THE DAILY CRESCENT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

[illegible] DE BISHOP, ADAMS & CO.

OFFICE NO. 75 CARONDELET STREET.

TERMS.

[illegible]

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1855.

[illegible] OF LOUISIANA.

[illegible]

NATURALIZATION.

The discussion of this subject—and the lights which have been thrown upon it recently—appear to have created a terrible commotion in the camp of the anti-Americans. It has brought forth their orators. It has stimulated their writers. It has waked up their editors, and called up universal disturbance, not only in the parlors of the head men, in the committees room nigh by Exchange Alley, but in the purlieus, dens and dark holes of the city, where the moral black vomit "most do congregate."

So far as the Americans have been concerned, the discussions have been marked with ability, moderation and justice, and no disposition has been evinced to trample under foot, abridge or curtail, the legal rights of any class of our citizens. Venerating the law, and being prepared to abide by its mandates, through good report or evil report, they went to the law, examined the law, and then proceeded to discuss the bearings of the law, and the powers and prerogatives of the judicial tribunals *created* by that law. They neither went beyond, or exceeded, in any respect, the sphere of legitimate argument. They had an indefeasible right to examine the statutes creating the judicial tribunals of the State—from which statutes those tribunals derive each and every particle of authority they possess, and which cannot be legally transcended—and to comment thereupon according to the promptings of their best judgment.

Because this has been done, calmly and ably, all foreigndom and their native adjuncts and employees have become fearfully excited, make awful charges, and mutter and growl ominously! It is not our province, nor our wish, to fathom or explain the causes of the excitement. To us it seems surpassingly foolish, while, at the same time, it betrays an evidence of guilt—is an indication that contemplated frauds upon the ballot box have been detected and exposed—is sufficient proof that, despite the detection, the parties interested have the effrontery to attempt to brazen it out before the public, and by lustily crying "stop thief," draw popular attention away from their own short-comings!

If our compatriots are not well founded, why the terrible uproar that has been raised because of an investigation and a consequent discussion? Why the intimations that Commissioners of Elections, *yet to be appointed*, would perjure themselves? Why the endeavor to make what we undertook in a spirit of fairness and honor appear precisely the reverse? Why the attempt to smother enquiry under a load of obloquy and denunciation? Let these questions be answered before further anathemas are hurled at citizens who only have in view the protection of the majesty of the law and the preservation of the public peace.

It is the duty of a good citizen to examine the law. Without examination he would be unable to come up to the full measure of his duties. No matter how well-intentioned, or how well informed, in other respects, he would be groping in the dark in regard to his obligations to that sovereignty to which he owes paramount allegiance. Therefore, it follows as a natural consequence that examinations of constitutions and statutes should be encouraged instead of being denounced, in order to fit the individual for the complete discharge of his duties as a sovereign voter. The deduction is clear and incontrovertible.

Last week we extracted liberally from a communication in the Bee, which we understand was written by one of the ablest lawyers in the city. The argument of the writer, and his quotations from the law *creating* and *organizing* the Courts of the parish of Orleans showed very conclusively to our mind that no naturalization papers could be *legally granted* by any of our District Courts between the fourth of July and the first Monday of November, the statute *expressly specifying* what business the Courts *may* transact during vacation. On this point the law is clear and absolute, and admits not of misconstruction except at the hands of those who are disposed to misconstrue. We quote from the law. On the 28th of April, 1855, the Legislature of Louisiana passed a law to organize the judicial tribunals of this parish, and provided for a proper distribution of powers. The third section of the act declares that said Courts (meaning all six) shall be open from the first week in November to the fourth of July; provided, that for *criminal* and *probate* causes, and for granting *interlocutory orders*, they shall remain open all the year.

Now, it is as clear as the sun at noonday that the granting of an interlocutory order, the adjudging of a probate cause, or the trial of a criminal action, have nothing to do with, and do not resemble *the process of granting naturalization papers to aliens!* The law is so express that it seems impossible it should be misunderstood. During vacation—that is, from July to November—the Courts of the parish of Orleans are empowered, *by the law of their creation*, to take cognizance of *three* descriptions of causes, and no more. The very instant they step beyond the line up to which the law has armed them with authority, their acts are manifestly illegal, and should be regarded and treated as null and void. A judge, as long as he confines himself within the sphere the law has allotted him, is entitled to all due respect; but the moment he steps beyond that sphere he is but an ordinary mortal.

