THE DAILY CRESCENT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

JAMES G. BIXON, WILLIAM B. ADAMS.

BY BIXON, ADAMS & CO.

OFFICE NO. 70 CAMP STREET.

TERMS.

The Crescent will be regularly served (by wheelbarrow in the city at an early hour every morning, (Sundays excepted) for $10a year, in advance; half yearly and quarterly at the same rates, or 25 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

Advertisements with no specified time, inserted in plain text—First insertion, in all cases, $1; for every subsequent insertion, 50 cents.

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

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

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

A Liberal Discount will be made to regular advertisers.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

Offers a circulation which renders it a desirable medium for advertisers.

As a Family Paper it circulates largely, reaching many hundreds of houses at an early hour, and being read before the expiration of breakfast more, consequently avoiding the hurry of those whose papers are delivered later in the morning.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

Is published every Monday morning at $5 a year, invariably in advance. Having an extensive circulation throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas, and other States, it presents a favorable medium to advertisers for making their views and commodities known. Advertisements inserted for $1 per square each insertion.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT'R 10, 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 elective franchise.

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

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

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

5. We advocate a high National Policy, such as will afford stern and unswerving 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. MEALE,
OF EAST BATON ROUGE.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
J. V. DUBALDE,
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 HUTTY.**
For Coroner—**CHARLES N. OLIVIER.**
For District Attorney—**H. 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. P. MITCHELL.**
Second Justice—**C. M. BRADFORD.**
Third Justice—**RICHARD RICHARDSON.**
Fourth Justice—**FRANCOIS CALONGNE.**
Fifth Justice—**WM. PILES.**
Sixth Justice—**ARTHUR FORTIER.**
Seventh Justice—**C. W. BUFORD.**

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. R. 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. MEHAFFEY,
GEORGE C. LAWRASON.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
W. P. SCOTT.

FOR SHERIFF,
PASCALIS LABARRE.

FOR CORONER,
F. P. SKATTUCK.

FOR CLERK OF COURT,
EDW. BUISSON.

FOR ASSESSOR,
J. L. DONNELLAN.

FROM OUACHITA RIVER.—Capt. Chappell, clerk of the steamer Amanda, from Harrisonburg, Ouachita river, informs us that the Ouachita is still very low—found recent three feet on Catahoula Shoals. The health of the country was improving. On the morning of the 5th and 7th frost was seen at Harrisonburg, and at various places above.

NATIVE AMERICAN DOCTRINES.

One thing is very certain, the American party of 1855 have, *in the past*, strong endorsements of the correctness of the principles they inculcate, from men who are *now* honored with nominations to the highest and best offices by the anti-Americans! That is some consolation, without going into an argument in regard to the consistency or honesty of parties.

We have before us a little pamphlet. It was printed in 1841, and it contains a report of the proceedings of "The Native American State Convention" of Louisiana, begun and held on the 22d of February—the birth-day of the Father of his Country—of that year. Among the proceedings, we find that a committee of five was appointed to prepare an "Address to the people of the United States, on the necessity *of a total repeal of the naturalization laws*," etc. That committee discharged its duty, and the "Address" constitutes a part of the official proceedings. From that "Address" we copy the following extracts, which we commend to the consideration of the anti-Americans and their candidates—especially the latter:

"They (the natives of Louisiana, of 1841) who desire a repeal of the naturalization laws, do not throw off their nature as Americans—they do not shrink a single attribute of humanity—they cherish as much respect as ever for the laws of hospitality. They are willing to give every alien a home and the protection of our government; they require only that the *political power*—the power of electing the public servants of our country, and administering our laws shall be reserved to those born upon the soil—whose first breath was drawn in a land of civil liberty, and whose capacity for self government has been strengthened by breathing alone the pure air of freedom. They are willing to share everything with the emigrant population, SAVE AND EXCEPT THE BALLOT-BOX." * * * *

"We believe the right of suffrage belongs *exclusively to native born citizens*." * * * That the privilege of voting exercises no power in inducing foreigners to emigrate." * * * That it "is a fact, well understood, that there is not more than one emigrant in a thousand, who has any knowledge of the spirit and character of our laws and that the vast proportion of them leave their native land for the simple purpose of redeeming themselves from starvation and penury." * * * That "they are taught to evade the plain naturalization laws, when necessary, by *fraud and perjury*, and they become the *willing instruments* for the use of any one who may take the trouble to flatter their prejudices and appeal to their passions."

