THE DAILY CRESCENT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

JAMES C. NIXON, WILLIAM R. ADAMS.

BY NIXON, ADAMS & CO.

OFFICE NO. 76 CAMP STREET.

TERMS:

The Crescent will be regularly served in 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 depth—first insertion, $1 for each subsequent insertion, 50 cents.

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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 $3 a year invariably in advance, offering an extensive circulation through most Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas, and other States, it presents a favorable medium to advertisers of making their wares and commodities known. Advertisements inserted for $1 per square each insertion.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1855

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 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,
LEWIS TEXADA,
OF RAPIDES.

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 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 OF ORLEANS.

FOR STATE SENATE.
GLENDY BURKE.
LEONCE BURTHE.
J. J. MICHEL.

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

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

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

FOR TAX COLLECTORS.
First District—**THOMAS ASKEW.**
Second District—**JOSEPH HERNANDEZ.**
Third District—**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—**ARTHUR FORTIER.**
Seventh Justice—**G. W. SUFORD.**

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—**JOHN M. MEAD.**
Seventh Justice's Court—**LEVI GOLDING.**

ALGIERS.
Collector—**EDWARD WILSON.**
Assessor—**G. W. FOWLER.**

PARISH OF JEFFERSON.

FOR SENATOR,
FERGUS CARDERE.

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

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
W. P. SCOTT.

FOR SHERIFF,
PASCALIS LABARRE.

FOR TAX ORDONNEE,
F. P. SHATTUCK.

FOR CLERK OF COURT,
EDW. BUISSON.

FOR ASSESSOR,
J. L. DONNELLAN.

We are informed by Messrs. R. M. Harrison & Co. that the schooner Mary D. Lane, which cleared a few days since for New York and went to sea on the 5th inst., had returned to the Southwest Pass, leaking.

PROCESS OF NATURALIZATION, ETC.

We regard the process of naturalization as just as much a matter of record as any other judgment of a court, civil or criminal. We believe there is no dissent to the correctness of this proposition. At all events, we have yet to hear it questioned. Hence it follows, that suitable books should be opened, and a regular record kept of every transaction connected with the official business of every court. When this is not done, or when it is partially slurred over and neglected, the door to fraud, oppression, and all descriptions of wickedness is opened wide. The *record*, often times, has restored to the orphan the estate which a dishonest guardian had sought to appropriate to himself; the *record* has exposed and prevented innumerable frauds and oppressions; and, without the *record* it would be impossible for parties litigant to obtain a hearing in a superior court, when they were satisfied they had been treated unjustly and unfairly in an inferior court. There would be no chance for appeal—no prospect for redress—without the *record*, which should be as true and accurate as a mathematical demonstration. The acts of the administrator, executor, guardian, plaintiff, defendant, etc., and the application of an alien to be made a citizen, should all be shown by the invariable *record!* If *that* is incorrect, or false, or fraudulent, all parties concerned are at sea without chart or compass.

We have heard it bruited about the streets that there are *no records* of naturalizations made by the Second District Court—and they were exceedingly numerous, amounting to many hundreds—for several months prior to the election which placed the present incumbent of the clerk's office in position! We have been requested to ask, consequently, whether this is the fact? whether any records are missing? and if there is no record, whether a man holding a wholly unsubstantiated piece of paper is either legally or morally entitled to exercise the right of suffrage?

In compliance with the requests made, we have propounded the foregoing interrogatories. Personally, we are unadvised whether any records are missing or not, or whether any Judges or Clerks have been remiss in their duties. We very well remember that, at the time referred to, there was an unprecedented rush for naturalization papers, and that the court in question was unusually popular with many hundreds whose good fortune enabled them to become citizens—or attempt to become citizens, *from choice*—a prerogative denied the unlucky natives of the soil.

But if there is no record, a very delicate question arises, which we do not pretend to possess sufficient legal knowledge to discuss as it should be, and very likely will be, discussed. We may say, however, that what there is no record of—when there should be an ample and complete record—is liable to strong suspicion, if not to unqualified repudiation, without there is collateral proof to demonstrate the contrary.