After weighing the law to the best of our ability, the conclusion irresistibly forces itself upon our mind that all naturalization papers granted by the District Courts of New Orleans since the organization of those courts, between the fourth of July and the first Monday of November, are void and of no effect, and that the persons holding them — and we do not accuse *them* of any wrongful design in the premises — are not entitled to vote. Law is law; we have no right to go behind, around or under it. We must look it straight in the face, and then obey its mandates, or else anarchy will follow in the long run. If it oppresses, we must wait until the proper time arrives to remedy the grievance, and in a land of liberty and law, like ours, no real patriot would consent that the law should be disadvantaged to mitigate a temporary injustice.

But there is another aspect to this naturalization question. It is important and must not be overlooked in the discussion of a matter in its legal forms and bearings. We must look to the *source* of wrongs, as well as to the *effect* of wrongs, if we would apply remedial measures judiciously and prudently.

It has been seriously questioned whether the Judge of the First District Court had any authority whatever to grant or issue papers of naturalization? An able correspondent of our Charters street cotemporary maintains that no naturalizations can issue from that court in accordance with law, or in conformity with the statute organizing that court. We quote as follows from the able correspondent of our cotemporary, who quotes the law:

"That all the said District Courts organized under this act shall have and exercise concurrent jurisdiction of all civil cases whatever which are not hereby specially reserved to the particular jurisdiction of *special courts*, except the *First District Court* the jurisdiction of which shall be confined exclusively to criminal cases."

The foregoing language admits of but one interpretation. There is no qualification, evasion, or mistiness about it. It speaks squarely to the point. It cannot be misapprehended, except by those disposed to distort and pervert the plain import of the English tongue. The jurisdiction of the First District Court, *according to the law*—the specific words of the law—"SHALL BE CONFINED EXCLUSIVELY TO CRIMINAL CASES."

Is the process of naturalization a criminal process? Shall a man desiring to become a citizen of the United States, and entitled to all the privileges and immunities of a free man, have to pass through the ordeal of a court having criminal—and *only* criminal—jurisdiction? We think not.

This subject, as it is one of much moment, may claim our attention hereafter. And if we have fallen into any errors, we shall be happy to rectify them.

RIGHT TO NATIONALITY.

Here is something from the American Banner which ought to be printed in large letters on the forehead of every man who slanders the American party and its principles. It ought to be read every day to those who are so blind as not to acknowledge both the propriety and the necessity of our organization. It is a vindication of Know-Nothingism by a Roman Catholic. It is an extract from a long article on Native Americanism by Brownson's Quarterly Review, which appeared in its columns in the fall of 1854. It is an extinguisher of the vile libels upon Americans and their cause, which appear every day in the organs of the foreign Democracy, which should put their utterers and publishers to the blush. Where Catholics can thus be quoted to rebuke our slanderers, Americans have cause to labor with renewed diligence for the propagation of their faith. Hear Orestes A. Brownson, as follows—and ring it in the face of your vituperators:

"Every independent and sovereign nation has a right to preserve its own nationality, its identity, and to defend it, if need be, by war against any foreign power that would invade its territory and *a fortiori* to close its political society, if it sees proper, against all foreign immigrants, who, in its judgment, would endanger it or fail to prove advantageous to it. In so doing it exercises only the indefeasible right of every sovereign state, and persons born citizens or subjects of any other state must have no right to complain; any more than a man has a natural and indefeasible right to a home, not in the sense of a grant and contract derived from a natural and indefeasible right, and therefore it is the duty of every nation to form its own views of public policy and act behind its frontiers. But it is clear that that communication was written so long before the chance of Gen. Laeccle before the Democratic Convention of the Barns' settlement.

Mr. Buncos has lately addressed our citizens, and I am happy to say that his speech has proved more benefical to his cause. The days of Gen. Laeccle, politically speaking, are numbered. He will no longer grace the hall of the Senate house.

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"NATIONAL AMERICAN STATE TICKET."—A ticket, headed as above, appears in our advertising columns. It is a strange sort of affair, and will not, according to our notion, pay the expenses of advertising. We look upon the venture as a losing one in all respects, and as one which will encounter the reprobation of ninety-nine hundredths of the real Americans of Louisiana. But we have one consolation. While no good is likely to be accomplished, there is no possibility of harm being done. The antidote and the poison go together.