We might continue our extracts from the "Address," and would, did we not feel assured that we have furnished sufficient to accomplish the object we have in view.

Now, who were the signers to that "Address?" Who approved it in all its scope—in all its length and in all its breadth? These are some of the questions we desire to see answered, and honestly answered. Did any of the present American candidates sign it, or did any of the present anti-American candidates sign it? And, if a principle is correct at one time, is it not correct at another time? We say yea! Men may change, and parties may change, but principles never! What is right and honest at one period, is right and honest at all periods. If the Native American tendency of the "Address," to which we have referred, was correct in 1841, it is correct in 1855.

Upon turning to the signatures appended to the "Address," of which the above quoted extracts constitute a portion, we *find the names of three prominent candidates on the anti-American Ticket! Thomas Green Davidson* is the anti-American nominee for Congress in the Third District; *Wm. C. Auld*, candidate for Clerk of the Fourth District Court of the parish of Orleans; and *A. W. Scates*, candidate for Tax Collector of the First District of the city of New Orleans.

All of these gentlemen advocated, approved, and signed a document, ten-fold stronger in the stringency of its nativism than the doctrines now enforced by the American party of Louisiana; and yet they are now *the nominees of the anti-American party*, DEPENDING ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY UPON FOREIGN VOTES FOR ELECTION!

This is strange, but it is, nevertheless, true. Now, *were* they honest in 1841, or *are* they dishonest in 1855? Such extremes never meet without selfish motives are at the bottom. Adopted citizens can draw their own conclusions; and, whatever that conclusion may be, it is none of our business. They have their rights just as we have *ours*; but we much mistake their shrewdness if they can be humbugged by *preaching*, while *practice*, plain and palpable, gives the lie direct to the sermon!

QUERY.—If Charles Henry Mouton, the "Creole Pony," anti-American candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is elected to office, and should be called upon to give the casting vote on some important question, how can he vote in the affirmative? Ought not his vote to be *a nay!*—(neigh!)

We publish the foregoing terrific effort, in consideration of the fact that the author departed this life immediately after uttering it, leaving the country entirely "safe."

YOU DON'T SAY SO!—We have received about half a dozen numbers of a hybrid sort of newspaper called the "Type of the Times," published once a week in Cincinnati. As it was of no use to us, and no request had been made for an exchange, we did not place it upon our list, but allowed it to come or stay away, as it thought proper. The last number encloses a polite note from the publishers, written in part, informing us that their terms are invariably payment in advance, and that our subscription expires with the 28th number. As we never paid in advance, nor even subscribed, we don't exactly understand how our subscription could "expire." However, all we have to say is, let it expire; we are prepared to abide the consequences of such a calamity.

FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.—The Sault Ste Marie ship canal has, thus far, worked admirably. It is in good condition, and has recently been strengthened by the addition of large quantities of stones, gravel, etc., to the embankments. The copper mines are all yielding finely. The Northwestern mine will ship this season about ninety tons of copper, and the Central mine about seventy-five tons. In the Ontonagon District the mines look very encouraging, and promise good returns. From the Nebraka mine some fine specimens of silver have been taken lately. Commissioner Manypenny has succeeded in adjusting the difficulties with the Indians, and has been paying them their annuities.

THE MISSING $50,000.—The American Express Company have received information from their agents at Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit and Dubuque, that the packages received there on Friday passed safely through their hands. The Deputy United States Treasurer, Mr. Cisco, says the bogus boxes received by him are precisely similar to the genuine boxes which he has heretofore received from Dubuque, and must have been made by the same carpenter. The affair so far is a mystery, but probably through the carpenter that made the boxes, or the merchant who sold the bullets and lead, some clue will be obtained to the parties to this fraud.