In view of the facts that there are, unquestionably, large numbers of illegally granted, fraudently obtained, and void naturalization certificates in existence; in consideration of the probability that scores of these certificates were originally granted to men who have since died; and in view of the great cardinal principle, which forms the base of true republicanism, that the purity of the ballot-box must be preserved, we would ask if a sworn judge of an election has not the right, if it is not his solemn duty as a citizen and an officer—and if he would not be guilty of moral perjury if he failed in the premises—to examine into the qualifications of a suspected individual, even to demanding a production of his papers of naturalization before allowing him to vote?

We think it would be his bounden duty to do so. Any other course would place the ballot-box at the mercy of the refuse of Christendom, as it has been too often in this city. Why, let the rule preached by some be allowed to prevail, and the Judge of Election might see, with his own eyes, on one day, a pauper ship disgorge five hundred paupers upon our levee, and the next day be compelled to receive their votes, as good and lawful citizens, simply because the deluded and ignorant people were willing to take the prescribed oath!

Such policy as this would soon make our elections the veriest delusion and mockery on earth, and no man, wishing his country well, can support such a doctrine.

BUSINESS.—Cotton is coming infreely; many vessels are arriving to carry it away; strangers are arriving in our city by hundreds daily; absent citizens are returning by thousands weekly. Our streets are assuming an enlivening and brisk apearance. The weather is cool, bracing and exciting. Our merchants are all actively engaged. The fever has absquatulated, and some of the greatest boats that ever floated leave the levee this evening for Mississippi and the Coast. The greatest among them is the famous packet Princess, commanded by Capt. Holmes.

THE MAILS.—The mails are becoming altogether too irregular for the convenience of the commercial community. Mails containing correspondence of the highest importance are coming to hand two and three days after schedule time. The eastern mail due yesterday failed from beyond Mobile; that due the day previous failed from some other point. There will be so many mails and parts of mails due to-day that we have altogether failed in keeping a record.

FROST.—There was a fine, heavy frost yesterday morning—a certain precursor of buoyant health, which, by the way, was becoming a "fixed fact" without frost. Intelligence by the latest steamboats down, proves that the frost was generally prevalent along the coast.

New Orleans is now becoming the center of health, and thousands are flocking here from all sections. We expect the flood will continue to augment until the full tide of winter health brings its teeming thousands. Now, it is the most healthy city of the South.

NEW CLOTHING.—Pierson, Harrison & Co., corner of Canal and Magazine streets, advertise in another column a large stock of superior clothing suitable to the present season. Their goods are of their own manufacture, and made in the best manner, especially for this market.

MUSIC TEACHER.—We invite attention to the card of Thomas J. Martin, which will be found in another column. Mr. Martin has just returned from a European tour, and having devoted the summer to pleasure is, disposed to turn his attention to business during the winter. Persons desirous of employing him will find him at P. P. Werlein's music store, No. 5 Camp street.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.—Mr. Chas. A. Stewart has just opened, at No. 171 and 173 Canal street, a complete stock of furniture, of the best description and most fashionable styles. This stock, being entirely new and selected with great care, with a view to the requirements of this market, presents unusual advantages to those who are about supplying themselves.

FOR VICKSBURG. — That exceedingly fine and fast steamboat, the Princess, Capt. Holmes, departs at five o'clock this afternoon for Vicksburg and the Intermediate landings. A better opportunity for getting up the river to any of those points cannot be found.

ACROSS THE LAKE.—At nine o'clock this morning the elegant and swift steamer Creole, Captain Post, leaves the lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad for Ocean Springs, Biloxi, etc.

Vice-Admiral Kreuger, of the Swedish navy, has invented an instrument by which the force of the winds can be measured with great facility and with the utmost exactitude. By order of the King of Sweden this instrument is exhibited at the Paris Exposition.

INTERROGATORIES.

A highly respected citizen of New Orleans sends us the subjoined interrogatories, and courteously solicits answers thereto:

"Is the Hon. Miles Taylor a native of the United States? Has he not passed as a native? And is he not actually a native of Ireland?"