We feel justified in saying that there has been unwarrantable use of names on this ticket. John Ray is announced for Governor. Why, John Ray has been speaking all over the North-west in favor of Derbigny. He will, as soon as the fact is made known to him, scorn and spit upon such a nomination. As an honorable man he could do no less. We feel authorized to say that such will be his course.

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The following directions for restoring suspended animation in cases of supposed drowning, are mentioned by the best authority:

Convey the body to the nearest house or shelter, with the head raised; strip and rub it dry; wrap it in warm blankets, and use the lungs by closing the nostrils with thumb and forefinger, while you blow freshly into the mouth, and then press on the chest with the hand; remain into the mouth, and again press, and so on for ten minutes, or until the patient breathes naturally; keep the body warm and the circulation also; continue to rub and do not give up for an hour or more if there is the least reason to hope.

You can go, says the Boston Post, into the North Bridgewater Museum for ten cents, and see a spoon used by King Philip, and taken at his capture; a pistol which belonged to Mazzini; a wine glass used by Washington during a brief stop at Boston; two candlesticks, one of brass and the other of China, brought over in the Mayflower; an apron worked in a beautiful manner, 200 years ago, by a girl of fourteen years.

Our Government, says the New York Herald, having experienced great difficulties from the want of saltpetre during the Revolution, as well as in the war of 1812 has since been more provident for future contingencies and Congress has for some twenty or thirty years past appropriated about $20,000 per annum for the purchase and storage of saltpetre, so that we might now probably stand a few of ten years' war even without entirely exhausting our supplies. This precaution was the more necessary as the most prolific mines in the world, on the tributaries of the Ganges, in India, were under the control of England. As great as the resources of this country are known to be, yet so far they are found to be deficient in supplies of saltpetre and tin. In case of war we can get on without the latter, but not without the former. To be equal with other nations we must have ample stores of saltpetre, the chief element in the composition of gunpowder.

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LETTER FROM THE GULF COAST.

PASS CHRISTIAN, Sept. 27, 1855.

Eds. Crescent—The race to-day passed off with but little interest. The entries were, in the second class, *Venture* and *Bertha*; in the third class *Algerine* and *White*. The only first class yachts here were the *Chanette* and *Sylph*, both belonging to Mr. Robinson, and in consequence there were no entries for the first class prize.

When the time fixed for starting arrived, the Bertha was not quite ready, and as the Venture offered to wait for her, the Judges started the third class first—which was done at 30 minutes past 1 o'clock. The wind was fresh from the North East. The story of this race is soon told—the Algerine took the lead and kept it, coming in 16 minutes and 33 seconds ahead of the Wave.

At 40 minutes past 2 o'clock the Venture and Bertha were started. At this time the wind was due east and blowing a good stiff breeze. Some time before reaching the stake-boat, the two boats came in contact, although one would think the lake was large enough for both of them. How it happened, I could not learn—only that the Venture had her starboard tacks aboard, and was, consequently, entitled to her course. The Bertha's flying jibboom was carried away, which was all the damage done by the collision.

Soon after the accident, the Bertha carried away her rudder, and in consequence gave up the race. The race was accomplished in the following time—the distance being the usual one, 15 miles.

Venture	3 hours.	12 min. 30 sec
Algerine	3 "	12 " 13 "
Wave	3 "	56 " 45 "
Bertha	(carried away her rudder.)	

The Venture and Algerine consequently took the prizes.

It may be proper to state that the boats of the second and third classes, although running over the same course, did not have, during the run, the same winds; the third class not having as much beating to do, which accounts for the fact of the Algerine having accomplished the race in less time than the Venture. J. P.

LETTER FROM ALGIERS.

ALGIERS, Sept. 28th, 1855.

Eds. Crescent—For the information of the people at large, but particularly for our brethren in St Bernard and Plaquemines, skip far to say that since the beginning of the week twelve Algerines have joined the American party.

Not long ago I saw published in the Louisiana Courier a communication, purporting to have been written from this place, in which it was stated that Gen. Lacoste would be at his competitor by two hundred majority. Every one acquainted with Algiers knows it to be false. Instead of two hundred majority, Gen. Lacoste will be left one hundred and fifty behind Mr Duncan. But it is clear that that communication was written so early, the chances of Gen Lacoste before the Democratic Convention of the Barns' settlement.