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.—By reference to the advertisement, it will be seen that the special passenger train which has heretofore left Algiers on Saturday afternoon and returned on Monday morning, has been discontinued.

A citizen of St. Louis has obtained a patent for an improvement in manufacturing white lead, which, it is said, will have an important effect upon the future value of that article.

We are much obliged to the clerk of the steamer Opelousas for a copy of the last Patriot.

FOR VICKSBURG.—The fine swift passenger packet P. C. Wallis, Capt. Hendricks, will leave at 5 o'clock this afternoon for Vicksburg and intermediate landings. Freight and passengers for the Yazoo River will be taken, as the Wallis connects with a packet in that trade.

A POWERFUL ARGUMENT.

In another place we give, this morning, an article headed as above, which we command to the careful consideration of the public. It is ably written—temperately written—strongly written. Its arguments are well put; its illustrations hit the mark every time; and its deductions are more impregnable against the onslaughts of legitimate criticism, than the walls of Sebastopol have proved to be against the assaults of the Allies. We regard it as one of the best papers of the kind we have met with during the canvass.

The writer takes up his question from the beginning, and handles it admirably. He refers to the great laws of nature; shows how certain causes produce certain effects, and then applies first principles to the science of government; he shows how our forefathers fled from the tyranny and intolerance of England, and sought a refuge on the Western continent; how the tree of civil and religious liberty was planted; how they proclaimed and enforced the most complete and perfect system of religious toleration known to the history of the earth; how they invited the immigration of the good, the virtuous and the industrious from Europe, and *why* they did it; and then proceeds to prove, incontestibly, that what was valuable and politic at one epoch might become useless, it not dangerous, at another. To use the strong illustration of the author: "We would like for Dame Fortune to cast a few of her yellow coins into our empty palms, *but we would not be crushed with a huge weight even of gold!*" That's the doctrine—that's the point at which the American party is aiming—that's the object which led to its organization. The Americans wish to prevent their country from being denationalized. They seek to preserve the genius of Americanism intact and in vigorous growth. They repel the idea that the land for which WASHINGTON fought, and ADAMS, JEFFERSON, FRANKLIN, and their illustrious compatriots of the revolution, wrote, should become semi-European, as it has been rapidly becoming the past six or seven years, and which it will necessarily become, at no distant day, unless the patriotic remedial measures the Americans have devised be carried into practical operation. Hence, they are striving to protect themselves from being *politically crushed* under the "huge weight" of foreign immigration, which, no matter how valuable under other circumstances, threatens with ruin the fairest fabric that ever blessed the sons of men with its benignant sway! Have they not the right, clear and indefensible, to endeavor to accomplish such laudable purposes? If they have not, the cardinal principle enunciated in the Declaration of Independence is a mockery and a falsehood, and men have no rights, either to strike for the enfranchisement of themselves, the independence of the soil of their birth, than the veriest serf that ever willingly bore the badge of slavery. The right of self-protection being denied, that denial involves every other political or national right. The main argument of the anti-Americans embodies all these dangerous and slavish points. It is more comprehensive in its degrading influences than any we have ever known.

The people of the United States, through their Government, have the right to guard against invasion. Have not the same people, through the same Government, exactly the same right to guard against any and every other danger they may think impending? Unquestionably they have, or else they have no rights at all! The propositions cannot be logically separated—that is, one cannot be maintained and the other defeated. They must stand or fall together. And, if the people of the United States—the sons of those who achieved the liberties of this country—conclude that the armies of paupers and criminals which are annually thrown upon our shores from the diseased stomach of old Europe are more dangerous than any invading, hostile armies a world in arms could equip and send forward, have not that people, through their Government, the absolute right, the exclusive prerogative—is it not their duty—to enforce such a moral quarantine, in the shape of immigration, or stringent naturalization laws, as will protect their native land from threatened danger?