Up to within a few days we have always understood that the Hon. Miles Taylor was a native born citizen of the North American confederacy. We have known him to run for office several times during his particularly unlucky political career, and have never heard the slightest whisper that he was anything but a *simon pure*, out and out native. Neither himself, nor his friends, so far as our knowledge extends, or anybody else, have ever intimated, or caused to be intimated, that he was born across the water. We cannot bring to mind a solitary instance where either he or they have ever referred to, or made known, in any manner whatever, any claim that he possessed to the distinction of foreign parentage.

Indeed, his course in the Convention of 1845 was such as to lead one to suppose that he was the strongest sort of a native American—almost as good a "Know-Nothing" as the present era can produce. He spoke and voted in favor of Senator Benjamin's proposition to *exclude all but natives* from the office of Governor of Louisiana; was in favor of five year's residence to make a man eligible to the post of representative; and sought to make the requirement imperative that naturalized citizens, *after receipt of their certificates*, should be compelled to remain *four years* in the State to entitle them to the prerogatives of citizenship!

Such a course as this, on the part of the distinguished gentleman, naturally led to the conclusion that his proclivities tended to native American principles. If not, why should he seek to engraft upon the organic law of the State such stringent restrictions upon foreigners? Why should he strive to render the Gubernatorial chair unattainable to adopted citizens, and to hamper their political aspirations by the enactment of constitutional difficulties?

Whether the conclusion that Mr. Taylor was a native of the United States was well founded or otherwise, one thing is certain: the career of that gentleman naturally led the public mind to its formation. We have now answered the two first questions, satisfactorily, we trust.

As to the third interrogatory, whether Mr. T. is actually a "native of Ireland," we are unable to say. We will remark, however, that we have heard it asserted that such is the fact! And, we listened to the assertion with more than ordinary astonishment. It seemed to us almost impossible that a man who had worked to exclude adopted citizens from the highest office known to the constitution of Louisiana, could, himself a foreigner by birth, be now a candidate for Congress on the foreign side! The inconsistency of action seemed actually incredible. At one period striving to *strike down* adopted citizens, as a sworn member of a constitutional convention, and, at another, *seeking the votes* of those same adopted citizens to elevate him to Congress!

Aside from these considerations, which concern Mr. Taylor more than anybody else, we are unable to see why a native of Ireland should deny his birth-place. Ireland has produced many great and glorious men. In arms, in eloquence, in literature and in song, some of the noblest names that sparkle on the pages of the earth's history, belong to Ireland. Let her sons cherish and honor her, instead of passively denying the spot of their birth. There may be a cloudy present—a gloomy future, so far as independence is concerned—but as Daniel Webster once said about Massachusetts, "the *past* at least is secure." Were we Irishmen, as we are Americans, we would suffer a thousand deaths, were that possible, before we would admit, directly or indirectly, that the sun of another land first shone upon our infant eyes. And we would as zealously maintain the fundamental doctrine, "Ireland for the Irish," as we do now the self-same doctrine—"America for the Americans." There is not the smallest difference in the great principle enunciated by O'Connell, and the cardinal principle of the American organization of the United States, save that which is involved in its application to another country. And, so with all other nationalities. While the Irish should rule Ireland, the English England, the Scotch Scotland, the French France, the Germans Germany, the Spaniards Spain—and this is what the natives of those countries assert an explicit and exclusive right to do—it follows, as a natural consequence, that Americans should rule in America. The principle is exactly the same, and if it is wrong in one instance, it is wrong in all the others.

That the exclusive doctrines of the American party may operate oppressively in many instances, we are free to admit. We would like to see it otherwise. Among our oldest friends and most intimate associates, are numbers of adopted citizens; and we know not of one who does not approve of our policy as a whole. But is it *possible* to enact a general law of naturalization that will discriminate between the intelligent, the honest and the industrious, who are always welcome, and the pauper hordes that are thrown upon our shores? That is the question involved. We are unable to perceive how the object can be accomplished. General laws are made for the general good, and it will not do to permit individual grievances to arrest their operation.

