again—and the naturalization process is brought to a dead, insurmountable lock, until November.

We will now proceed to extract from the very able communication above referred to:

The applicant for (naturalization) admission to citizenship must have resided *at least five years immediately preceding* the application in the United States; but a temporary absence on business or pleasure, without the intention of location in a foreign country, will not impair his right.

The applicant must have resided in the State to the tribunal of which he applies *one year at least before* he can be naturalized.

He must apply to a *Court*, not a judge, to be admitted, and a Court can only sit in the room where it transports the legal business of suitors. It is a Court no where else. To sit in a clerk's office, or in the st. Charles Hotel, or in the streets, or in a cabaret, would be all the same, and the naturalization of a foreigner at either place is a nullity. The law confers no power on a *judge* to hold Court at such places, and the judge who assumes the exercise of such a power, transcends his jurisdiction, and his acts are *coram nonjudice* and void. A judge can hear a motion out of Court, but he cannot pronounce judgment except in *open Court*, for it is only then and there that the law has armed him with the authority of adjudication.

There is about as much meaning in the foregoing as we ever knew to be compressed within the same space. Every word tells. The applicant must have been a resident of the country five years, and of the State *one year* before he is entitled to naturalization. Wonder if these *little points* have been strictly attended to? It is doubtful; but as there is no lack of *professional swearers* in this settlement, commonly known as New Orleans, it is very possible the *forms* of law have been complied with, while its essence and spirit have been disregarded.

The distinction drawn between a *Court* and a *Judge*, is, to our mind, more than ordinarily significant. It draws a clearly marked line of division, and the arguments in support thereof are truly powerful.

After stating that the process of naturalization is clearly a "judicial one," the writer above quoted remarks:

This being so, it irrelativly results, that it must be decided by the judge when sitting in open court, in his official capacity. Such courts as are adjourned sine die fourth of July cannot naturalize any one during the recess, because the law has suspended their action until the first Monday of November following, and no judgments can be rendered except by the mutual consent of the parties. The law organizing the district courts of this city expressly declares that the courts shall be open from the first week in November to the fourth of July of each year; but for *criminal* and *probate* causes, and for granting *interlocutory orders* they shall remain open all the year. The naturalization of an alien is not a *criminal* or *probate* cause, nor is it the granting of an *interlocutory order*. The act of Congress declares it to be a legal process, and the adjudication of it a *judgment*. What then become of the letters of naturalization granted by the judge of the first district court in the clerk's office? They are all nullities because they are not in conformity to the requirements of the laws of Congress, and beyond the legal power of the judge. No district court of this State has any local authority to grant letters of citizenship to anybody, except between the first week of November and the fourth of July. The court is adjourned sine die, and can only exercise powers specially authorized by law. The forty Americans who have been daily manufactured have not the rights of native citizenship, but in the eye of the law are foreigners still. I repeat, it is not the judge who can naturalize, but it is the district court that must do it, under the *aegis* of Congress, and it must be done in the hall designated by law for the holding of the court, and *openly and publicly*, that all may see the process, and detect it in case of fraud, perjury, corruption or unfitness.

We are not versed in the law—have no pretensions in that line—but judging from the foregoing specifications, evidently quoted from the law itself, it appears as clear as the noonday sun that all naturalizations, granted during vacation, are manifestly illegal, contrary to the spirit and letter of the law, and, as a necessary consequence, null and void. Indeed, we have heard that more than one of the Judges of our District Courts have refused to naturalize, on these very grounds—alleging the prohibition of law as the cause of their refusal. At all events the subject is one of such vast importance, and is fraught with so many momentous consequences, that a pause of naturalizations should ensue, until careful examination dispel every doubt, and every particle of a doubt, as to the complete legality of the process. Thus much is due to the public; and if our recommendation is followed, much will be done to soothe, calm and render tractable, an under current of excitement which now pervades this city from one extreme to the other, and which, once aroused, would be as impossible to control, as it would be to turn back the mighty waves of the Mississippi with a lady's fan.

The correspondent from whom we have quoted so liberally then proceeds to argue the requirements of law at great length and with much ability. We regret we have not room for his remarks entire. But as we have not, and as we have already given and illustrated the more important points involved, the length of this article admonishes us that we must close. We therefore take leave of the subject, promising that, on some future occasion, we shall resume it, and examine it thoroughly. There is a great deal involved in the just and proper determination of the questions adverted to—much more than appears on the surface—and we shall do our best to discharge, truly and honestly, our duty in the premises.

