THE DAILY CRESCENT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

JAMES O. NIXON, WILLIAM R. ADAMS.

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TERMS.

The Crescent will be regularly served to subscribers in the city at six dollars per every month, (Sundays excepted) for $60 a year, in advance; half yearly and quarterly at the same rates; or 25 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

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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 hundred of homes as an early hour, and being read before the supperb of business hours, rendering its articles for family use may be advantageously published in this column.

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

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTR 24, 1855.

FOR AMERICAN STATE AND PARISH TICKET, SEE FIRST PAGE.

☞ Our acknowledgments are due the Hon. John Slidell, for a copy of the "Ninth annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute," and a copy of the "Message from the President of the United States to the two houses of Congress, at the commencement of the second session of the thirty-third Congress, together with the accompanying documents."

The purser of the steamship Perseverance has our thanks for usual favors.

We are indebted to the clerk of the steamer Falls City for late St. Louis papers.

Captain Trenis, of the brig John S. Gittings, has our thanks for papers from Yucatan.

We are indebted to the regular St. Louis passenger packet Flying Cloud, for late St. Louis papers.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.—The steamship Hermann, from Southampton, with dates to the 10th inst., is fully due at New York. So is the steamer Africa due at Halifax, with dates one week later from Liverpool.

LECTURES IN LYCEUM HALL.—Our readers will perceive, by the notice in another column, that a course of lectures is about to be delivered in this popular hall on the interesting theme of Natural Philosophy. We are happy to observe that the Board of School Directors are thus taking early steps to provide for our citizens the intellectual repast contemplated by the Ordinance creating the Public School Lyceum and Library Society, and we doubt not that Mr. Noble, a pupil of our own High School, who is ardently devoted to the study of the Natural Sciences, will amply justify their discrimination in encouraging native talent in connection with this object. We hope that he will be greeted by a numerous and intelligent auditory, and particularly by the pupils of the High Schools and their parents, who are justly proud of these noble institutions of learning, and should therefore be eager to witness their fruits. The opening lecture takes place on Tuesday, the 30th October, at ½ o'clock.

STARTLING—THE MAILS.—Our community was again taken by surprise yesterday, Mr. Post-master General Campbell has for a day or two turned his attention from that ubiquitous personage "Sam," to the mail contractors, as the citizens of New Orleans had the pleasure yesterday of receiving some old dated newspapers, with part of a mail within one day of schedule time. These dates comprise Boston of the 15th, New York of the 16th, with others from Atlantic cities, so old we did not deem it necessary to open them. In the mean time we hope we may have another mail this morning with the European mails by the Collins steamer Atlantic; but we do not believe our hopes will be realized. Perhaps to-morrow we may have another instalment of the Post-office Department promptness.

Will the Washington Union please notice, and also state that this is the fourth week of these constant irregularities directly eastward of Mobile, exclusive of many others.

It will be recollected that on Saturday last we made an offer to the Crescent to pay into the treasury of any charitable institution to be named by it, the sum of TEN DOLLARS for every Democrat who would pledge his honor that he had joined the Know-Nothings since the publication of the address of the Democratic State Central Committee, and the positions therein assumed. Our contemporary has not yet responded to our bauter, although it is asserted without qualification, that it "did not positively know of more than fifty" individuals who had done so. This is very odd, for we know the Crescent to be charitably disposed, especially, like most people, when the contribution comes from other pockets than its own. Out of so many Democrats, can't our neighbor produce one or two, in order that the Treasury of some Orphan Asylum may be thereby increased. [Courier of Tuesday.

Our cotemporary's persistence in bantering argues nothing, either against our liberality so far as charitable objects are concerned, or his liberality in the premises. He guards his *liberal* point with so many restrictions that we could not take him up even if we were so disposed.

Besides, our good neighbor should have thanked us for not accepting his original proposition. In the first place, we would sooner benefit than injure him, in a pecuniary or personal sense; and in the second, we do not deem it our province to expose the names of gentlemen who have no desire to figure in the newspapers during the pendency of a heated political contest.