But, we find we have digressed somewhat from the synoptic reference we intended to make of the article mentioned. The writer alludes to the evils of foreign influence; to the danger to the South from an over-population of the North by a class of people, whose instincts, habits and training, naturally lead them to oppose the institution of slavery; to the corruption of elections that has flowed therefrom, which has been *felt* and understood in Louisiana for years; and to many other startling facts which should rivet the attention of every true son of the South. Let them be pondered over.

We have only room to refer, and briefly at that, to another point in the article. We allude to the remarks of the Duke of Richmond, once the British Governor General of Canada. These remarks were published many years ago. We remember the sensation their publicity created throughout the country at the time. It was deep and intense; and led to much comment from the press generally. We presume no one will dispute the substantial authenticity of the report. It has never been disputed, and we have no doubt of its entire correctness. That the Duke of Richmond should entertain such opinions is entirely probable. They are those that every English nobleman then entertained, and probably now entertains. It was perfectly natural that *he* should regard our republican institutions as an unmitigated nuisance. All noblemen, princes and monarchs, have ever so esteemed them. They have put in peril every throne in Europe, save that of Russia, and led to outbreaks and commotions innumerable. And, that the "sovereigns of Europe" should combine to put down the common enemy, whose example was dangerous to all of them, is the likeliest thing imaginable. Being unable to crush us by force; knowing that, unless—

"Self-abasement paved the way
To villain bonds and despot sway"—

our example would forever be a beacon light, guiding on to liberty their enslaved millions, what policy so likely to be adopted as the one indicated by the Duke of Richmond? We put the question in all candor and earnestness. What course so likely to abase, denationalize, corrupt and destroy the elements of strength, purity and patriotism, religion and morals, as to make this country the refuge of the "low population" of Europe—the charity hospital of Europe—the pauper house of Europe—and the penitentiary of Europe? That the course spoken of by this English Duke has been pursued for years and years there is ample and positive evidence in the Department of State at Washington. Many of the potentates of Europe have been in the habit of emptying their alms-houses, poor-houses and prisons upon the shores of the United States. It was a good investment for *them* to get rid of these wretched beings by paying the expenses of their passage across the ocean, but it was an awful infliction upon us, as the criminal records, hospital and pauper statistics, clearly demonstrate.

But, we have no room for further comments. Read the whole article to which we have referred.

The Louisville Bulletin, of the 1st inst., gives an account of an affray in that city during the previous night between several men, in which two of them were badly injured by pistols and knives.

Telegraphed to the Daily Crescent.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

BY THE NATIONAL LINE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 9.—The river is rising slowly, with six feet two inches water in the canal.

The steamer A. L. Shotwell arrived yesterday from New Orleans.

RAPIDES CORRESPONDENCE.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 21, 1855.

Eds. Crescent—In my communication of the 25th ult., I informed you that the yellow fever was prevailing here as an epidemic. I also informed you that it had made its appearance on some of the neighboring plantations. This has been more particularly the case on the plantations of Mrs. E. B. Williams, four miles from town, on Bayou Robert. On these plantations, we understand, there have been about sixty cases, but only one death. Her overseer came to town and contracted the disease, (of which he died,) and thus it was communicated to the negroes. I mention this for the benefit of those who do not believe that the disease is communicable by contagion or infection. There can be no more reason to doubt the communicability of the disease from one person to another by infection, provided there be a favorable state of the atmosphere for the propagation of the poison, than there can be reason to doubt the contagion of smallpox or measles.

It has heretofore been supposed that yellow fever was a non-contagious and non-infectious disease; it has also been supposed to be a disease confined to towns, garrisons, ships, and other places where great numbers of human beings were collected together. It has also been supposed to be peculiar to the white race, and that negroes were exempt from its ravages. However well this opinion may have been founded in regard to the disease that has heretofore borne the name of yellow fever, it certainly is not true of the disease that invaded our country in 1853, and is now paying us its second visit. The disease now prevailing amongst us, which is no doubt the genuine yellow fever, has transcended the limits that on former occasions bounded the disease known as yellow fever, and has proved itself infesting in almost every nook and corner of the country. Even in the pine woods, where the atmosphere is as pure as it is possible for it to be in this southern country, a single case has imparted the disease to a whole family. So the case of the overseer of Mrs. Williams above-mentioned, has spread the disease among her negroes.