But we find we are digressing widely from our subject, and therefore will clip the thread of our discourse suddenly at this point.

DEMOCRATIC PARISH CONVENTION.—We understand that the Parish Convention of the Anties, which met last night, made the following Senatorial nominations: Messrs. D. D. Withers, Henry St. Paul and H. M. Hyams.

The two latter are well known, old, true blue Whigs, the former a Democrat! What, "in the name of all the Gods at once," has got into the faction that claims the once honored title of Democratic? Our opponents are certainly reduced to desperate straits when they have to seek candidates among the most violent of their ancient enemies!

Well, it will be "just as easy" to beat the foregoing ticket as "falling off a log."

UNION PARISH.—The last Farmerville Enquirer gives utterance to the following words of high cheer: From the political horizon of the American party in this portion of our State, we see the most cheering signs, and as

"Coming events cast their shadows before,"

our skies have been brightening since the advent of Wickliffe and Moise. They have been promptly met by our defenders and orators, yea, even followed by them. If they would only protract their stay until November, no telling how large would be our majority. Somehow we feel more sanguine of success now than ever before, and as we wish to hold our breath for November's crowing, we must now let off one—"Hurrah for Sam!"

COL. BEALE.—We regret, says the Baton Rouge Gazette of the 6th, very much to learn that this gentleman is now lying ill of the yellow fever, at the plantation of his uncle, Dr. F. M. Hereford, on the Manchac. He had gone thither to attend the meeting announced to come off yesterday, at the Manchac Church, and was taken sick on Wednesday evening.

At a recent meeting of the American party in Boston, Massachusetts, Dr. Henry Willard, who had just concluded a speech, and appeared as well as usual, suddenly complained of illness, and died in a few minutes.

East Baton Rouge all Right.

A friend writing us from Trinity, wishes to know if it be true, as reported, on Democratic authority, that withdrawals are continually taking place from the American party in East Baton Rouge, and that the parish will give in November a Democratic majority. To both questions we answer no, most emphatically. Early in the season there were some fifty withdrawals from the Order in this parish. The cause of the withdrawals may be attributed, in many instances, to the fact that those withdrawing were disappointed in securing offices for themselves or their friends. This was true of a large portion. There were others who withdrew because they were dissatisfied with the *working* of the Order—of this latter class, all will vote the American ticket, though no longer members of the Order. Now, when it is considered, that at the time these withdrawals took place the Order embraced two-thirds, if not three-fourths of the voters of the parish, it will not appear strange that quite a number should become dissaffected, particularly among that class who joined from purely selfish motives, and as a consequence of that disappointment, should withdraw.

The tendency of these early withdrawals has been, really, to strengthen the American party, for it has purged it of a mass of corruption that prevented many good and true men from joining. So much for the withdrawals, and now far the admissions. We speak from the book. There has scarcely been a day for two months that we have not received accessions to the Order. The work has been going on noiselessly, it is true, yet surely and effectively. No longer ago than day before yesterday, in a single neighborhood, in the country, eight were initiated at one time, and promised to work faithfully in behalf of the American cause. But the ticket will be supported by a large number who do not, nor never did, belong to the Order. In this city we can count forty at least, a large portion of them foreigners, who will support our ticket. In conclusion, we will say to our friends abroad, that they may safely put East Baton Rouge down for 200 majority in favor of the American ticket. [Baton Rouge Gazette, 7th.

CONCORDIA AND TENSAS.—We received yesterday a letter from a friend, dated Monterey, September 25th, containing the most cheering reports from the parishes of Concordia and Tensas. In Concordia, within the last two or three months, nearly one hundred have come over to the American ranks. In Tensas, the writer says, the "books" show a balance, in favor of the American side, of one hundred and seventy, good. The report published from Catahoula by us, a few days since, to the effect that it would give one hundred and fifty majority for the American ticket, is corroborated by the same writer. [Baton Rouge Gazette, 6th.

Corroborative evidence of a kind similar to the foregoing flows in upon us from all quarters of the State; and we unhesitatingly express the opinion that the American party in Louisiana is now much stronger than at any former period since its organization; that it is stronger in every parish than it ever was before; and that no sun rises which does not witness an augmentation of its strength! We know what we say, for we speak by the card.