Consequently, not wishing to invoke extra charity from the pockets of our neighbor, and not feeling authorized to go further, we can say nothing, except positively reiterating our original proposition.

FROM TEXAS.—The steamship Perseverance arrived yesterday afternoon from Galveston.

We have nothing further from Captain Callahan's command. The Civilian gives the following sketch of the gallant Captain's previous services:

He came to Texas some eighteen or twenty years ago. As early as 1841 he was Captain of the Seguin Minute Company, and in that capacity made several short campaigns, and with Capt. Howard, of the regulars, was in the skirmish on the Los Moros. He commanded a small company when San Antonio was taken in March, 1842; another in the battle of Salado, Sept. 1842, and also in various other campaigns and some skirmishes for several succeeding years. After annexation he settled down for several years as a merchant on the San Marcos. Some two or three years ago, he located as a farmer on the Rio Blanco, in the mountains. He was employed in 1853 to command Major Erskine's party of cattle drovers to California, and did so with more success than any expedition that has ever gone through. In the far West he pursued and whipped a party of Indians who had stolen some of their animals. He returned immediately to his home and from that retreat was lately called out by Gov. Pease.

The Galveston Confederate claims the election of Evans, American candidate in the East Congressional District, by 89 majority. There is still dispute about it however.

FROM YUCATAN.—By the arrival of the brig John S. Gittings we have received dates to the 17th ult. from Merida, the capital of the department of Yucatan. We find no news of importance. The citizens and authorities of the peninsula had generally signified their approval of the success of the revolution and their concurrence in the plan of Ayutla. We find no notice of recent difficulties with the Indians except in a letter from the Prefect of the district of Tecax, which states that they had assassinated several persons along the road to Bacalar, and committed sundry depredations.

PARTISAN IDIOSYNCRASIES.

There is a political nightmare upon the Courier which makes it distort itself awfully, and just as the occasion happens to serve. There is a method, by the way, in its madness; for, while its distempered vision sees awful things in the past and in the future, in regard to the American party, it forgets the actualities of the past, so far as its own party is concerned, and charges all that is bad to the account of the American party.

For instance: the other day, in an article concerning the Mayor's proclamation, recommending coffee-house keepers to close their establishments on the day of the election, we remarked that Americans never created disturbances; that they never fomented riots; that they always stood up for law and order, and always discouraged riotous demonstrations.

Upon these truthful observations the Courier flies off into the following frightful comments:

Lord! Lord! how this world is given to—*self-laudation*. The American party never create disturbances at the polls.? Who broke up the ballot-boxes at the Seventh Ward polls in this city, two years ago, and in two of the wards in Cincinnati last spring? Who killed the Mecklers here? and with the assistance of the free negroes in Cincinnati stoned the Irish and German adopted citizens? "They never foment riots." Who got up, and kept up for several days in September, 1853, those riots which made our streets the sickening scenes of violence and bloodshed, in spite of the exertions of the Mayor and the police—and all about a CUR DOG?

The party, of which the Courier is the organ, has no right to "self laudation," so far as we can conceive, beyond the fact that such respectable and clever gentlemen as our neighbors advocate its cause! While we feel entirely convinced that they do for their party, as partisans, what they should do for their country, as patriots, it is no part of our business to question their motives.

But, we have a right to comment upon their written and printed words. The Courier asks questions. The Courier shall have replies. It wants to know "who broke up the ballot-boxes at the Seventh Ward polls in this city two years ago, etc.? *We don't know*, but we are entirely sure that the criminality of breaking the box and scattering the ballots did not, by a thousand fold, equal the villainy and perjury which sought to make that same box a receptacle of fraud and festering corruption! The investigation of that matter belongs to the courts; and, while a Commissioner, indicted for malfeasance by the Grand Jury, remains untried, we think the less our cotemporary says on the subject the better.

