THE DAILY CRESCENT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

JAMES G. NIXON. WILLIAM S. ADAMS.

BY NIXON, ADAMS & CO.

OFFICE NO. 26 CAMP STREET.

TERMS.

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

Advertisements, per square of ten lines in pearl—first insertion, $1 a line; all other subsequent insertion, 50 cents.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT

Has circulation which renders it a desirable medium for advertisers.

As a Family Paper it circulates largely, reaching many hundreds of homes at an early hour, and being read before the approach of business hours, consequently articles for family use may be advantageously published in its columns.

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Established 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 of making their wares and commodities known. Advertisements inserted for $1 per square each insertion.

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1855.

AMERICAN 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.
LEONCE BURTHE.
GLENDY BURKE.
J. J. MICHEL.

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First District
Second District—THOS. H. SHIELDS,
T. A. BARTLETTE,
A. G. BRICE.
Third District
Fourth District—H. B. EGGLESTON,
AUG. DEVALL.
Fifth District—GUSTAVE LEGARDEUE, Jr.
ARMAND PITOT, Jr.
Sixth District—Capt. R. WADE,
A. B. DORIOCOURT.
Seventh District—F. C. LAVILLE,
JOS. SOLOMON.
Eighth District—E. P. DELABARRE,
Capt. JAMES WHANN.
Ninth District—A. C. T. MORGAN.
Tenth District—ISAAC THAYER,
A. S. PHELPS,
H. L. MARSHALL.
Algiers—L. LEON BERNARD.

For Sheriff—JOSEPH HUETT.
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.

First District—FRANCIS TURNER,
THEODORE DUREL,
JOHN T. DUFOUR,
JOHN A. WATKINS.
Algiers—G. W. FOWLER.

FOR TAX COLLECTORS.

First District—THOMAS ASKEW.
Second District—JOSEPH HERNANDEZ.
Third District—DUVERNEY FARRAR.
Fourth District—GEORGE MENSMAN.
Algiers—EDWARD WILSON.

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. PILES.
Sixth Justice—ARTHUR FORTIER.
Seventh Justice—G. W. BELFORD.

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.

We return thanks to B. M. Norman, No. 14 Camp street, for the October number of "The Panorama of Life and Literature," Boston, Littell, Son & Co. The magazine contains articles of solid interest—grave and earnest, yet not heavy—as well as a variety of lighter articles, which tend to make it generally popular.

GARDEN SEED.—We invite attention to the seed store of D. Maupay, No. 61 Gravier street. He is now in receipt of an unusually large stock of garden seed of this year's growth, and is prepared to supply dealers with them done up in papers for the convenience of their retail trade. Planters by applying to him can obtain home with a well assorted variety, or by the pound or bushel.

NEW BOOKS TO ARRIVE.—J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, adjoining the Post Office, in another column gives notice of a large lot of new books which he is to receive by the steamer Philadelphia. Our readers can always rely on finding at Morgan's all the recent publications, as well as a full assortment of standard and miscellaneous works.

CARPETING, ETC. — But few things are more essential to the comforts of a home fireside, during the cold days and nights of winter, than a pleasantly furnished room.

J. D. Dameron & Co., Nos. 26 Chartres and 27 Customhouse streets, offer for sale a choice selection of carpetings, rugs, etc., which we recommend our readers to remember when preparing to make their homes comfortable for the coming winter.

STATIONERS' HALL.—We invite attention to the advertisements of D. Felt & Stetson, No. 54 Camp street and 5 Bank Place. This old and well-known house are now prepared, in their new store, to supply their customers with *everything* in their line. They have made considerable additions to their job printing department, and are enabled by their facilities to do any kind of job or book printing in the best style of the art.

This firm has always enjoyed a high reputation for the quality and completeness of their blank books, which are manufactured with a view to every kind of business. Especially have they excelled in getting up blank books for the use of steamboats, their stock of which is very large and complete.

FAMILY GROCERIES.—Mr. E. L. Bercier, at the firm Fancy and Family Grocery Store, No. 25 Baronne street, opposite the railroad office, is prepared to furnish his customers with all kinds of groceries, wines and liquors of the very best qualities, and deliver them to families in any part of the city, free of charge. See his advertisement.

A QUEER MANIFESTO.