THE FIRE LAST NIGHT.—We sincerely condole with our cotemporaries of the Bee in the unlucky visitation by fire and water they experienced last night. The upper story and job office of the establishment, we regret to say, were destroyed by fire, communicated from the Blanchard building across the street, while all the rest of the establishment was fairly drowned in water. A paper of the standing and influence of the Bee, however, cannot be seriously retarded by such a visitation as that of last night, and we hope ere many days to see it the same as though no accident had happened.

THE MAILS.—The Northern and Eastern mails due yesterday, failed from beyond Mobile. From the West we have not had a regular mail for some days. According to the authorities at Washington, we suppose it is all right.

A little son of Mr. Logan, and his nurse, while walking in the woods near Jacksonport, Ark., a few days since, were accidentally shot by Mr. Stewart, who was hunting.

MILES TAYLOR vs. NEW ORLEANS.

Whenever a gentleman comes before the sovereign people, an applicant for high political distinction, it is meet and proper that his former public acts should be criticised and discussed. Neither himself nor his friends can object to such a proceeding on the part of the journals of the day, to which nine-tenths of the people look for early and accurate information. No unfair advantage should be taken of the aspirant; but, if his official acts are justly obnoxious to popular censure; if he has legislated to the disadvantage of any of those he wishes to become his constituents; if he has sought to injure any section of the citizens of a district whose favor he is now anxious to secure for his own advancement; and, if he did strive, and did succeed, in drawing a line of disgrace, of reproach, and of contumely, around the metropolis of the South-west—the influence of the voters of the largest half of which he is now endeavoring to conciliate and win over—the facts should be thrown broadly before the world, in order that those most interested should have an opportunity of casting their suffrages understandingly.

Now, we contend—without intending the slightest disparagement to Mr. Taylor as a citizen—that, as as a public man and politician, he is justly obnoxious to all the allegations above set forth, so far as the inhabitants of New Orleans are interested in his action. Heretofore, we have briefly alluded to his course in the Constitutional Convention of 1845. We now propose to allude at some length to it.

The removal of the seat of Government from New Orleans to Baton Rouge has been productive of injuries to this city which many millions of dollars would not suffice to repay. It has damaged us in almost every conceivable way. It has lowered our reputation as a city; lessened our influence in the councils of the commonwealth; degraded our representative character; prevented us from availing ourselves of the services of our best men; cut us off from opportunities we once enjoyed, and which were rightfully our own; and been a fruitful source of unmitigated evil generally, not only to the city, but to the State at large. It has had a tendency to impair the general representation in the Legislature; to prevent men of ability and influence from serving as legislators; has caused the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and led to—what? A continual agitation respecting the removal of the capital, the passage of a law requiring a vote of the people to be taken upon the question in November next, and little else. That vote will be favorable, there is no doubt. We do not believe half a dozen parishes in the State will vote against the proposition. In fact, we should not be surprised if there was but a single exception. What follows? Why, half a million of dollars expended in Baton Rouge will be as good as lost, while at least half a million more will be required to erect in this city a State-house worthy the taste and wealth of this prosperous sovereignty!

Here are some of the fruits of Mr. Miles Taylor's legislation in the Constitutional Convention of 1845! We wish the people to bear them in mind—especially that portion residing above Canal street—whose votes, for a seat in Congress, Mr. Taylor is very anxious to obtain. Here, a pertinent question arises: What evidence have the people of New Orleans that their bitter enemy in the Convention of 1845 will not be an equally bitter enemy in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States? Is there a particle—a scintilla—a shadow of a shade? If there is, we are wholly ignorant of its existence.

But we have'nt come to the worst side of the story yet, so far as Mr. Taylor is concerned. We have before merely referred to his hostility to New Orleans, as manifested in his zealous and successful efforts to have the seat of government removed, and the effects flowing therefrom, in a business and political point of view. There is, however, another and a serious aspect to the affair. Not content with injury, he sought to degrade. Not satisfied with removal, he was foremost among the prominent in drawing a circle of degradation around this metropolis! He assisted in passing, and insisted that it should pass, a section in the Constitution ordering that the seat of government should not be located within sixty miles of the city of New Orleans. He placed upon us a stigma of disgrace—made us a by-word and reproach among our sister cities—which not even the honorable action of the Convention of 1852 sufficed to eradicate!