The Courier then asks "who killed the Mecklers?" There was but *one* Meckler killed at the Seventh Ward polls. He was a sworn officer. He had taken an oath to preserve the peace, to maintain law and order, yet lost his life when violating each and every one of these obligations, in an illegal and riotous attempt to beat peaceable American citizens from the polling stations!

Then, the Courier proceeds to ask: "Who got up, and kept up for several days in September, 1853, those riots which made our streets the sickening scenes of violence and bloodshed?"

We will endeavor to answer the Courier's question, as its application seems to imply a remarkable shortness of memory. There were no "riots," no "sickening scenes of violence and bloodshed," in the September spoken of, which were not caused by, and did not originate with the Courier's particular friends, the foreigners. The Americans moved not in the matter until several respectable citizens had been almost beaten to death by foreign ruffians, and until the attempted assassination of the Recorder of the First District, coupled with other outrages, caused the American heart to become indignant, and the American hand to become heavy, hard and dangerous!

This is the *real* truth of the case. And if the Courier's affectionate friends in the same locality desire to raise another fuss, all they have to do is to shoot down Recorder Bright as they attempted to shoot down Recorder Summers, to beat and maim and bruise a dozen or more respectable American citizens while quietly walking along the streets, and they will raise a storm to which the last was as but the gentle zephyr to the remorseless tornado!

The riots in St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville, were *all* commenced by foreigners, just as the riot we have spoken of was commenced in New Orleans. In St. Louis Americans were killed by foreigners; in Louisville they were shot down like mad dogs in the streets by foreigners; and in Cincinnati they were outraged by foreigners until forbearance ceased to be a virtue. That, aggravated beyond endurance, the Americans then went too far, we are free to admit, but let it be borne in mind that they never struck until they were stricken—that they never *commenced* a row—were never the aggressors, and always acted on the defensive until they were *driven* to the offensive for self-protection.

POINTE COUPEE CORRESPONDENCE.

POINTE COUPEE, Oct. 20, 1855.

Editors Crescent—We had a barbecue on yesterday near Simmesport, on the Atchafalaya, in this parish. The day was a beautiful one, and the barbecue went off in a most orderly and agreeable manner.

A great many ladies were present, who took a lively interest in the discussion. They prepared the table in the most tasteful manner with beautiful stacks of pound cake, on one of which was placed in beautiful letters the name of Hunt, on another Allen, and on another Pond. The ladies of our parish are taking a deep interest in our cause. They know the value of American principles, and are wholeheartedly with a great deal of zeal. The meeting was called to order, and Col. Watson chosen President; Messrs. Edward Hopkins, Leigh Gray and Keller, Vice Presidents. Mr. Walsh, of East Baton Rouge, opened the discussion with a chaste and elegant speech. He is a very promising young man, a grandson of Col. Philip Hickey, of East Baton Rouge, and bids fair to make an orator of much eminence. After Mr. Walsh's speech, the President invited the Anties to come forward and defend their principles, if they had any. Col. Simmes was present, but would not take the stand. Capt. H. W. Allen, of West Baton Rouge, our candidate for the Senate, was then loudly called for. He took the stand, and for two hours held his audience spell-bound by his eloquence. It was the best speech I have heard during the canvass. When he came to speak of the State policy, he handled his opponent, Col. Simmes, without gloves. He read copious extracts from Simmes' Swamp Land Report, in which Simmes accuses the Swamp Land Commissioners with pocketing and pilfering the swamp land funds, and also calls on the Legislature to take action against them. He then read Simmes' vote on the resolution to have them expelled—introduced by the Hon. G. O. McWhorter—Simmes voting to *lay the resolution on the table!* Simmes stood it as long as he could; but when Allen finished, he took the stand to explain. He said that he would have voted to expel the Commissioners, but Gov. Hebert promised him that he would turn them out of office! That he did not *then* know that Hebert was a Know-Nothing, and that Hebert had deceived him!! He told the people that his public life was on record. That he referred them to the past as a guaranty for the future of his political course. Capt. Allen replied, and in a complete using up of an adversary I never heard before. He told the people that Col. Simmes had the reputation of being a very shrewd man, and that he was surprised that he should ever have been taken in by a Know Nothing. He said that Col. Simmes gave his past conduct as a guaranty for his future. Well, said he, "Fellow-citizens, Col. Simmes acknowledges that he was taken in by one Know-Nothing at the last Legislature. Now there will be a good many Know Nothings in the coming Legislature—what chance will he have among them! is such a man fit to be your Senator—a man who acknowledges that he was taken in by a Know-Nothing and completely done for? I never heard such a laugh in my life. Simmes did not know what to do. He winced and squirmed, and attempted to leave the crowd, but his own friends told him that he was outlaughed, and that he had better give up at once. This was decidedly the richest scene of the canvass. Simmes said that he was in favor of discussing McWhorter's resolution in order that the people should know the facts. But Allen headed him again by telling him that the motion to lay on the table *did not admit of any debate*, and that the records showed his vote in favor of laying McWhorter's resolution on the table. This last brick completely demolished the redoubtable Col. Simmes, and the meeting adjourned amid the hurrahs for Allen from Americans and Democrats. He will be elected by a handsome majority. In Pointe Coupee we have a hard battle. We have not only to contend against falsehood and prejudice and every species of low rascality, but dollars and cents that are daily paid out to buy votes for the anti-American party. Still we do not despond. We will fight on, fight ever, and if we fall, our feet will be to our foes. Your friend and ob't serv't, H.