It is a matter of dispute how the disease is communicable. One thing on this point is, to our own mind, clear; it is that there must be a certain condition of the atmosphere to propagate the poison. That is to say, there must be a temperature not less than 70 degrees Fahrenheit, and a certain amount of humidity; but there have not been a sufficient number of meteorological observations made to furnish data to enable us to arrive at certain and definite conclusions as to what the particular state of the atmosphere must be for the propagation and diffusion of the poison through it. But when this condition of the atmosphere does exist, all that is necessary is to communicate the spark that will ignite the whole, just as yeast sets up the fermentative action in the materials that have been prepared for, and are favorable to this action; or as mildew that has once commenced, continues to increase by the successive addition of fungi to the circumference or exterior of that which has already been formed.

There can be no doubt, it seems to us, that the poison producing yellow fever is fungi diffused through the atmosphere, just as the odoriferous particles of a rose, or other fragrant flowers are diffused through it, and is known by their saluting our olfactories on approaching them early in the morning—those of the night, in this case, have exerted a solvent power over the flower, and the atmosphere for some distance around is filled with them. But neither chemical analysis nor the microscope is able to detect these exceedingly minute particles of matter that make such an agreeable impression on our senses. Neither have they been able to detect the subtle poison that produces yellow fever. Whatever then may be the cause producing yellow fever, one thing is certain, it is diffused through atmosphere, as we have shown, and whenever it contains a sufficient quantity of that atmosphere to imbibe a certain amount of the poison will have the disease. But this does not depend altogether on the amount of the poison received into the system, but the condition of the system at the time, and its susceptibility to its influence.

Having taken some pains to inform myself in regard to the cause of this fell destroyer of man, by conversing with physicians and others who have had the most extended opportunities of observing the course of the disease, as well as by referring to the writings of men who have favored the world with their opinions, I communicate these views for the purpose of preventing, if possible, the spreading of the disease from places where it exists. And if I am correct in my opinion as to the manner in which the poison is produced and enters the system, it follows necessarily that all persons inhaling this impure atmosphere imbibe the poison, and are in danger of having the disease.

The cause of humanity alone has made me dwell thus at length upon the cause of a disease, which it is foreign to our purpose to do more than notice. If, however, we have given the readers of your paper any information that may be the means of preventing them from visiting infected places, we are paid for our trouble to get such information for them.

News has reached us from the parish of Avoyelles that William F. Griffin, of that parish, and late Senator in the Legislature from that Senatorial District, is dead. He died of yellow fever. Major Waddill is also at the point of death from the same disease. JUNIUS.

A letter, of the 24th, from Westport, Mo., to the St. Louis Republican, has the following paragraph:

The Santa Fe and Salt Lake mails have arrived. The news from New Mexico is of very little interest. The election for Congressman and members of the Legislature was to be held on the 10th inst. There were two parties in the field—the Democratic progressive and the Gallego parties. Nearly all the candidates, I learn from a Santa Fe merchant, are Mexican Spanish. There was not much excitement.

The mail train came through in twenty-one days. From Salt Lake there is no news, as the train that went out on the first of the month got no farther than Fort Kearney—I suppose on account of the fighting, of which you were sent an account. Gen. Harney is much applauded here by some, and much abused by others. It turns out that there were but four *whites* killed and that some Indian women and children were shot. The Sioux fought the foot soldiers bravely, but the horse they couldn't stand. It is said that when Little Thunder, the Chief, saw the force and superiority of the whites, he sent in a flag of truce; but Gen. Harney returned him word that he had come to fight, and that he would give them only thirty minutes to prepare for battle. The result you have.