The news from Claiborne parish is glorious. The following short paragraph from the Minden Gazette, of the 27th ult., tells a *telling* tale:

From our own personal knowledge we can state that in this parish, since the canvass opened, more than twenty accessions to the party have taken place, to one withdrawal—and the cry is, still they come!

THE SOUTH NOTHING TO HOPE FROM NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.—It is still contended by a certain class of journals, totally ignorant of New York politics or utterly regardless of the truth that the so-called Democracy of that State are all right. What say the figures? In the Presidential election of 1848, the Van Buren, Free-Soil Democracy cast 120,497 votes, the Cass Democracy only 114,319, leaving a majority in favor of Free-soilism of 6,178 votes. In 1854 the same Van Buren, Free-Soil Democracy, cast 156,465 votes, the National Democracy only 33,850, showing a Democratic majority in favor of Free-Soilism of 122,615 votes. The Albany Argus, speaking of the famous resolution offered by John Van Buren at the late Soft Shell Convention, which, by the way, is a leading Democratic paper in the State, says:

The resolution which says that Democrats of the State are opposed to the extension of slavery into free territory, expresses simply the universal opinion of men of all parties at the North, and, although we see no particular reason for the reiteration by the Convention of such a truism, nobody could well object to it if any gentleman desired such an expression."

The Argus speaks correctly, no doubt, as to the Free-Soil tendencies of the bogus Democracy; but when it states that "all parties" are tinctured with the same Free-Soilism which animates *its* Northern political co-workers, it goes beyond the warrant of truth, and slanders a truly noble and patriotic party—the great National American party—which is pledged to carry out the Constitution and enforce the laws of the land, as our forefathers understood the one and sustained the other.

RAPIDES CORRESPONDENCE.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 1, 1855.

Messrs. Editors: The political contest is still going on unabated. The American party is very sanguine of success; the Democratic party affects to be so also.

From all the information in our possession, the American party is still on rising ground. It is true, there is a withdrawal once in a while, but there are more accessions than withdrawals.

Messrs. Dawson and Hunter, opposing candidates for the Legislature, have to bear the brunt of the battle in this parish, and are fighting a hand to hand fight. Mr. Hunter is a talented man, and is as true a friend to his country as any man living. He boasts that he has never yet voted for a foreigner for any office.

Col. Sandidge, the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, has paid a visit to our parish and made several speeches. He said in one of his speeches, as we understand, that he was not the nominee of his party on account of his talents, or ability to represent his district in Congress, but simply because he was an energetic and persevering man. He said that his business had been that of sinking lines in mother earth—ploughing, of course. This was a candid and honest admission on the part of the Colonel, and they are facts that the people ought to know, and must know, for we do not want any such a man at this critical time in Congress. There is too much at stake. That he is a very ordinary man, no one who knows him can for one moment doubt. But, because being a man of no talents, we understand that he has said that he is no speaker. Now, in the name of common sense, why does any one want such a man to go to Congress, where he must meet in fierce debate the greatest men of the nation? And why should Col. Sandidge himself desire to go when he knows he is not fit for the station? To oppose successfully the aggressions of the North on the rights of the South, we must send our ablest statesmen to Congress to meet them. For no ordinary man can do anything. Now, we have in William B. Lewis, of the parish of St. Landry, a statesman of the very highest order of talents—a man who is able to defend the rights of his country at any place, and at all times. Mr. Lewis is the American candidate for Congress, in opposition to Col. Sandidge, and is as much superior to him as Daniel Webster was to David Crockett, or nearly so, for Col. Sandidge is a mere baby in his hands.

Col. Sandidge and Mr. Lewis met in public debate at Ceile, on last Tuesday, (29th ult.,) and discussed the questions at issue between the two existing parties, and never, perhaps, was there a more complete victory than that gained by Mr. Lewis. Col. Sandidge opened the discussion by a speech of an hour's length, and was followed by Mr. Lewis, who made one of the most clear and lucid arguments we ever had the pleasure of listening to. He took up the eighth article of the Philadelphia platform, and showed conclusively that instead of proscribing Catholics, it not only tolerated that form of worship, but even protected Catholics in the free exercise and enjoyment of their religion.