The Democratic State Central Committee published, in several of the papers yesterday, a rather remarkable document—to which were appended letters from Messrs. J. P. Benjamin, H. M. Hyams, Wm. Dunbar, Charles Maurian, A. N. Ogden, Thomas J. Durant and G. B. Duncan. Those letters are referred to in another article.

The manifesto of the Democratic Central Committee, which precedes the correspondence, is exceedingly weak—although as forcible, probably, as the nature of the circumstances would allow. The shrewdest minds are incompetent to the sustainment of a weak cause, and the keenest casuists fail in the propping up of untenable propositions. This is not to be wondered at, for it is natural. The fault, in such cases as these, is chargeable to the cause—not to the advocate.

We were somewhat surprised at the unfairness, not to pen a harsher term, in the use of which we would be perfectly justifiable, exhibited by the getters-up of the manifesto, especially at its very commencement. The writers start out by saying:

The Executive Committee of the American party of Louisiana, having refused the proposition made to it by the Democratic State Central Committee, for the purpose of settling disputed questions of law, respecting the powers of the State Courts to naturalize aliens, and the duties of Commissioners of Election, the Democratic Central Committee presents to the public the opinions of distinguished members of the New Orleans bar on the questions propounded to them, and the correspondence between the respective committees.

An *omission* is said to be as bad as a *commission*, when unchristian objects are sought to be accomplished. What would the uninformed reader think of the foregoing? Why, that the Democratic State Central Committee was disposed to do everything that was honorable; that their "proposition" was rejected by the American Executive Committee, and that, therefore, *all* "the correspondence between the respective Committees" had been submitted to the public! We ask if such would not be the legitimate inference? Of course it would. No other deduction could be drawn. But would such inference or deduction be true, or fair, or just, or in consonance with well-known facts? We unhesitatingly assert they would not, and shall proceed to *prove* our assertion, by mentioning that there is an *unpublished correspondence* between the committees, which, as soon as it sees the light, will place the Democratic Central Committee in a most awkward and mortifying predicament, from which, if they can extricate themselves creditably, the feats of legerdemain by Signor Blitz will be thrown entirely into the shade. The reply of the American Executive Committee was so just and forcible, and its positions so impregnable, that they caused the Democratic Central Committee to change front, and to *offer another and a different "proposition."* Accordingly, a *second* communication was written, last week, asking, on behalf of the Democratic Central Committee, the appointment of a Committee of Conference by the American Committee.—This *last* "proposition" suspended, at least for the time being, the "proposition" made in the first letter. It was met in a proper spirit by the American Committee; and on Friday last, 12th inst., a communication was placed in the possession of the Democratic Central Committee informing them *that their proposition had been considered and accepted—that a Committee had been appointed to meet their Committee, and* WOULD BE HAPPY TO CONFER WITH THEM AT ANY TIME THEY MIGHT BE PLEASED TO DESIGNATE! These may not be the exact words, but they embody the substance.

Why did not these *last* letters appear in the publication to which we have referred? They were more important than the *first* ones, for *they* were left in a state of suspension until the latter proposition was accepted or rejected! The reason is obvious. A small party advantage was to be gained. A false impression would flow out among the people two or three days in advance of its correction and refutation, and some damage to the American party might be done thereby. These are the only reasons we can assign for the omission; and, in taking leave of this branch of the subject, we may be permitted to remark that the suppression of the truth, or any part of the truth, to achieve any given object, personal or political, is regarded, in all Christian countries, as about equivalent to the telling of an untruth.

But, in this instance, the plotters have overplotted themselves. Before the week is out they will find themselves involved in the meshes of the snare they had cunningly set for their neighbors. The *whole truth* will be placed before the community in a proper shape, and will be scattered broadcast over the land. Then there will be a revulsion.

Further along the manifesto of the Democratic Central Committee says:

Though the door of the negotiation was opened by this Committee, it was peremptorily shut in our face, without even a hint from the Executive Committee of the American party as to what they were willing to do.