We trust our readers will bear these facts in mind when the day arrives for them to exercise the right of suffrage. There is but one way to make up a correct judgment as to the future, and that is by recurring to the experience of the past. It strikes us Mr. Taylor's *past* will not answer for the interest of New Orleans, and New Orleans stands much in need of favorable federal legislation.

REGATTAS AT PASS CHRISTIAN.—Next week promises to be a brilliant one at Pass Christian. All yachtmen on the coast—from Pontchartrain to Pensacola—are expected to be on hand, when the "boat talk" it is surmised will be immense. The week opens on Monday, 28th inst., with the "Annual Sailing Match for the S. Y. C. challenge cup." This has always been a favorite race with our yachtsmen, as it brings together only yachts of acknowledged speed and structure of the first order. The cup is now held by Jno. G Robinson, Esq., having taken it from Vice Commodore Sidney Story last year with the Sylph. It is more than likely he will substitute the Coquette as his champion this year. To contest the prize there will be the Ripple, Dream, Venture, and possibly the Mischief and some others.

On Tuesday, 25th, and again on Wednesday, 26th, the race will be for the three classes recognized by the club, and open to all pleasure boats, whether belonging to the club or not. To contest for these prizes there will be the yachts named above, and many others "too numerous to enumerate."

On Thursday, the 26th, the amusements wind up with a sweepstake race.

From present appearances it promises to be a pleasant reunion of all the amateur sailors along the coast, and from past experience we can promise those who can be present a delightful time.

THE COURIER.—Owing to inadvertence, we have omitted to notice the withdrawal of our friend, Mr. Durant DaPonte, from the Courier, of which, for some time, he has been one of the editors and proprietors. Mr. DaPonte has been connected with the press of New Orleans for many years, and has ever borne an enviable reputation for courtesy, intelligence and useful acquirements. We wish him a full measure of pecuniary success in his future undertakings.

The Courier is now published and edited by Messrs. Claiborne & Bleton, gentlemen well and favorably known to the community.

IMPROVEMENT OF LITTLE RED RIVER.—The Des Are Citizen says the County Court of White county, Ark., has appropriated $2,000 for improving the navigation of Little Red river, the improvement to commence at or near the mouth of the river, and extend to the head of low water navigation.

Mr. James Elder has resigned the Presidency of the Branch of the Planters' Bank of Tennessee, at Memphis, and Col. E. McDavitt, of the House of Stratton, McDavitt & Co., has been elected to fill the vacancy.

THE SLANDERERS OF AMERICANS.

Under the above caption the Cumberland Telegraph, in a recent issue, reasons so logically and conclusively upon the true policy of this nation and her rulers, that we transfer the remarks of that paper to our columns, confident they will find a warm response in the bosom of every American freeman, not excepting very many of our adopted citizens, who have themselves become so thoroughly *American* in heart and in life, from long residence in this country, that our free institutions of civil and religious liberty have excited their highest admiration. Hear the Cumberland Telegraph shall speak for itself:

The American party having risen upon the ruins of both the old political parties, they, so far as their important fury will permit, have assailed its members with more malignant and vulgar assaults, both upon their public and private character and motives, than ever before distinguished any party. For this particular feature anti-Americanism occupies a pre-eminence above all other parties. There is no epithet, however mendacious; no cry, however specious; and no language, however unbecoming, that is not resorted to, in order to effect its purpose. Such epithets as "bigots," "midnight assassins," "dark lantern conspirators," "enemies to the constitution," "murderers," "a Christless, Godless crew," etc. etc., are applied indiscriminately to their countrymen, whilst those that have been born in a foreign land, aliens by birth and in feeling, are the living synonyms of all that is good and great and patriotic.

Yes, a foreigner, according to the arguments of the anti-Americans, is every way and in every essential a better citizen, more devoted to the institutions of the country, and has a greater concern for the perpetuity of the Union than you, reader, who have been born upon the soil, and reared up from the cradle with that glorious remembrance, growing and expanding in your bosom with each succeeding day, that this was the land of your fathers, purchased by their blood and treasure, and handed down as a priceless heritage unto you, which you were to love next to your God, and sacrifice your devotion to it, if needs must be, with your life. "It was here that the light of Heaven first blessed your infant view, and nature breathed into your infant heart that ardent love for your country which nothing but death can chill." And yet, some of your degenerate countrymen claim that the descendants of many of these who fought against your fathers in that struggle between human liberty on one side, and human tyranny upon the other, which terminated in making us a free and independent people, are more worthy of enjoying this glorious legacy than you—mere able, aye, more willing to perpetuate the blessings of a free government than you or your neighbor who are "native and to the manor born." This is because they are American citizens by "choice," and you by "chance."