CHOLERA ON THE PLAINS.—The Western (Mo.) Dispatch of the 23d ult. learns that the fearful epidemic, cholera, visited Samuel Ferandis' train, *en route* for Fort Riley, near Osawkee, on Grasshopper, K. T., on the 9th of September. Wm. Ninemiers, Harrison Dagley, John Dockery, Willis Sutton, Wm Emory and Oliver Ruark, all belonging to the above train, died of that raging disease. The above persons were all, save Mr. Ruark, citizens of the Northwestern counties of Missouri, and Mr Ruark from Ohio. Mr. Ferandis had their bodies interred as well as he possibly could. They had no means that he knew of.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CHICAGO.—A fire broke out at Chicago on the 30th ult., in the Union Car Works of Stone & Boomer, near the Rock Island freight depot, destroying the finishing shop, machine shop, and brass foundry, together with a large amount of stock. Losses estimated as follows: Cars, $12,000; machinery, $20,000; buildings, $18,000; material, $15,000; total, $65,000; insurance only $17,000. About three hundred persons are thrown out of employment.

We learn through Mr. Bishop, that the yellow fever has broken out in Milliken's Bend, Madison parish. Some twelve or fourteen were taken down with it in one or two days. We did not learn whether any cases had proved fatal. In our town, thank God, all that are down with it are improving. As yet there has been but three deaths—Isaac Goodman, wife, and Mr. Pride, the jailor. The disease is either of a milder type than heretofore, or is managed better. [Lake Providence Herald, 20th.

Prof. Faraday is of the opinion that we are on the verge of important discoveries concerning the nature of physical forces, and their relation to life and physiology. He says that all forces have a similar dual property, and that even gravitation will be ultimately determined to possess it. One force cannot be called into action in electricity without the other, and they are always equal. When the north poles of four magnets are placed together at right angles, so as to form a definite cell, in the center of that cell there is no magnetic attraction at all. The "northness and southness" of a magnet, Prof. F. says, takes in curved lines outside, not inside a magnet.

DIED:

At his residence, near Washington, in this parish, at 1 o'clock A. M., on the 34 inst., after a lingering illness, FRANCIS CULLOM, Esq., aged 60 years.

Thus has Death taken from us another of our old and respected citizens. Mr. Cullom was a native of Kentucky but removed to Louisiana in 1821, since which he has been intimately connected with the interests of this parish. Blessed with native good strength of mind and energy of character, he made himself useful, and raised himself to a position of intellectual prominence, having been a practitioner at the bar for many years.—[Opelousas (St. Landry) Patriot, 6th inst.

A CARD.

A MALICIOUS CHARGE.—On Saturday, the 6th inst., I was arrested on the affidavit of one Robert A. Slater, charged with having in my possession a pair of scales belonging to him, as if I had stolen them. The facts of the case are that this fellow, Slater, keeps a stall in St. Mary's Market, and he, or some person under his instructions, through malicious motives, and with a view to injure my reputation, must have had these scales placed in the locker under my stall, Nos. 55 and 56, without my knowledge. The matter was investigated yesterday (Tuesday) morning, before Recorder Leigh, and the charge promptly dismissed by that official, as there was not a shadow of proof to sustain such a malicious accusation.

J. W. CONDON.

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VEL! VOT OF IT?—*Pelican Theater.* The "Crescent Club" would respectfully announce to the public that they will give a Dramatic Entertainment at the above establishment on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, on which occasion the popular domestic drama of the GOLDEN FARMER, and the amusing farce of THE TOODLES, will be played by several Ladies of the regular stage, and amateurs of acknowledged ability. o10

New Orleans Money Market.

CRESCENT OFFICE, No. 70 Camp street, Tuesday Evening, October 9, 1855.