We have already shown that the foregoing extract is utterly unfounded. If the "door of negotiation" was *shut* at all, it was "shut" *by the Democratic Central Committee!* If any negotiations were broken off, THEY BROKE OFF THE NEGOTIATIONS! And, if trouble follows their discourteous treatment of the American Executive Committee, they, alone, will be chargeable with it. On Friday they were informed that the American committee had appointed a committee of conference to meet a similar committee appointed by them, and that said sub-committee would be pleased to meet their sub-committee at any period. Up to Sunday evening—notwithstanding the request of the Democratic Committee had been fully complied with on the previous Friday—*no response had been received by the American Executive Committee!*

Oh, no! The Democratic Central Committee did not care about *negotiating* with the American Committee, although they were so anxious to negotiate, a few days before, that they appointed a Committee of Conference, and asked the American Committee to do likewise. But, their ardor for "negotiation" cooled off just as soon as they found they were met more than half way! They had evidently anticipated that their proposition would be rejected, and were not, consequently, prepared for acceptance. The mine had exploded under them! Hence, they resorted to the newspapers with an *ex parte* statement, in the vain and desperate hope of misleading the public mind, omitting the most important part of the correspondence! If this is not slamming "the door of negotiation" to, with a vengeance, nailing it up, and clinching the nails on the other side, we are unable to comprehend the meaning of the term!

We would say more on this subject, but the American Executive Committee is amply competent to its own vindication, and needs no assistance from any body.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.—F. Stringer & Co., No. 35 Camp street, are now in receipt of a full supply of excellent clothing of the best and most fashionable kind. The frosty season having arrived, many of our readers will doubtless desire to replenish their wardrobes—to all such we recommend the advertisement of Stringer & Co., 35 Camp street.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO. — Messrs. Wills, Rawlins & Co., corner Tchoupitoulas and Gravier streets have on hand full supplies of every description of Virginia tobacco, fresh from the most celebrated manufactories. See their advertisement.

NEW FALL GOODS.—Churchill, corner of Terpsichore and Dryades streets, continues to offer great bargains in dry goods to his customers. Our up-town readers will always find at his store a full stock of goods, and at as low prices as they can be obtained elsewhere.

HAS A STATE ANY SOVEREIGNTY?

We are neither lawyers nor the sons of lawyers, but we profess to a slight understanding of the plain import of the English language, as well as the meaning of some of the words of which it is composed; and, whenever we are in doubt, we refer to old Noah Webster, who is better authority in the premises than all the lawyers in Christendom. And when Noah Webster says that such and such words mean so and so, we shall take his interpretation.

Not long since the Democratic State Central Committee addressed letters to several legal gentlemen of this city, asking replies to certain interrogatories therein contained. Several answers were published yesterday morning, and some of them are quite voluminous. We have only room now, to allude to two of the points involved.

The question at issue is one of great moment, for it involves the sovereignty of the States within their own local jurisdiction and police, and if the legal gentlemen are correct in their conclusions, the doctrine of State Rights, once so dear to the people of the South, is an exploded chimera—State commonwealths are servile appanages of Congress—State constitutions void and of no effect, further than Congress is graciously pleased to permit—and State laws, passed under the sanction of those constitutions, not worth the paper upon which they were engrossed, without *Congress* chooses to allow their enforcement!

The two points are: 1. Has the First District Court of the parish of Orleans the power to naturalize foreigners? 2. The answer to the affirmative, the lawyers replying relying upon laws passed by Congress.

The above gives a sufficiently full idea of the principles we propose discussing. Now, what does the Constitution of Louisiana have to say on this point? We quote: "Art. 81. The Judiciary power shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in such Inferior Courts as the Legislature may, from time to time, order and establish, and in Justices of the Peace." By, and under the authority of the foregoing article—without which *no Inferior Courts* could have been established—the Legislature of 1853 passed an act "To organize District Courts for the parish and city of New Orleans," which received the approval of the Executive on the 28th of April. Here we have given the sole and exclusive *source* of the *creative power*. Now, for the law, which while it *creates* the First District Court, defines, with astonishing precision, the limits of its authority—tells it *exactly* the sphere in which it may revolve legally—and from which it can not go without transcending its authority—making its acts null and void, and subjecting the Judge to the dangers of impeachment. We quote section 14:

SEC. 14. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That all of the said District Courts, organized under this act, shall have and exercise concurrent jurisdiction of all civil cases whatever, which are not hereby specially referred to the particular jurisdiction of special courts, *except the First District Court, the jurisdiction of which* SHALL BE CONFINED EXCLUSIVELY TO CRIMINAL CASES.