This invidious distinction is sought to be crammed down our throats by unscrupulous demagogues pandering to the foreign vote; and if we refuse to swallow it without making a wry face, we are denounced in language, the distinguished feature of which is its brutal vulgarity, unbecoming to those who have any respect for themselves or for their fellow-men. It is with shame and mortification that we are compelled to acknowledge these individuals as our countrymen; but mortifying as it is, it is no less true. They are our countrymen, but oh! how fallen, how degenerated!

Will native born Americans submit to these things? Will they, can they view this conduct on the part of the opposition without a feeling of indignant scorn, with the high, the noble resolution to put an end to it by crushing out and exterminating a party that stoops to means so degrading to our national pride in order to accomplish its nefarious designs? We think that you will not, aye, we know that you will not. You cannot without feeling that you have degraded yourself and banished from your heart all those noble impulses of patriotism which you have always cherished for your country.

SEE FIRST, THIRD AND FOURTH PAGES.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.—Messrs. Dyas & Co., the extensive and popular wholesale grocers, well known throughout the South-West, have removed to the large and spacious building which corners on Gravier, Fulton and New Levee streets. The location is a most excellent one, and well adapted to the vast extent of their operations. As will be seen by our columns, they advertise for sale an immense and varied quantity of merchandise in their line. We presume there is no stock in town which surpasses it in magnitude, excellence, and accommodating terms on which purchases may be effected. They are fully prepared to meet all the requirements of the trade, as the crowded condition of their immense building fully demonstrates. Every want, demand or wish may be gratified on application to Messrs. Dyas & Co., so far as their line of business is concerned.

We are glad to know that they have secured the services of Col. R. M. McAlpin, than whom a more worthy man never lived, none more popular, and few, if any, better merchants. With ample means, great resources, large experience, and such advantages, any house would be bound to prosper.

THE MEETING AT GREENWELL.—On Saturday last Messrs. Wailes, Beale and Pond spoke at Greenwell Springs in favor of the American party. Mr. Wailes opened the ball. He did not speak very long, but what he said was based on figures, and had its telling effect. Col. Beale followed in a very eloquent appeal in support of the American party. Col. Preston Pond then took the stand, and made a speech of about two hours length, which was well received by the audience. Col. Pond is a gentleman of fine oratory, and is a close and logical reasoner. He ran over the past history of the two great parties of the nation, and dwelt eloquently on the necessities of the times. He set himself right in reference to his opponent, Mr. Davidson, and said that he was ready and willing to meet that gentleman anywhere.

[Baton Rouge Comet, 18th.

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 once with our sister cities of the Southern seaboard? 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 announced 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. In their memories of the terrible epidemic of 1853, they retain a greatful 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.
R. N. Bourk, at Brown, Johnston & Co.'s, 38 Camp st.
H. M. Robinson, 22 Commercial Place.
Thos. F. Patten, corner Gravier and Tchoupitoulas.
E. Dorsey, at F. Fabre & Co.'s, St. Charles and Common sts.
J. M. McCandlish, at A. & H. Block's, 28 Common st.
S. B. McConnico, at M. D. Cooper & Co.'s, Carondelet and Common sts.
T. Quiesby Sully, Gravier street.
J. F. A. Boyle, Poydras street.
James H. Wingfield, 28 Common st.
H. J. Pegram, 11 Bank Place.
Geo. W. Shaw, 24 Poydras st.
E. F. Schmidt, at H. V. Baxter's, 21 Carondelet st.
P. Conolf, 37 Customhouse st.
Wm. Vincent, 173 Customhouse st.
Richard L. Robertson, 43 Gasconade 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.

The hackmen of Washington City have subscribed $700 in aid of the Virginia sufferers.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12, 1855.