It is cheering to observe the favorable indications of business for the present autumn, although many of the country villages in this State and Mississippi are severely afflicted with the pestilence, the citizens of which we number among the best and steadfast friends of New Orleans. We confidently hope ere long to have the pleasure of welcoming them in our midst. There is no diminution in the receipts of Cotton. The regular coast packets continue to bring large cargoes, and with the large arrivals of vessels during the past four days, causing a very material decline in the rates of freight, there is no deficiency in the means of transportation, but this essential and favorable reaction is met by the growing difficulties in the negotiation of Exchange, which continues to accumulate on the market beyond the capacity of many and the willingness of other buyers to purchase, and of course a decline in Exchange is just so much to come from the price of Cotton, nevertheless the operations in Cotton continue on a large scale, and do not appear to be influenced by the last accounts from Europe. It is surmised that the private accounts by the Ameriea are in some respects more encouraging than the general circulars. There are, however, restrictive limits on many orders before on the market, though large deliveries have been negotiated for. Several vessels have arrived, and others are expected, coming under charters; they must be loaded or heavy demurrage be incurred, and considerable discretion is allowed on some orders, particularly where they are on joint account.

The Money Market is without change, with a very meagre supply of paper offering. The offerings in Bank to-day were generally within the income. That income at this season of the year, or rather for this month, is very limited. Next month many obligations will mature, which will add to the means and resources of the Banks, and enable them to meet the enhanced wants of the business community. Many of our cotton factors have large balances at this moment awaiting the maturing of their responsibilities. A large share of these are under discount, and as the Banks nor capitalists do not want money, there are only few opportunities for parties to purchase their own paper.

With the large sales of Cotton, the Exchange Market is abundantly and over-abundantly supplied. Good Sterling bills were placed to-day at 7¾, from that to 8 covers the value of the best; bills with shipping documents range from 7¼ to 7½. We learn a negotiation was in treaty at a rate which would result at 7, but did not reach a contract, though some bills would be declined at 7 and under that. A telegraph dispatch from New York, under date of yesterday, quotes a further decline in that market, 109 being the rate for first class bills. Of course this influences rates in our market. Domestic funds, if anything to-day, were steadier. The Banks selling checks on New York at ¼ and ⅜ per cent. discount, and buying sight drafts at rates from ⅜ to ½ and 1 per cent. dis. There was a good supply of time bills on the market at 2¾ to 2½ for sixty days, for first class, and 2¾ to 2½ for other grades. Some of the Banks to-day, from having large balances, had no inclination to purchase, being governed by the amount they sell in checks. Of course, if after their Northern accounts reach a certain amount, if there is no demand for checks, they must suspend buying until a change occurs, which generally comes about in a few days. Francs continue at our last rates, say 5 30 to 5.28¾ and 5.28 to 5 20.

We published last week the amount of duties on imports through our Custom-house for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, ending the 30th September. We now give the value of merchandise paying those duties, with the amount received for the same time in the last fiscal year.

Imports of Merchandise, Bullion and Specie, at the New Orleans Custom-house, for

	DUTIABLE.	FREE.	SPECIE.
1855.			
July	403,658	112,205	15,475
August	410,445	165,285	33,484
September	415,196	265 909	64,126
	1,049,299	543,793	133,085
			541,793
			1,045,2 8
			$1,721,346
1854.			
July	197,397	57,659	15,468
August	316,416	151,717	49,170
September	415,261	743,356	28,014
	1,129,074	953,732	133,052
			253,945
			1,119,684
Increase for 1855 over 1854			1,527,630
			193,664

This is an important signification at this moment when about one-half of the confederacy is striving to injure the commerce of our city. These statistics show an actual increase this season within a fraction of 10 per cent. The chief increase is in articles free of duty, of which Coffee comprises the largest share, amounting to $507,927.

During this month and next month (Nov.) the fall importations of dry goods, with all the paraphernalia of fashion, will be assisting to fill the coffers of Government.

The following notice regarding another Free Bank, recently organized in Indiana, has been forwarded us. Commercially connected, as our city is, with Indiana, we give it a place.

OFFICE OF THE STATE TREASURER, September 25, 1855.

TO THE PUBLIC: The "Southern Bank of Indiana," located at Terre Haute, has organized under the amended Bank Law of the State, and has this day deposited securities equal in value to one dollar and ten cents in gold to every dollar of circulation of said Bank. The paper of this Bank is just as safe as the gold, and far preferable to a large majority of the foreign paper brought into the State.