"*Exclusively to criminal cases!*" Thus saith the supreme sovereignty of Louisiana! Thus ordereth its *only creative power!* Thus specially directeth the authority that can *abolish the Court*, next winter, and neither Congress, nor laws of Congress, nor judicial decisions, nor all the authorities of the confederacy, can say it nay! Yet, men learned in the law, not *particularly noted for their attachment to the American cause*, resurrect an old act of Congress, and gravely assert the principle that a foreign power—and Congress *is* a foreign power, so far as the internal government of Louisiana is concerned—can confer upon, add to and enlarge the jurisdiction of, a *State Court*, against, and in defiance of, the law of its creation, from which it derives every particle of its authority!

For our part, during a protracted political experience, we have never heard so dangerous, as well as so absurd, a doctrine advanced. It aims a deadly stab at the very heart of State Rights. With a single blow it cleaves to the earth every vestige of State sovereignty. It denies to the *creator*—the Legislature of the State—the power of controlling the *creature*—for all inferior courts in this State are but creations of the Legislature, which same authority can uncreate just as easily as it created; can impeach and disfranchise a Judge, who assumes that he derives *prohibited* authority from laws of Congress, and deprives the law which alone made him a public officer as speedily as it passed the statute prescribing how Judges should be elected! Would it not have been well for legal southern gentlemen to have taken this matter into consideration?

Admit the principle thus authoritatively promulgated, and the power of Congress is illimitable. It is paramount—supreme—can override State constitutions and laws—can intermeddle with every local provision the legislature of any State might see proper to make. The reason is clear. *The power that can add to, extend or authorize purely State courts to go beyond a line prohibited them by the law of their creation, can impair, curtail or abrogate whatever prerogatives they had before lawfully enjoyed within that line.* The authority to *enfranchise* carries with it the authority to *disfranchise!* The premise is logical, and the corollary irresistible.

Let us, by way of illustration, carry out the parallel still further, and see what the argument of these lawyers would lead us to—what a degradation of State Rights would ensue—what a Babel of confusion would at once arise—what a complete and irredeemable condition of anarchy we would soon be in! The *creative power* of the State of Louisiana has positively declared that the jurisdiction of the First District Court "SHALL BE CONFINED EXCLUSIVELY TO CRIMINAL CASES." Learned legal gentlemen maintain that a *law of Congress* confers additional franchises upon that court—that it possesses the power to naturalize aliens. The naturalization of aliens is a civil process. Now, if Congress can empower an "exclusively" criminal court of Louisiana to transact one kind of civil business, of course it follows that it can empower it to transact *all other kinds of business*. It may, with the same propriety, make it what the Second District Court now is—a Probate Court. May make appeals from Justices' Courts returnable to it. May direct that the salaries of the Judges shall be increased or reduced. May say that the First District Court shall try pickpockets, but not murderers. May order that the Third District Court shall try murderers instead of appeals from the decisions of Justices! Recognize the doctrine, and there is no boundary to the power of Congress. Our own local courts become nothing more nor less than Congressional Courts.

There is another view of the matter we think worthy profound consideration, notwithstanding it appears to have escaped the attention of learned jurists. If a law of Congress confers upon the First District Court powers especially denied it by the statute that gave it existence, cannot Congress, by a supplemental law, endow Constables, Justices of the Peace, Police Jurors, Recorders, Sheriffs, Clerks, Mayors, Aldermen, and all other State, Parochial, Ward and Municipal functionaries with *the same authority?* Of course. The one follows the other just as surely as the night follows the day. If Congress can do the one, Congress can do the other, regardless of any and all laws that may be passed by the Legislature.

The principle advocated by the lawyers, to whom we have referred, would annihilate State sovereignty, State pride, State authority, and every vestige of State independence; would make us more the serfs of Congress than if we were marked and branded as vassals; would render our condition far worse, more slavish and dependent, than was that of our fathers before they appealed to the God of Battles for relief from colonial subjection! The Venitian Council of Ten, which all history has united in denouncing as the worst oligarchy that ever held sway on earth, never pretended to the unlimited, boundless and irresponsible despotism which the enforcement of this principle would confer upon the Federal Congress of the United States.

But the law of Congress, so much depended upon by anti-American advocates and presses, has been wrongly interpreted. The misconstruction given it is a slander upon its authors, as well as an indignity upon State rights, which the writers of the law, were they alive, would unqualifiedly repudiate. The true meaning and intent of the law is this: *Such courts of record, etc., as are* PERMITTED *by the laws of the various States* CREATING THEM, *and to which they belong, to naturalize aliens, may do so by virtue of this enactment.* This is the true reading, and embraces the whole scope of the law of Congress so much harped upon. Congress never intended, and never did pass laws authorizing local courts to exercise prohibited jurisdiction. The old Congresses were composed of men of too much sense, and too much patriotism, for *that!* When the State *permitted* its courts to naturalize, then the law of Congress applied. When the State *prohibited* any of its courts from naturalizing, then the law did not apply. Here is the wholequestion in a nut-shell.