The publication of the Norfolk Herald has been resumed, but for the present is only issued tri-weekly. We learn from the number of the 15th that an attempt was made, on the previous Thursday, to fire the Howard Infirmary in that town. The fire was discovered and extinguished, however, before any damage was done.

LETTER FROM LOUIS TEXADA.

The following letter from the Hon. Louis Texada, American candidate for Lieutenant Governor, was placed in our possession yesterday. As was to have been expected, Mr. T. repudiates the nomination of the self-styled "National American Party of Louisiana."—Nothing less could have been looked for from a true and noble gentleman like Texada. There was only one platform which he, as an honorable man, could recognize, and that was the platform upon which he was nominated.

Without further remarks, we submit the letter referred to:

COTILE, Oct. 14, 1855.

Dear Sir—My attention has recently been called to the State ticket of the National American party, which presents my name for the office of Lieutenant-Governor.

This has been done without any authority from me, and cannot have my approval.

The ticket nominated by the Convention of the American party of Louisiana, which assembled in New Orleans on the 4th July last, alone is a ticket, based upon great and firm principles, worthy to be cherished in every American bosom. I can have no sympathy with any man or set of men who would seek to sever it.

Respectfully, LOUIS TEXADA.

SEWARD ON THE STUMP.

Senator Seward has taken the stump in favor of the Black Republicans. He addressed a mass meeting at Albany lately, for more than two hours, and was greeted with repeated applause.

He alluded first to the foundation principle of our government—the equality of all men; and then to the existence of a privileged class that threatened to degrade our republic to an aristocracy. The privileged class, he said, was the slaveholders, established upon a special foundation, with special guarantee, and growing stronger continually. The President he styled as the deputy of this class. He traced the aggressions of the slave power and the continued concessions of the North up to the crowning act—the fugitive slave bill and the Kansas act. *He concluded by denouncing the American party as proscriptive and opposed to the principle of universal equality.* The Softs and Hards he gave a passing notice, and declared the Whig party a thing of the past, and that the Republican party was established upon the valuable, permanent, element of the other parties.