Messrs. Editors—I have just returned to *this little village* from the wilds of Long Island, noted for its clam chowders, skimmed milk, pretty girls and bad liquor. But a virtuous life, clear consciences and a contented mind, have enabled me to partake of the three first with a good relish; while I *smiled* at the latter, and—passed it by. I find the town crowded to repletion. Never to the knowledge of the oldest, have the streets presented so gay an appearance. The hotels and boarding houses are filled to their utmost capacity. The St. Nicholas, at this moment, counts *ten hundred and seventy boarders*—the Astor House is not far behind, and every other hotel in proportion. Being fresh from the *country*, I've been "bobbing around" in search of novelty, and this morning found myself in the vicinity of Jefferson Market Police Court—went up—was confirmed in one opinion—that is, that police courts and theatre alleys both smell alike. I admired the summary manner in which justice was administered at this temple. The first prisoner brought up was an Irish woman for being drunk. Her excuse was, nine children, and the necessity of keeping them in milk. She brought them all up in the fear of the Lord and the broomstick, and begged his Honor to let her off. Go—and she went. The next was a big husky son of the Emerald Isle—his head somewhat become acquainted with a watchman's club during the night—fined five dollars. After counting his stock of cash, (no very protracted operation) he mustered three dollars, and was told he could go. "Well, yer honor, I'm just a word to say, and that is, ye might as well take me by scruff and the slack and heave me to the divil—for divil a sixpence have yose left me for me bitters." Be off, yelled a second Dan Busby, and off he went.

Next to the judicial bench came four young cyprians, charged with laughing too loud in the street and disturbing the peace. They no doubt meditated an attack on the heart of the Recorder, as the youngest and prettiest plead the cause forcibly. Of course, they apparently had gone through all the gradations in crime, from silk and champagne to calico and gin.—Bull or Blackwell Island.

The well known celebrities, Flora Temple and Lady Franklin, met in a match race yesterday for one thousand dollars, at two mile heats to skeleton wagons. Since the race between Flora and Highland Maid no event has transpired in sporting circles that created more betting than this and low down time and a cracking race was looked for. Flora was known to be a trump, and Lady Franklin had made the best two mile race to wagon ever recorded. The day was fine, clear and lovely, and all the trotting world in attendance. Those anticipating a close thing were disappointed. However, the Lady could not apparently speed with Flora on any part of the ground. Flora winning with ease in two straight heats. Time, 5 12½—5 11½.

The debut of the great Rachel did not create as much enthusiasm as was anticipated by her friends—the houses being fair, and nothing more, and the impression seems to be gaining ground that the trip will prove as unprofitable as that of Grisi and Mario. Charley Dartie, the accomplished *courier* of Dan Rice, was here yesterday arranging matters for a show, and Dan himself will soon be here to convince the New Yorkers that "motley is the only wear," and that he is the man that shot Forrest or Astor. Mr. McAlpine, an estimable and wealthy planter between this place and Grand Gulf, died a few days since from the fever, and upwards of fifty of his negroes are now prostrated with it. I am also informed that there are several members of the White family who are not expected to live. Where this will end, or what will be the future developments in our town, is known only to God.

We beg an interest in the prayers of all our good brethren, that God's will may be done by us, as well as in us; and especially that we may "have grace" to bow submissively to the dispensations of his Providence.

Yours, &c., THOS. H. CAPERS

[COMMUNICATED.]

CARROLLTON, Sept. 19, 1855.

Geo. W. Shaw, Esq.—The undersigned officers and students of Belle Grove Academy, Carrollton, feeling desirous of contributing their mite to the cause of humanity in the devoted cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and trusting also that their humble example may be followed by other schools, shams and societies, would deposit in your hands, to be remitted to the scene of affliction, the sum of $87 50:

S. Mason Everett, Principal; Charasy, French Professor; Leon Sarpy, Octave Sarpy, Louis Labarre, Armand Duplantier, Louis Lovering, Jr., Charles Duffilo, A. Peschier, James F. Vanburn, Louis Peschier, H. F. Warner, J. R. Warner, Joseph Duplantier, T. M. Sykes, Edward B. Long, Morgan Heard, Edgar Canas.

DAMAGE TO THE MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—The Mobile Register, of Wednesday, says:

The freshet caused by the recent storm has been disastrous indeed to the road, having made two breaks that effectually stop all traveling. Those above must stay where they are, and those below content themselves with city life for awhile. The places washed away are about fifteen miles above this, and the water yesterday morning was about nine feet above the road in one place. It was receding all yesterday from six to eight inches per hour; but it is likely that some ten days must elapse before these breeches are made good. The damage made a visible difference in the supplies in the market yesterday, but must be of far more important trouble to the directors of the road and the planters and travelers needing its use.

APPOINTMENTS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4, 1855.

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

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.