As the First District Court is confined, by the law of its creation, "*exclusively to criminal business*," as Congress had nothing to do with its getting up, we contend, as we have heretofore contended and proved, that every naturalization paper granted by that court, since its organization under the law approved April 28th, 1853, is manifestly illegal, and, therefore, null and void, and that it will be the sworn duty of the Commissioners of Election to prevent frauds upon the ballot-box by the the institution of such investigations as will lead to the truth. Let every legal voter be allowed his right. That is a principle we would fight for; but let no fraudulent ballot be allowed to stifle the voice of the real people.

No honest man—no man, not governed by sinister, if not corrupt motives—will object to proving his right to citizenship—his right to vote! *None of the Americans object.* They are willing to substantiate their claim to the prerogative of suffrage. They won't get mad if they are challenged—won't object to proving that they are lawful voters!

Why, then, all this hubbub about the production of naturalization papers? Ah, we think we remember something about the villainies and frauds of 1844 and 1853. That explains all! Wasn't to try it over again? Eh? *That game*, "all the world and the rest of mankind" may as well be convinced of, first as last, will not win in 1855!

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC. — All good housewives desire a full supply of house-furnishing goods, and also to obtain them at economical prices. We beg therefore, to call their attention to the advertisement of P. R. Fell & Co., No. 84 Common street, where they can gratify their wishes in both respects.

A YANKEE SHOP-KEEPER.

Judge Rost, in a speech delivered some time since at Baton Rouge, at the anti-American Convention, went out of his way to speak of Major Hufty, the American candidate for Sheriff, and sneeringly characterized him as a "Yankee Shop-keeper." It is true that Major Hufty is a native of New York; and it is undeniable that at the store No. 20 Camp street, he has for sometime past carried on, and is still carrying on, the business of a dealer in watches, jewelry, brushes, and staple and fancy goods—as our readers will find on consulting our advertising columns. But we have yet to learn that this occupation furnishes any good reason for a sneer at his birth-place, or an insult to his calling. The business of Major Hufty is useful to the community and respectable in itself, and it never could have entered into the mind of an American speaker to endeavor to hold up to the contempt of his fellow-citizens any man for pursuing it. It was reserved for a naturalized citizen, who has often been honored by his adopted State with high office, to draw such distinctions—to endeavor to sow the seeds of sectional prejudice among citizens of the same American Union—and to indulge in reflections which excite in the breasts of all true Americans indignation and surprise. [N. O. Crescent.

It would seem needless to pronounce the above a whole cloth fabrication, as it in reality is; but the deliberate, and we might say masterly style of misrepresentation of the writer might convince some that he had foundation for his assertions. We listened attentively to the speech of Judge R. throughout, and have no hesitation in asserting that the speaker made no allusion to or mention of Major H., either directly or indirectly. Have the Major's wares become a burden on his hands, and does he seek to bring them into notoriety and favor with K. N's through the convenient advertising medium of the Crescent's gratuitous statements? [Baton Rouge Advocate, 9th.

It is not the custom of the conductors of this paper to publish editorial statements for which they have not ample authority. In this respect they are careful to such a degree that they have oftentimes been called squeamishly particular. They wish nothing to appear in their columns which is not true and legitimate, and will admit nothing they do not believe to be fair and above-board.

The editor of the Baton Rouge Advocate pronounces our reference to Judge Rost's speech "a whole cloth fabrication." In other words, according to the Advocate, we have been guilty of writing and publishing downright falsehoods! Very grave charges, these; and were not the editor of the Advocate *guilty of all he charges us with*, we should feel exceedingly uncomfortable. The editor further states that he "listened attentively to the speech of Judge R. throughout, and have no hesitation in asserting that the speaker made no allusion to or mention of Major H. (Hufty,) either directly or indirectly." This is positive, and covers the whole ground.