Of course no man, pretending to the smallest modicum of intelligence, ever imagined for a moment that *William H. Seward* would not take the stump, or mount any rostrum, or do anything in his power to arrest the onward march of Americanism—the *only* organization he fears, and which he hates while he fears, on the Western continent! He must break that organization down, or else he knows that the darling object of his ambition, about which he has had day dreams and night dreams for the past fifth of a century—the grand and glorious prize of the Presidency—will pass from his hands forever! Hence the mighty efforts himself and organs have put forth to stay the surging tide of American patriotism. In some instances they have succeeded, but it was by treason, or by piling extraneous questions and side issues upon the leading principle until its warmest admirer could hardly discover it, thereby preventing it from having anything like a fair show.

No wonder, then, Senator Seward denounces the American party as *proscriptive*. There is not the slightest question it is "proscriptive," for it prescribes, ignores, repudiates and opposes Mr. Seward and his doctrines, the Abolitionists and their fanaticism, gives the cold shoulder to sectionalism, stands by the constitution and the rights of the States, and is determined upon the maintenance of the Union according to the views and under the guarantees of its illustrious founders!

There are strange conjunctions in the political world. In New York, Senator Seward—without whom there would be no Abolition party in the North—denounces the American party in terms of unmeasured severity!

In the Empire State of the South—Georgia—Alexander H. Stephens, by far the ablest and most influential man in that State, assailed the Americans with a bitterness unequalled in the annals of partisan warfare! But for him, we would have carried the State triumphantly, as we *will*, despite his power, at the next Presidential election!

But, *what* a conjunction of the S. S.'s—Seward, of New York, trying to beat down the Americans, and Stephens, of Georgia, doing his best to crush the Americans! To us the affinity is incomprehensible, but it is, nevertheless, so!

MADISON CORRESPONDENCE.

RICHMOND, La., Oct. 18, 1855.

Eds. Crescent: Having a curiosity to see and hear the heavy artillery of the Anti party, I visited an adjacent parish (Franklin) a few days ago. About an hour after my arrival on the ground, Messrs. Wickliffe, Moise and Sandidge, and three other Anti candidates appeared. Being in a strong hold of Anties, and knowing there were no Americans to answer them, they loudly called for discussion. Wickliffe led off in a strain of shallow cant, rising, sometimes, into puerile declamation, and closing with a school-boy eulogy on the Democratic party. Without any desire to disparage Gen. Wickliffe, candor compels me to say that I think him the most incompetent man that ever ran for so responsible and dignified an office as Governor of Louisiana. In the course of his speech he would frequently indulge in such pot-house stuff as this: "What do you think of that, Mr. Know-Nothings!" and "there will be such a shaking of dry bones on the 5th of November, that you never saw the like!" This is only a meagre specimen of the disgusting coast that a candidate for Governor of one of the first States of the Union resorted to in Franklin parish. I said to myself, during his remarks, is this the man the Democratic party have thrust upon the people, and with whom in this parish endeavoring to cheapen the honors of the Executive chair?

After the immortal Wickliffe, Col. Sandidge arose to edify the audience. I do not think him by any means an able man, but he manifested on that occasion a disposition to deal fairly with the two parties. He endeavored to establish some points, which, if he had succeeded in doing, there would be no more use for legislatures.

Next came the Ajax of the party, Moise, whom the Anties keep in reserve in case of reply from the opponents, or any new point be raised. Moise, under pretence that *he had been slandered by being called a foreigner*, made it convenient to informs the people that he was born in South Carolina, and that there was no more merit in a foreigner emigrating to this country to enjoy liberty, than there was in a native's inheriting it. After this, he made the astounding disclosure that he was in possession of the Know-Nothing Constitution and Ritual, and could give signs, grips and even initiate. He next attempted an elaborate argument to prove the American party not a party, but a government. Mr. Moise closed this Herculean task with such a tissue of indecent language and loathsome scurrility than I expected to find him using in the canvass. No doubtings been of some benefit to him in making a more decent man. As Moise was closing his speech and collecting his documents to leave, he was unexpectedly asked if the Democratic party of Louisiana was in favor of changing the naturalization laws. He endeavored to evade the question by making a short speech and reading an extract from one of Henry Clay's addresses. "But," continued his interrogator, "I have heard some of the Democracy in Madison maintaining that your party was in favor of changing the naturalization laws, and some contradicting it. To be correctly informed, I have come to you and Gen. Wickliffe, the heads of the Democratic party in this State, and who certainly know what your party favors, and I ask you, not what Henry Clay said, but a simple question—Is the Democratic party of Louisiana in favor of changing the naturalization laws???" Moise could no longer evade an equivocate, however glad he would have been to avoid an answer. There was no alternative but a categorical reply, that his party was opposed to any change in those laws. In this manner have they been dodging the main issues, and declaiming and ranting about the Democratic party.