When Mr. Lewis had concluded his address, Col. Sandidge again took the stand and made half an hour's reply. But this time he rose with a pallid cheek and trembling voice, for he felt that he had met, for the first time, perhaps, an antagonist against whom he was in no way able to contend. He felt that victory had perched upon the shoulder of his opponent. When Col. Sandidge had finished his half hour's reply, Mr. Lewis again took the stand for half an hour, after which the people and candidates partook of a hearty dinner, and the latter left the ground to canvass the district together.

We wish you to tell the people of Col. Sandidge's frank and honest admissions that he is neither a man of talents nor a speaker. Tell them, also, that Mr. Lewis's both in an eminent degree. Tell them that the people of the Southern States will need their ablest and most talented men in the House of Representatives of the next Congress, to combat Northern fanaticism and defend the rights of the South. Tell them that the aggressive policy must be met and successfully opposed, or dissolution of the Union, with all its train of horrors and evils, will be the inevitable result. Tell them that attempts will be made to repeal the fugitive slave law. Then tell them that Col. Sandidge has substantially said that he is not able to meet those great men that he would, if elected, have to confront. And tell them, also, that Mr. Lewis is a man who is able to meet these men, either in the halls of Congress or elsewhere, and that he is able to defend our rights and attend to our interests.

Having seen that one of these men is only an ordinary man, unfit to make us an efficient representative, whilst the other is a man of the very highest order of intellect, it seems to us that, if the people of the Fourth Congressional District are true to themselves, to their wives and children, and cherish a fond recollection for the memory of those pure patriots who gave us a national existence, they will elect William B. Lewis to Congress. JUNIUS.

Telegraphed to the Daily Crescent.

GEORGIA ELECTION.

[BY THE NATIONAL AND SOUTHERN LINES.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 7.—It has been definitely ascertained that Messrs. Tripp and Foster, (Know-Nothings) and Messrs. Seward, Crawford, Warner, Cobb, Lumpkin and Stephens (Democrats) have been elected to Congress from Georgia. Governor Johnson's majority will be large.

Kansas Territory.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—At the recent election in Kansas, Whitfield, the pro-slavery candidate, was chosen delegate to Congress, the Free-Soilers not voting.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, October 8.—The river is rising slowly, with 6 feet water in the canal. The weather is cool. Steamer David White arrived on Saturday from New Orleans, and the Mediator departed Sunday for that port.

"HEINEKEN CATCHERS."—The Bordentown (N. J.) Register says that the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company are preparing to place a new and valuable invention upon the rear of all their trains. It is described as a cross between the old fashioned English pilot and the cow-catcher, now in use. It is believed that it will be very effectual and prove of service to backing trains, as it will sweep any obstacle from the track without endangering the safety of the train. The Register says it is to be called the "Heineken Catcher," in compliment we suppose, to the distinguished gentleman of that name who has rendered himself notorious by his repeated collisions with passing trains.

The State elections of Ohio and Pennsylvania take place to-day. In the former State a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of the Legislature, and other officials are to be elected; in the latter, a Canal Commissioner and members of the Legislature are to be elected. The Democratic party of Pennsylvania has a divided ticket to contend against, there being no less than five candidates for the office of Canal Commissioner.

A wholesale store in Cedar street, New York, was entered one night recently by means of false keys, and robbed of rich silks to the amount of nearly $8000. The robber must have had a horse and wagon, or several accomplices on foot, to aid him in carrying off the booty. Yet the police saw nothing of the transaction:

DIED:

On Monday, October 8th, at 6 o'clock P. M., CAROLINE E., consort of James L. Wilcox.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at 4 o'clock, This Afternoon, from her late residence, No. 41 Rampart street.

☞ V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—Boston, Scollay's Building; New York, Tribune Buildings; Philadelphia, N. E. corner Fifth and Chestnut streets. o4 tf

☞ EDITORS CRESCENT—Please announce me as an INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE for re-election to the office of Constable of the First Justice Court of the Parish of Orleans.
o2 2td paid. JOHN J. HOPPE.