Knowing that our memory seldom fails us, and being perfectly sure we had read a report of a speech delivered by Judge Rost, in which words of precisely the same import as "Yankee Shopkeeper" were used, we commenced an investigation, which resulted successfully, and while it completely relieves us from the charges made, overwhelms our Baton Rouge cotemporary under a mass of stunning truth, from which nothing but a frank and manly *amende honorable* can extricate him, and which, from our knowledge of his character, we doubt not he will promptly make.

In the New Orleans Courier, of the 23d of June last, we find a report of the speech delivered by Judge Rost before the Democratic State Convention, published *as written out by himself*, at the request of Messrs. E. W. Moise, S. F. Marks, John Perkins, Jr., John M. Bell and others, whose names are appended to the application. That application is dated "Baton Rouge, June 19." The reply of Judge Rost communicating a copy of his speech, *as prepared by himself*, is dated "St Charles, June 20."

Referring to the American nomination for Sheriff in the parish of Orleans, Judge P. A. Rost thus wrote for publication:

"But as he (Gen. DeBuys,) was a Catholic, and born under the Spanish flag. A NEW ENGLAND SHOPKEEPER, who has been here but a short time, and whom nobody knows, was preferred to him. Such will, in all cases, be the rule."

No sensible man will claim that there is any difference between "*New England Shop-keeper*" and "*Yankee Shop-keeper*." Both are synonymous terms, and mean exactly the same thing.

Now the only matter at issue is, whether Judge Rost knew what he had said in his speech when he wrote out a report of it *for publication*, or whether the editor of the Baton Rouge Advocate, who says he "listened attentively," knew more about what Judge Rost was saying than the Judge knew himself! The *editor* says that the *Judge* did not refer to Major Hufty "*either directly or indirectly*." The *Judge* deliberately *writes* the Major down as "a New England Shopkeeper," and so it was published in the New Orleans Courier!

If there is any question of veracity pending it is between Judge Rost and the editor of the Baton Rouge Advocate.

THE MAILS. — It would be a bootless task to enumerate the many irregularities of the great Northern and Eastern mail, *via* Mobile, to this city. To the interdictions of the Great Disposer of events, we are willing to submit without a murmur; but when, at this season of the year, of all others, when no detention should happen, and the commercial community anxiously waiting the important details of its correspondence—the great and important interests of this emporium are jeopardized by the neglect of irresponsible contractors—it is time for the public press to speak against the pernicious system of permitting weak and inefficient contractors to have so great sway over important and valuable interests as are involved in this contract. We learn that the recent failures of the mails beyond Mobile, have occurred from the breaking of the engines of the two boats, S. S. Prentiss and Pink Toney, engaged to transport the mails from Mobile to Montgomery. Two small high-pressure boats appear to be all that were at the disposal of the contractors to fulfil their duties and obligations, instead of having one or more boats always in readiness in case of accident. It appears the interests of the great South-west are to be trifled with, perhaps from the paltry compensation allowed, or from the sordidness and inability of the contractors to hire other boats. In the meantime, it is supposed the postoffice department at Washington is so much engaged in looking after the movements of "Sam," that it cannot condescend to consider whether the great commercial interests of the country are or are not neglected by its agents and servants.

The Northern and Eastern mail, *via* Mobile, due on Saturday, failed from beyond Montgomery; that due on yesterday, failed from beyond Mobile. Our sister city is becoming renowned as the stopping-point for the mails, as it is presumed the mails hence Northward from this city are often safely enscouced in that city for days, awaiting the pleasure of the contractors and their two-penny vehicles. It is astonishing how coolly the authorities at Washington take these repeated failures. It is reasonable to suppose that they are perfectly regardless of the vast commercial interests of the South-west, and at a time, too, when daily correspondence is of the highest importance. Verily, verily, our sufferings are intolerable.

EXPORTS.—We are obliged to Mr. Burke, the registering clerk of the Custom-House, for the returns of exports for the last quarter. We had, however, received them in advance through the columns of our cotemporary the Price Current. Under our monetary head we give the footings of the quarter, with those of the corresponding quarters of 1853 and 1854, by which it will be observed that the business of our city holds its own in spite of the derogatory assertions that it is on the wane.

AMERICAN MEETINGS.

The following meetings will be held by the American party of Louisiana in the parish of Orleans:

MEETINGS OF THE WIGWAMS:

1st. On Washington Square, Third District, on Saturday, October 20, at 7 o'clock P. M.

2d. At the Masonic Hall, on St. Charles street, corner of Perdido, Monday, October 15, at 7o'clock P. M.