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Telegraphed to the Daily Crescent.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 28.—The river continues falling, with five feet nine inches water in the canal. The steamers Golden Gate and Antelope arrived yesterday from New Orleans. The steamer Ben Franklin has departed for that port.

MASCULINE AND FEMININE.

In England, rivers all are males—
For instance, Father Thames—
Whoever in Columbia sells,
Finds them ma'amsellies or dames.

Yes, there the softer sex presides,
Aquatic, I assume ye,
And Mrs. Slipp rolls her tides
Responsive to Miss Sound.

James Smith.

Miscellaneous News Items.

A contested will case, for the sum of $1,000,000 worth of property, (now in the possession of the Roman Catholics,) and growing out of the Haney estate, was to come off in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, last week. Eminent counsel are engaged on both sides.

Titus Pomponius Attious Bibb has been appointed Assistant Secretary of State for Kentucky!

Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., a New England fiction writer, has recently published a sentimental story, in which a rough backwoodsman and a slave girl are the hero and heroine, and their romantic tribulations are terminated by amalgamation in a legal way.

A jury of eleven men in the New York Marine Court, on the 21st, rendered a verdict of $200 damages against a female for an assault on a California traveler—establishing the fact, as far as their decision goes that a man may call a woman opprobrious names, and use indecent language in her presence, without being liable to impromptu punishment at her hands.

The New York and Erie Railroads are running in furious competition with each other. As an instance in illustration, we notice that the fares on the Hudson River Railroad and New York Central Railroad, on trains leaving New York at 8 P. M., (past express) is reduced to $3 50 to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and all points West. This reduces the fare from New York to Buffalo a little below 1½ cents per mile.

A dispatch from Baltimore of the 21st states that the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., by a two-third vote, rejected the amendment to the constitution, offered last year, proposing to strike out all reference to Encampments. Other important amendments were also rejected.

William Scharfenberg, convicted in New York of the murder of Helena Myers, has been sentenced to suffer the penalty of death on Friday, the 16th of November. The prisoner listened to the remarks of the Court and the sentence with the utmost indifference.

On the 22d two boxes were received in New York from the Land Office, in Dubuque, Iowa, purporting to contain $25,000 each, in gold. When the boxes were opened, they were found to contain bullets on layers of sheet lead. The boxes were received through the American Express Company, and were exact counterparts of those usually sent by the land office.

On the 20th, while laboring under the effects of strong drink, a man named Joseph H. Rick-r committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol in the United States Hotel, St. Louis.

A dispatch of the 21st, from Chicago, reports the steamer Baltimore wrecked about one mile from Sheboygan during the recent storm. The propeller Oriental, the largest on the lakes, is also reported lost, with a number of her passengers and crew. The steamer Burlington and the schooner L. A. Foot were wrecked during the gale, but no lives were lost.

Dr. Thompson, health officer of the New York quarantine, has laid before the District Attorney of New York a complaint against Capt. Mellowan, of the steamship Crescent City, Mr. Clark, shipping agent of the company to which the vessel belongs, and several other persons, of having violated the quarantine laws. It is said the parties will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

The prices of tickets to the performances of Mlle Rachel in New York have been reduced to one-third, and the distinguished actress will, it is said, a series of dramatic readings, *a la* Fanny Kemble Butler.

The case of the United States vs. Hertz, for recruiting men for the foreign legion, came up in the U. S. District Court in Philadelphia on the 21st. By the testimony of F. O. Strobel, Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, was implicated in the making of arrangements for recruiting in this country. Strobel was to command the company recruited in the city of Philadelphia, and had been promised the appointment of Major of the Legion.

OBJECT OF EMBALMING IN EGYPT.—A French chemist, M. Julian Pontenille, in a discourse pronounced on occasion of the opening of an Egyptian mummy in the amphitheater of the Sorbonne, at Paris, has delivered an opinion respecting the cause of embalming in Egypt, that the Egyptians were led to it from physical necessity. During four months of every year the inundations of the Nile cover almost entirely the whole surface of Egypt which is under cultivation. Under the reign of Sesostris, for an extent of territory of about 2250 square leagues, according to D'Anville, there would be a population of 6222 persons per square league, which would present 350,000 deaths per annum. These corpses must be gotten rid of either by burning or by interment; if the latter, they must be buried around the inhabited spots, or in those which were inundated by the Nile, and then the decomposition of those bodies would have been a source of destruction, and for burning there was an insufficiency of wood. But the soil of Egypt abounds in springs of traction—subcarbonate of soda—and as this substance is perfectly antiseptic, the inhabitants were naturally led to preserve with it the corpses of the dead. In support of the opinion that sanatory views were the cause of embalmment down to the third century before the Christian era, when the practice was abandoned, M. Fontenelle observes, that during the whole of that period the plague was unknown in Egypt, where it is now endemic.