☞ The Circulation of the Blood is justly esteemed the greatest ordination of Divine Providence; by that beating engine, the heart, it is driven to all parts of the system, giving vigor and strength to the complicated machinery of man. This living flood, whether we sleep or wake, rushes briskly through the arteries, and returns softly through the veins. How necessary that it should be kept free from all impurity, and yet how negligent many are respecting this great essential to the enjoyment of perfect health. Derangement in the Liver and Nerves is generally the primary cause; and Jaundice, Indigestion, and all the harassing feels nge attending Dyspepsia, which makes life a burden, result from it. Suicide would rapidly follow suicide, if there was no cure. No one would suffer long, if he is able to obtain a bottle of Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia; they rarely fail in effecting a permanent cure. See advertisement. o4 d&Wlm

New Fall Clothing.

Pierson, Harrison & Co.,
Corner of Canal and Magazine streets,

Are receiving their usual large supply of SUPERIOR STYLES OF CLOTHING, from their Manufactory, at Newark, comprising every novelty in the market.
FANCY CASSIMERE BUSINESS SUITS.
FRENCH " " "
COLORED CLOTH AND CASSIMERE HATMARKET COATS.
SUPER FRENCH CASSIMERE PANTS.
BLACK DOESKIN AND CASSIMERE PANTS.
TALMAS, OPERA COATS AND CLOAKS.
ELEGANT VELVET AND PLUSH VESTS.
NEW STYLES SILK AND GRENADINE VESTS.
...ALSO...
SUPERIOR SHIRTS, DRAWERS, UNDERSHIRTS AND GENERAL FURNISHING GOODS.
All articles well made and offered at VERY LOW PRICES, at wholesale and retail. Country merchants and citizens are invited to examine.
o9 3p4d 4tW PIERSON HARRISON & CO.

Samuel E. Moore & Co.,

49 CAMP STREET. **49**

ARE NOW RECEIVING A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of purchasers.
o9 8p7t. Th Sa 4w

Samuel E. Moore & Co.,

49 CAMP STREET, **49**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE,
o9 3p3t WF4w

J. C. Morgan's
LIST OF NEW BOOKS,
Received During the Past Week.

THE NEWCOMBES; Memoirs of a most Respectable Family. By Wm. M. Thackeray. Complete.
THE ARAUCANIANS; or, a Tour Among the Indian Tribes of Southern Chili. By R. E. Smith.
INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN. By Bayard Taylor.
HENRY THE EIGHTH AND HIS SEVEN WIVES. By Henry Wm. Herbert.
JAPAN, AS IT WAS AND IS. By Richard Hildreth.
THE LIFE OF JOHN PHILPOT CURRAN. By his son, Wm. Henry Curran.
THE POETRY AND MYSTERY OF DREAMS. By Charles G. Leland.
PICTURES OF EUROPE, FRAMED IN IDEAS. By C. A. Bartol.
OAKFIELDS; or, Fellowship in the East. By W. D. Arnold.
RICHARD HURDIS—A Tale of Alabama. By W. Gilmore Simms.
CORA AND THE DOCTOR; or, Revelations of a Physician's Wife.
THE ELDER SISTER. By Marion James.
GLOCUS AND SUNSHINE—A Novel. By Chas. Reade, author of Peg Wofficgton.
ETHEL; or the Double Error. By Marion James.
LITTLE NELL—From the Old Curiosity Shop. By Chas. Dickens.
THE TINKER SPY—A Romance of the Revolution. By Jas. Rees.
ISORA'S CHILD.
HARPER'S MAGAZINE for October.
PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE for October.
KNICKERBOCKER'S MAGAZINE for October.
HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE for September.
BLACKWOOD for September.
NORTH BRITISH REVIEW for August.

J. C. MORGAN, Bookseller,
EXCHANGE PLACE,
o8 1p7t Adjoining the Post Office.

Straw and Silk Goods.