3d. At Union Hall, Fourth District, on Thursday, October 18, at 7 o'clock P. M.

4th. At Mrs. Caldwell's Hall, Third District, on Thursday, October 25, at 7 P. M.

PUBLIC MASS MEETINGS.

2d. On Lafayette Square, on Saturday, 27th October, at 7 o'clock P. M.

3d. At Algiers, on Tuesday, 30th, at 7 o'clock P. M.

4th. On Canal street, junction of Bourbon and Carondelet streets, Saturday, 3d November, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Hon. Duncan F. Kenner, Hon. Randell Hunt, John W Price, George Eustis, Jr., Cyprien D. Dufour, Capt. Chas D. Drouz, Col. Dick Stewart, J. J. Michel, M. A. Foute Hon. Theodore G. Hunt, George B. N. Walles, Edward Bermudez, and other distinguished American orators will address the respective meetings. o11 2dptf

American Ticket.

PARISH OF JEFFERSON.

FOR SENATOR,
FERGUS GARDERE.

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

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
W. P. SCOTT.

FOR SHERIFF,
PASCALIS LABARRE.

FOR CORONER,
F. P. SHATTUCK.

FOR CLERK OF COURT,
EDW. BUISSON.

FOR ASSESSOR,
J. L. DONNELLAN.

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. o6 1f

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. JOHN. J. HOPPE. o6 2ptd

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 feelings attending Dyspepsia, which makes life a burden, result from it. Suicide would rapidly follow suicide, if there was no cure. No one world suffer long, if he is able to obtain a bottle of Hoofland's oil celebrated German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia; they rarely fail in effecting a permanent cure. See advertisement. o5 dawlm

MESSRS. EDITORS CRESCENT—Please publish the following order, "No. 9,85."—Alexander Grant, Sr., vs Joseph Rhem.—Fourth District Court of New Orleans.

The Crescent will stop the advertisement in the above case. Oct., 11, 1855.

B'gnol,
MICH'L DeARMAS, Deputy Sheriff.

And said, that before the advertisement had been published, my injunction had been obtained against it.

I hereby caution the public against negotiating my notes in favor of Alex. Grant, as the consideration for which they were given has not been complied with.

JOSEPH ELLIOTT,
Veterinary Surgeon, No. 8 Perdido street. o12 2ptd

DIED:

Yesterday (Sunday) morning, at 11 o'clock, of apoplexy, ELIZABETH CATHERINE CLARK, aged 42 years, consort of J. J. Westfield.

The deceased was a native of Charleston, S. C., and for the past 18 years a resident of this city. In her death, a devoted husband has been bereft of an amiable and affectionate wife, six children (whom she leaves to mourn their loss) of a most kind and indulgent parent, and the orphan of a sincere and sympathizing friend, and kind benefactress.

May her ashes rest in peace, and may God comfort and console the afflicted. Amen. V.

Notice to Females.

JOHN BULL'S SARSAPARILLA is one of the greatest female medicines now in existence. In those numerous cases where the constitution is debilitated, the nervous energy is lessened when the effects of matters are weak and deficient, or are premature and overwrought, when the face is pale and colorless, the strength feeble and yielding, the spirits troubled and depressed, the health broken, the mind shaken, and consequently the happiness destroyed, then John's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign remedy. It raises nature in the performance of her duty, brings the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies, removes obstructions, checks excesses, creates pure and healthy blood, and imparts health and happiness. Were Indian females generally to adopt the use of this medicine, we would see far less suffering, disease and unhappiness among them than now exists—health would take the place of disease, the rosy cheek would succeed the pallid face; we should have smiles instead of tears, and perhaps a happy long life, instead of one cut short by disease, or made miserable from continued suffering and affliction. At that critical period, termed "the turn of life," which is often attended with so much danger JOHN BULL'S SARSAPARILLA is found to exert a most beneficial effect. All ladies approaching this crisis should be apprised of the fact, and avail themselves of this valuable medicine.

For sale, wholesale or by the bottle, at proprietor's prices, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
o16 2p8t sed 151 Chartres street, only agents for Louisiana.

Steamboat Books,

....AT....

Stationers' Hall,

54 CAMP STREET. 54

AND No. 5 BANK PLACE.