W. R. NORWOOD, Treasurer of State.

It has been reported that the Atlanta Bank of Georgia was under protest and in a tight place, as the most extensive, and at the same time concentrated arrangements had been made and were carried out, to run it down, ever attempted, perhaps, in reference to any one Bank in this country. George Smith, the chief owner of the Bank, is a Scotchman, and is reported to be immensely wealthy, and a large portion of the farmers in Northern Illinois have great confidence in him and his Atlanta currency, and have taken it in preference to the Illinois State Stock money. George, like most of his countrymen, is exceedingly shrewd; and with his immense capital, unimpeached character, and Scotch shrewdness, he has so completely outgeneralled and controlled the Banks and money dealers of Northern Illinois and Wisconsin, that they have entered into a grand alliance, and have besieged the Scotchman and his Atlanta Bank, and have perhaps taken them by storm. We have no doubt that George is honest, but his financial arrangements in regard to the Atlanta Bank, were not, we must say, above mischief.

The following card, from the Board of Underwriters of St. Louis, we find in our last St. Louis papers.

OFFICE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS, St. Louis.

NOTICE.—The following resolutions were adopted this day by the Board of Underwriters of St. Louis, (the same being based upon those of the New Orleans Board of Underwriters, June 29, 1855.)

Resolved, That our Tariff be made to conform with the following:

1. Mississippi River above the mouth of the Ohio ½ per cent. additional premium on salt, sugar, coffee, rice, hemp, hay, bagging, bale rope, bran, grain of all kinds, and tobacco in hogsheads, (to or from New Orleans.)

2. One-half of one per cent. additional on all shipments made from and after October 1st, and before March 1st, (to or from New Orleans,) to go into effect October 1, 1855.

The above are the Minimum Rates incorporated in the Tariffs by the Boards of Underwriters of New Orleans and St. Louis. J. S. CREW, Secretary.

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 1f

EDITORS CRESCENT—Please announce me as an INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE for re-election to the office of Constable of the First Justices Court of the Parish of Orleans.

JOHN J. HOPPE.

o8 3ed pald

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 CASHMERE BUSINESS SUITS,
FRENCH " " "
COLORED CLOTH AND CASSIMERE HAYMARKET COATS,
SUPER FRENCH CASSIMERE PANTS,
BLACK DOESKIN AND CASSIMERE PANTS,
TALMAS, OPERA COATS AND CLOAKS,
ELEGANT VELVET AND PLUSHE 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.

o8 1m&2d&4d W PIERSON HARRISON & CO.

Samuel E. Moore & Co.,
49 CAMP STREET, 49
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE,
o8 3p3d WF4w

Straw and Silk Goods.

JUST RECEIVED BY
E. L. E. Bonnet,
69 CANAL STREET. 69
960 FINE SILK BONNETS,
10 cases SPLIT STRAWS,
50 boxes FEATHERS,
8 cases FRENCH FLOWERS,
400 boxes COTTON RUSHES,
200 boxes SILK RUSHES,
400 COARSE AND FINE FRENCH WIRE,
50 cartons WHITE RIBBONS,
100 cartons AMERICAN SPRIGS.

...ALSO...

A large assortment of
CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
BLONDE QUILTINGS,
FORLING AND EDGES,
FLORENCE SILK,
CHAPEAU,
PELISSE AND TARLATANS.
CROWNS AND CROWN LININGS,
OIL SILK AND TISSUE,
STRAW TRIMMINGS,
PLUSHES,
GIRLS' PLATS 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 2d&1 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 $1 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 2p3d Corner of Canal street and Exchange Place.

Fashionable Clothing.

R. PITKIN & CO,
No. 37 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.
BAG AND PALETOT, extra long and large, and medium length.
TALMAS AND CAPELONIANS, the latest style and fine finish.
Black and Blue CLOTH CLOAKS, long and medium lengths, and neat finish.
Black, Blue, Brown and Olive CLOT