The next day Sandidge and Wickliffe spoke. Sandidge was replied to by a young American, the only speaker of his party on the ground. Wickliffe, in his rejoinder to him, displayed, in his discourteous remarks, all the *bitterness, weakness and political ill-breeding* which characterize just such a person as "Old Citizen," in one of his communications to the Crescent, so *pathetically* describes. They did neither themselves nor their party any good in Franklin, nor in any other place, if they acted as they did there. I cannot bring myself to believe that public discernment of ability and respect for the dignity of our State have sunk so low that the people of Louisiana will place such a humbug as Robert C. Wickliffe, at the head of their government. He has not even the merit of being a fair politician, and, as to statesmanship, he is totally devoid of it.

If ever it behooved a great party to use vigilance and assiduous exertion, it is now—not only to crush foreign influence, which is so alarmingly threatening us, but to keep such unworthy, unqualified and incompetent men out of positions which have been so honorably occupied by the most distinguished talent of the country.

The American cause is doing as well in Madison as we can expect, considering the violent opposition we have to encounter, and the sly, low tricks we have to ferret out and expose. Messrs. Wickliffe, Horton and Parham, (of the vile notorious,) are hurly storming old Madison this week, but she will prove to them a more than Sebastopol. In no parish in the State, perhaps, has the American party met with more hostility, and in no parish have they stood out more boldly and more determinedly. In November she will tell a tale that will make the Anties droop with bitter disappointment. MADISON.

FOR VICKSBURG.—The swift and elegant passenger steamer P. C. Wallis, Capt. Hendrick, will leave at 5 o'clock this afternoon for Vicksburg and intermediate ports. The Wallis connects with the Yazoo packet Alid.

We learn from the Pointe Coupee Echo, of Saturday last, that the gin-house of Mr. Villeneuve Gosserand, together with his whole crop, on False river in that parish, was destroyed by fire a few days ago. The Echo states that the fever has disappeared from that village.

Recent Publications.

POLYGLOT READER AND GUIDE FOR TRANSLATION: Consisting of a series of English Extracts, with their translation into French, Spanish, German and Italian. The several parts designed to serve as mutual keys. By J. Roemer, A. M. Five volumes. New York: D. Appleton & Co. The plan adopted by Mr. Roemer is neither new nor original, but the execution is very excellent, so far as those languages are concerned of which we have a knowledge; and, acting upon the old apothegm, *ab uno disce omnes*, we are of a belief that those languages looked to our sense are equally well cared for. The plan is apparently a combination of that of Ahn and the older one of Andrews & Stoddard. The text is clear and correct, after the American acceptation; the notes are copious and yet not too profuse, and the dictionary answers all the purposes for which it is needed. The copies we have received are printed on very good paper with very clear type and bound in a strong substantial manner. As the subject of school books still remains a *vexata quæstio* among schoolmen, we shall not say of these works that they are perfect, but that they enjoy that comparative perfection which renders them worthy of close examination by all teachers.

THE WORKS OF JOHN C. CALHOUN, (volumes five and six.) New York: D. Appleton & Co. Edited by Richard K. Crallé.