JUST RECEIVED BY
E. L. E. Bonnet,
69 CANAL STREET. **69**

200 FINE SILK BONNETS.
10 cases SPLIT STRAWS.
50 boxes FEATHERS.
4 cases FRENCH FLOWERS.
400 boxes COTTON RUSHES.
300 boxes SILK RUSHES.
400 COARSE AND FINE FRENCH WIRE.
29 cartons WHITE RIBBONS.
500 cartons AMERICAN SPRIGS.
...ALSO...
A large assortment of
CLOAK TRIMMINGS.
BLONDE QUILTINGS.
FORTINS AND EDGES.
FLORENCE SILK.
CRAPES.
PELISSE AND TARLATANS.
CROWNS AND CROWN LININGS.
OIL SILK AND TISSUE.
STRAW TRIMMINGS.
PLUSHES.
GIRLS' FLATS AND FUR HATS.

To which he calls the attention of city and country trade, being satisfied that his
PRICES WILL COMPETE WITH ANY IN THIS CITY.
E. L. E. BONNET,
o8 2td 69 Canal street.

New Goods—Fresh Arrival!

S. N. Moody
Has just received, per steamship Louisiana,
A Fresh Supply of his Celebrated Shirts.
HALF A DOZEN FOR $9.
HALF A DOZEN FOR $7 50.
Also, a fine assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S UNDER-CLOTHING.
HALF HOSE, ETC.
Which he is offering at his usually LOW PRICES.
☞ Call and see him at the
NEW ORLEANS SHIRT AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING EMPORIUM.
o8 2p3t Corner of Canal street and Exchange Place.

NEW FURNITURE STORE, Nos. 171 and 173 CANAL STREET.—The undersigned, having opened a large and splendid assortment of NEW NORTHERN FURNITURE, is prepared to supply the trade and families on the most liberal terms. This being the only new stock in the city, purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine the goods and learn the prices, before purchasing elsewhere.
Will keep constantly on hand—
MAHOGANY AND WALNUT BEDSTEADS.
" " " ARMOIRS.
" " " TABLES.
" " " BUREAUS.
" " " CHAIRS.
MATTRESSES, PILLOWS and FEATHERS, together with a great variety of every article usually found in a Furniture Warehouse.
o9 4aWlm CHARLES A. STEWART.

New Goods.

Fall and Winter Clothing.

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT.
FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
34 MAGAZINE STREET, **34**
CORNER OF GRAVIER STREET,
Are now receiving, by every steamer, from their Manufactory, 441 Broadway, New York,
CHOICE AND DESIRABLE GOODS.
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.
ST. NICHOLAS OTTER SKIN OVERSACS.
SEBASTOPOL OPERA SACS, splendid goods.
BUSINESS COATS, of every form and color.
EXTRA LONG PILOT CLOTH COATS, for Steamboat Men.
PANTALOONS, of every description.
VESTS, of Black and Colored Satin, Silk, Velvet, Cloth, Cassimere and Bombazine.
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 Cotton Picking Coat and Apron, to which the attention of Planters is particularly called.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
o8 2p4t A1W 34 Magazine street.

Fashionable Clothing.

R. PITKIN & CO.,
No. 87 CAMP STREET,
Between Common and Gravier streets.

We are now receiving by every arrival a full and Fashionable Stock of CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
BUSINESS SUITS, a variety of colors, and the latest and best styles.
PILOT CLOTH COATS, a large and splendid assortment.
SAC AND PALETOT, extra long and large, and medium length.
TALMAS AND CATELONIANS, the latest style and fine finish.
Black and Blue CLOTH CLOAKS, long and medium lengths, and neat finish.
Black, Blue, Brown and Olive CLOTH FROCKS and DRESS COATS finished in the best style, medium and fine quality.
VESTS, of every variety.
Black and Fancy Velvet VESTS.
Cassimere Colored and Black, and all styles of Silk VESTS.
LINEN BOSOM SHIRTS,
DRESSING GOWNS.
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING, a full stock.
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SHIRTS.
UMBRELLAS.
TRUNKS.
And every article wanted