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:

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.
Vermilionville, Lafayette, Wednesday, Oct. 24th.
St. Martinville, St. Martin, 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.

RELIEF FOR THE VIRGINIA SUFFERERS.

The undersigned, in behalf of Mr. Hoffner's Band, being about to forgive their Musical Entertainments at the Odd Fellows' Hall, take the liberty of offering you the entire receipts of our first night's entertainment for the benefit of the sufferers by the epidemic now spreading such desolation among our fellow-beings in Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.

We beg to you to appoint the evening.

H. HOFFNER,
JNO. CHARLTON,
R. J. MINIER,
C. FOUDE,
} Committee of Music.

To Messrs. A. Glenn, T. O. Sully, J. M. McCandlish, H. M. Robinson.

Gentlemen—Your communication of this date is received, and it gives us great pleasure to accept your truly generous proposal to devote the entire receipts of your first evening's entertainment to the relief of the sufferers by the epidemic of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.

Trusting that your charitable and meritorious intentions may be rewarded with the most complete success, and naming Monday evening, the 1st October, we are, gentlemen, very respectfully yours,

A. GLENN,
T. O. SULLY,
J. M. McCANDLISH,
H. M. ROBINSON,
} Committee of Virginians.

To Messrs. M. Hoffner, Jas. Charlton, R. J. Minier, C. Foude, Bands of Music.

New Orleans, Sept. 28, 1855. se29 1d

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 30 Camp street. Applications for relief received from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. (aug 19 tf) D. I. RICARD, Sec. sts 17.

We seldom recommend a manufactured medicine, believing that, in total cases, Nature herself perfects a cure more rapidly and effectually than can be accomplished by that vegetables and minerals of medical a union. But in the matter of dyspepsia, there are certain failures about it, which very often defy all the efforts of nature to create a healthy action of the digestive organs, and it was unfeignedly imposes that thousands suffer for years, literally 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 some course of treatment; and to all those suffering under this sad malady we would recommend an application to the Depot of Hoofland's German Bitters, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia. See advertisement. se 1 lmdaW

American Barbecue,

AT POINTE-A-LA-HACHE, ON PIERRE COLLETTE'S PLANTATION.

ON MONDAY, 1st October.

The steamer Mobile will leave New Orleans on MONDAY, at 8 o'clock in the morning, from the Wharf, fronting Good Intent Tow Boat office, Moriigny Buildings, Third District.

Hon. Charles Derbigny, Gen. Eustis, Jr., Richard A. Stewart, Benard Marigny, J. Manuel Duncan, Louis Duvigneaud, Cyprien Dufour and others will address the people.

☞ The public are invited to attend. se28 4d

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 PILOT CLOTH COATS, for Steamboat Men.
PANTALOONS, of every description.
VESTS, of all sort and Colored Satin, Silk, Velvet, Cloth, Cassimere and Marseilles.
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, Bed Carriage Cloth, and also Cloth, suitable for a Cotton Picking Coat and Apron, to which the attention of Planters is particularly call ed.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
34 Magazine-Street.

Giquel & Jamison,

18 CHARTRES STREET,

Have just received per ship Mathilde, from Havre, and per ships Rayenswood, Pyramid, Westminster and Alcalde Black Warrior, from New York, a large and splendid assortment of

Fall and Winter Dry Goods,

Consisting in part of the following, viz:
French, English and American CALICOES.
Plain and Printed MUSLINS DE LAINE.
do do do do do Children.
Plain, Plaid and Striped CASHMERES, all colors.
BARAGE and CHALLY, of all colors.
Plain, Striped and Figured BAREGES.
Fancy SILKS, of all qualities.
Ladies' and Misses' HOSIERY, general assortment.
Gents' and Children's SOCKS, do do
White and Brown COTTONS, all qualities.
Linen Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS, all prices.
Printed CHINTZ for Curtains.
Cotton, Worsted and Silk DAMASK, for Curtains.
Fancy TARTANS, a new article.
PLANNELS, of all kinds.

... ALSO ...