The history of great men's lives contains the history of the world. The life of John C. Calhoun forms no unimportant chapter in the story of our Republic. Of the illustrious trio that made the American Senate, in years past, equal to that of any country in times previous—Clay, Calhoun and Webster—Mr. Calhoun was such a component and the chief representative of such a system as will make him always an object of interest. He was a defender and supporter of Southern interests; a clear-headed, warm-hearted and impulsive man. If Webster excelled in massive reasoning, set on fire by intellect; if Clay excelled in such a style of rhetoric as renewed the times of Burke, and made mediæval ages modern, Calhoun as certainly excelled them both in that minute, mathematical logic which, arguing from predicate to conclusion, left no point exposed or undefended. That he was always right, is too much to be supposed; but that he intended to do what was right, and carried his intentions into a vigorous realization, will not be denied even by his political opponents.

The edition of his works now before us is handsomely bound, and worthy a place in every man's library.

CINDERELLA. Illustrated with ten pictures. New York: H. D. Hewett.

Who of us all has grown so old as to forget his childhood? Who so busy as to lose sight of the days when business was unknown? Who so immersed in business as not to remember the marvelous nursery tales that could not be too often re-told? In the little volume before us all these reminiscences of childhood are renewed as by magic, and scenes long forgotten made fresh and real. Cinderella comes again more loving, more lovable, more suffering, more despised, and finally, more elevated, than was ever any princess, previous or subsequently. Her life glows with a pictorial gorgeousness, and her very woes shine in their recital. It is a beautiful edition of a beautiful story, and well deserves to be put in the hands of all the little folks.

MONTGOMERY'S COLLEGE LAWS. By E. J. May. With Illustrations. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This re-publication of an English work concerning university life there is hardly suited to our climate. There is in its general outlines, nevertheless, and in its telling something which will be pleasant both to those who are looking forward and those who see only through the shadows of the past. It is a tale intended to improve those who read it, and make the right seem more pleasant as well as more profitable than the wrong, and is every way very readable.

We are indebted to J. G. Morgan, Exchange Place, adjoining the Post-office, for copies of the above works.

ST. MARY CORRESPONDENCE.

CENTREVILLE, Oct. 20th, 1855.

Editors Crescent—In view of the approaching election and the important interests involved therein, I feel called upon to endeavor to correct the misrepresentations which, at various periods during the present canvass, have been circulated, through the medium of the anti-American press in your city, and which I am been forced to believe have been conceived either in falsehood or ignorance, by anonymous and, I presume, irresponsible correspondents from this section of the State. And as, unconsciously, they may have a tendency to convey an erroneous impression in relation to the general sentiment of politics in this conservative and intelligent parish; the affection of the members of the American party to the cause they have espoused and the principles at issue with their opponents, and *particularly* their fidelity to the Congressional candidate for this District, permit me to give them a responsible and authoritative and an unqualified denial.

The vaunted disaffection, more than doubly compensated for by recent accessions, has been almost (*two exceptions, I believe*) exclusively confined to a few individuals in the little village of Charenton, situated on the Teche, about eight miles from Franklin. Where a foreign emissary merges the dignity of his sacred mission into the most bitter and deadly hostility to the American party, and refuses to administer the rights of the church, to baptize children, or receive the bodies for interment of all Catholics who affiliate, in any degree, with our organization. I have, however, seen the signature of one of his flock who has applied for re-admission, notwithstanding the demonical threats and *brutal bellowings* of the holy and reverend Father Francois.

I have the honor of an extensive acquaintance in this parish, and am so fortunate as to enjoy personal relations with a large majority of the intelligent and high-minded members of our party, and can safely and consistently say that, at no time during the progress of our order, has there been prevalent more enthusiasm, unanimity and determination than at present. We present a united front, not only in defence of the vital principles which impel and sustain us, but also of *all* of the candidates of our selection.