The attention of Captains and Clerks of Steamboats is respectfully solicited to our stock of Books and stationery, got up expressly for the steamboat trade, which the following contains a part of—

Freight Lis ; C bin and Passage Registers;
Cotton and Cargo Receipt Books;
Cotton Receipt Books; Wood Receipt Books;
Purchase Receipt Books; General Receipt Books;
Cotton Discharging Books; Discharging Paper;
Cash Books; Discharging List Books;
Cash Letter Receipt Books.
Discharging Tickets, colored and numbered; Wages Tables, revolving and on cards; Manifest Heads, Measuring Rods and Books; Red and Blue Stamping Inks; Stamps, engraved or cut to order; Collection Books, Twine and Twine Boxes, etc., etc.

TRIP BOOKS.

All sizes and styles of ruling, ready for indexing the landings; also, made to order to any desired pattern.

Bill Heads and Bills Lading printed to order with neatness and dispatch; and generally all articles used by steamboats.

Particular attention paid to this branch of business.

D. FELT & STETSON,
o15 2p2t 54 Camp street, and 5 Bank Place.

Fall and Winter Clothing.

F. Stringer & Co.,

35 CAMP STREET. 35

Are receiving their new supplies of FASHIONABLE WINTER CLOTHING.

.... LATEST STYLES OF ....
FROCK AND DRESS COATS;
OFFICE AND BUSINESS COATS;
OVERCOATS AND TALMAS

Beaver PALETOTS and OVER SACS;
Fancy Cassimere PANTS;
Black and Colored Doeskin Cassimere PANTS;
Rich Figured Velvet VESTS;
Do do Silk and Satin VESTS;
Do do Cashmere VESTS.
L, B and C SHIRTS, from $4 to $12 per dozen.
A large assortment of Merino, Silk and Cotton UNDER SHIRTS, DRAWERS and HALF HOSE.
Rich figured Silk and Satin CRAVATS, SCARFS;
Albert and Jeamont TIES;
Jenevie and Napoleon TIES;
Jeuvin's KID GLOVES.

Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valises, etc., Silk and Gingham Umbrellas. o16 2p3m

CARPETING.

J. D. Dameron & Co.,

26 CHARTRES STREET, 26

AND 27 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET,

Offer for sale a large and choice selection of—
RICH VELVET WILTON CARPETING.
RICH BRUSSELS TAPESTRY Do
RICH BIGELOW BRUSSELS Do
3 PLY SUPERFINE AND COMMON INGRAIN CARPETING.
FLOOR OIL CLOTH.
3 feet to 24 feet wide, of various qualities.
BALZES, RUGS, DOOR MATS, etc.
WINDOW SHADES, WINDOW CORNICES, etc., etc.
o16 2p3t

Carpet Warehouse,

19 CHARTRES STREET.

By daily arrivals we are receiving, direct from the manufacturers, fresh supplies of new patterns of Wilton, Velvet and Brussels TAPESTRY; Brussels, 3 Ply and Ingrain CARPETINGS; also, FLOOR OIL CLOTH, of various widths and qualities, cut to suit all sizes of apartments.

Window Cloths, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, Hair Cloth, Stair Rods, all of which we offer at the lowest market prices.

o15 3p3t A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

Penmanship and Book-Keeping.

New Fall Term commenced this week at DOLBEAR'S WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING ESTABLISHMENT, 106 Canal street.

Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call and judge for themselves. Classes for Misses and Misses are the same as usual—each three times a week. Gentlemen can, in a few lessons, acquire a good hand, and keep books. Merchants, etc., apply here for Clerks and Book-Keepers.

o14 3p4t RUFUS DOLBEAR, 106 Canal street.

A Partial List of New Books,

TO BE RECEIVED BY
THE STEAMSHIP PHILADELPHIA,
....AT....

J. C. MORGAN'S,

EXCHANGE PLACE,

ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE,

MEMOIRS OF SERGEANT S. PRENTISS. By Rev. G. L. Prentiss.
AMERICA—A Sketch of the Social, Political and Religious Character of the United States. By Rev. P. Schaff.
THE AMERICAN REJECTED ADDRESSES.
REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN. By Rev. Geo. C. Baldwin.
THE MATCH GIRL.
A BASKET OF CHIPS. By John Brougham.
ASPIRATION—An Autobiography of Girlhood. By Mrs. Marsh.
THE END.
HENRY VIII AND HIS SEVEN WIVES. Fresh supply.
A NEW WORK ON EGYPT.
HILDRET