DIED:

On Thursday night at 8 o'clock, LEVI H. WALLACE, aged 18 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence on French street, Gretna, at 4 o'clock This Afternoon.

☞ OFFICE OF THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 5 Camp street. Applications for relief received from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. [sep21 2t] D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.

☞ We seldom recommend a manufactured medicine, believing that, in most cases, Nature herself perfects a cure more rapidly 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 not unfrequently happens that thousands suffer for years, diseased both in body and in mind, from indigestion and its kindred ills. To such, HOOFLANDS 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 and malady we would recommend an application to the Depot of Hoofland's German Bitters, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia. See advertisement. sel 1 m&W

Fall and Winter Clothing.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
34 MAGAZINE STREET, 34
CORNER OF GRAVIER STREET,

Are now receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK, for Men, Boys and Children, direct from their Manufactory, 441 Broadway, New York.

All goods sold by them are made expressly for the New Orleans trade, and every article fully guaranteed. Among the present stock are—

BLACK AND COLORED CLOTH FROCK AND DRESS COATS,
BUSINESS COATS, of every form and color,
EXTRA LONG FLOT CLOTH COATS, for Steamboat Men,
PANTALOONS, of every description,
VESTS, of Black and Colored Satin, Silk, Velvet, Cloth, Cassimere and Bastaine.
FURNISHING GOODS,
TRUNKS, UMBRELLAS, &c.

☞ A. M. & Co. are AGENTS FOR THE UNION INDIA RUBBER COMPANY. A large lot of their Goods always on hand, consisting of Clothing, Beds, Carriage Cloth, and also Cloth suitable for a Coach Picking Coat and Apron, to which the attention of Planters is particularly called.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
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Paphian Lotion.

PHYSICAL BEAUTY,

which depends upon a clear, unblemished complexion, it is capable of lavishing any lady or gentleman who uses it regularly as a toilet article.

And here the muse of song would fain express
Her own ideas of genuine loveliness.
The noble alone the forehead, broad and high,
The gentle a mellow and the lustrous eye,
The Grecian nose, the lips of perfect mould,
The rounded chin and locks of darkened gold;
These she admires, and many a time has sung
On Hella's shrine when poesy was young;
But what are features, though the shape they wore
Of those that Art to Venus gave of yore,
Unless complexion added to their aid,
And will its sovereign charm crowned all the rest?
A classic face, if sallow, who admires?
And at the sight of blotches leave retires.
Tan, freckle, pimples, rash and tooth ache, any,
Are cankerous clouds that darken beauty's way;
But science, pitying each clouded face—
Science, the glory of our age and race—
With liberal hand a remedy extends,
In which each lady and dandy blessings finds—
The Paphian Lotion, that preserves your bloom,
Daughters of Eve, from childhood to the tomb.

☞ For sale by J. WRIGHT & CO., Agents,
151 Chartres street.
se19 1p&1w&d

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The Book will, without doubt, create a marked sensation, as the characters are all taken from real life, and many of them now living. No imaginary beings are introduced to give effect or to finish a picture. Real life furnishes enough examples of Heaven-born virtue and low-bred vice, for our gifted author to appeal to the field of imagination for heroes. The volume is by a person of education and talent, a master of pure language, and written with a power and directness which cannot fail to command immediate attention, and will at once create an intense interest as to the characters, as well as to the incognito who wields a pen which fairly glows with brilliancy and genius. A distinguished critic who has read the manuscript has pronounced it a volume of remarkable power and beauty, abounding in passages of deep pathos and feeling, evidently written by a person perfectly conversant with the deepest feelings of the human heart—those produced by trial and suffering.

☞ Copies sent per mail, post paid, on receipt of the price.

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19 CHARTRES STREET.

We are now receiving an assortment of CARPETING, such as—
VELVET, WILTON TAPESTRY,
BRUSSELS, 3-PLY INGRAINS.

Also, Window Shades and Linen Drapery Cloths, Table and Piano Covers, Hair Cloth, Cocoa Matting, etc. Also, Floor Oil Cloth of various widths and qualities cut to suit Rooms, Halls, etc., all of which we offer at the lowest market prices.

se21 2p&6 A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

Penmanship and Book-Keeping.

☞ NEW CLASSES begin THIS WEEK at DOLBEAR'S WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING ESTABLISHMENT, 164 Canal street.

A Lady will be found to accommodate FEMALE BOOK-KEEPERS during the mornings of Business and Sch