A general assortment of PLANTATION GOODS, such as
BLANKETS,
KERSEYS,
LINSEYS,
LOWELLS,
DENIMS,

And a variety of other articles, too long for enumeration, which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

GIQUEL & JAMISON,
18 Chartres street.

Dissolution.

The interest of JOSHUA JACKSON, in the firm of S. H. KENNEDY & CO., ceases this day by mutual agreement. Either partner is authorized to use the name of the firm, in liquidation.

S. H. KENNEDY.
JOSHUA JACKSON.

MR. JASON F. KENNEDY will hence an interest, and become a partner in the firm of S. H. KENNEDY & CO., on the first January, 1856.

SAMUEL H. KENNEDY.

New Orleans, September 28, 1855. se28 2p1m

Death on Rats and Roaches.

WILSON'S GENUINE RAT AND ROACH DESTROYER, guaranteed to be the most safe and effective quick ever used for the destruction of these troublesome vermin.

☞ Be sure and ask for WILSON'S RAT AND ROACH DESTROYER, and take no other. For sale by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
151 Chartres Street.

Carpet Warehouse,

19 CHARTRES STREET.

We are now receiving an assortment of CARPETING, such as—VELVET, WILTON, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, I-PLY, INGRAINS. Also, Window Shades, Druggets and Linen Crash Of-ice, Table and Piano Covers, Hair Cloth, Cocoa, Matting, etc. Also, Floor oil Cloth, of various widths and qualities cut to suit Room, Halls, etc., all of which we offer at the lowest market prices.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

152 New Fall Goods. 152

Just opened a large assortment of BONNETS, English and Swiss Straw and Tuscan Hands, etc. Also, a variety of Ribbons, Cloak and Mantilla Trimmings, and Novelties in Embroideries. The early attention of the Ladies is invited.

TAYLOR'S,
No. 152 Canal street.

Splendid Colored Daguerreotypes,

☞ Are now being taken at HULBERT & CO.'S SKYLIGHT GALLERY, for the low price of One Dollar. With two separate lights, the apparatus and operators of long experience, the proprietors are prepared to offer the cheapest and most superior to any other establishment in the city.

J. E. HULBERT & CO., 36 Camp street.

Brewster, Van Benthuysen & Co.,

COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET-IRON WORKERS,
... AND ...
General Furnishing Store,

58 AND 57 FRONT, 56 AND 58 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 Stoves, Tea and Coffee Urns, Dish and Cup Baskets, etc., etc.

Machine sieves of Sheet Iron Chimnies, Fire Beds, Ash-pans, Brass Kettles, Copper Pipes, Juice Boxes, Fish-ders, Copper Worms, Stills, Cooling Kettles, etc., Wrought Iron Pipe, all sizes; Saucer Hose, etc., etc.

Agents for Worthington's Safety Steam Pumps, S. P. Kase's Fire Pumps, Schaffer's Steam and Vacuum Gauges, Fabor's Magnetic Water Gauge. se28 2p1m & W1m

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 invigorating 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 every where received the highest meed of praise.

For sale, by the cases, by

CATHERWOOD & ELMORE,
Corner Third and Commerce streets.

S. D. HOPKINS A. HURTEL.

Hopkins & Hurtel,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

No. 56 Conti Street, Mobile, Ala.,

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

☞ Prompt and particular attention given to Ever. my26 3p1f

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 sale or hire by

SOUTHMAYD & HARRISON,
38 CAMP STREET.

Wm. McClunkey,

No. 119 Poydras Street,
MANUFACTURER OF CABINET AND COUNTING-HOUSE FURNITURE.

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

☞ Furniture Repaired and Varnished. my26 3p1m

Land Warrants.

☞ Highest market price paid for Land Warrants, by

H. S. MERRELL & CO.,
23 Camp st., cor. Common st.

J. S. Long,

AGENT FOR BRECKENRIDGE COAL,
Office, No. 39 Natchez street.

Boots, Shoes and Brogans,

AT WHOLESALE.

Now landing from ship Noric I, and in store, a genera assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, HATS, CAPS, etc. Plantations supplied with principal TUFTING BOOTS, RUSSET BOOTS, BROGANS, WOOL, MEXICAN PALM LEAF, STRAW and CAMPEACHY HATS, at the lowest market prices, by

FROST & CO., 10 Magazine street.

Hats, Caps, etc.

☞ We are constantly receiving a general assortment of Silk, Fur