Now, *eds.* as the Congressional antecedents of the Hon. T. G. Hunt is deemed by the *Attic* the Malakoff of our political Sebastopol, at which the artillery of their malignant attack has been most particularly and peculiarly directed, suffer me to say that they have done great injustice to that gentleman, at the expense of a correct representation of facts, and in the face of a lucid and satisfactory definition of his past and *future* political action given to the people in his speech at Houma, which has been published, and a subsequent spirited speech delivered in Franklin on the 4th inst., in which he most *decidedly and specifically reiterated* what he deemed his conviction of duty to his country, his constituents and himself, in the more than probable event of his re-election.

I have neither inclination nor perhaps, ability, to enter into a defence of Mr. Hunt's views, which coincide completely with those that I have ever entertained, in regard to the Missouri Compromise and its repeal by the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska bill.

After pons than mine have done that subject full and ample justice—suffice it to say that I feel compelled to declare that Mr. Hunt has given entire satisfaction to all who had not prejudged and predetermined to vote against him, even before he had ever given a vote in Congress at all. In my extended acquaintance in this parish, I know of but four—and two of them happen to be personal friends, and for the others I entertain a high esteem (and who, I am confident, will vote against Mr. H. upon principle)—who have heretofore affiliated with us, who will not give Mr. Hunt their cordial and enthusiastic support, and fully endorse his past, present and pledged future political conduct.

EMPIRE PARISH CORRESPONDENCE.

PARISH PLAQUEMINES, Oct. 21, 1855.

Editors Crescent: We do not believe that the publication of withdrawals from any party has any influence upon the result of the political canvass; nor do we profess to know what is going on in the political world beyond our own limited sphere. We know of no withdrawals from the American party of this parish, but we know of many accessions to this party. Since the Courier seems to draw inferences from this source, however feeble the argument, I will add that there has been at least fifty or sixty new members made here within the last month, and no withdrawals. True it is that a paper called a newspaper, which has not the capacity to publish an original article, styled the National—a sad misnomer—has published the names of two individuals as having withdrawn from the Order, yet these very individuals have told me since the report of their withdrawal, that they intend to vote the American ticket. This community consists almost wholly of Catholics, yet the parish will give a majority for the American ticket. Without any desire to adduce it as argument to support this assertion, we will say that a bet of $1000 (money deposited in the Bank of Louisiana,) can be had upon this result. As a people, we are Catholics; but we are not so silly as to believe that any intelligent native ever intended to involve the subject of religion with politics. The writer of this article is a Catholic, and earnestly desires the success of a party which he believes sincerely has the reformation of abuses at heart.

Respectfully yours, REPUBLICAN.

FEVER IN MISSISSIPPI.—Up to latest accounts no new cases of fever had appeared in Jackson. The Vicksburg Whig of Saturday says of the health of that place:

We are gratified in being able to report a continued improvement in the health of Vicksburg. We hear of only two or three new cases. The weather continues unusually warm for the season, which forbids a hope of a frost for some days yet, and certainly not until after a rain.

The Port Gibson Herald of Friday says:

The fever is still prevailing to some considerable extent in this town. There have been about a dozen new cases within the last week, but no deaths. There has been quite a number of new cases in the adjoining country. There are some who are very sick, though none that are dangerously so. It is not at all likely that the epidemic will entirely subside, until a severe frost, and when that will occur is uncertain.

There have been a few new cases at Grand Gulf, and one death—a Mr. Abbot.

A dispatch of the 15th from Rochester, New York, says that for several months past valuable articles of merchandise have been missed from packages, carried as freight over the Central Railroad. The goods were eventually found to have been abstracted while they were in transit, by persons having access to them by virtue of their employment. These missing articles the company have been obliged to pay for when not forthcoming. Great exertions were made to discover the perpetrators of the thefts, and it was finally discovered that several brakemen and conductors had conspired to commit these robberies. Search warrants produced from their respective residences and boarding houses large amounts of the stolen property, consisting of choice silks, velvets, cashmere shawls, furs, laces, gloves, cotton fabrics, buttons, combs, clothing, caps, shoes, rubbers, and whatever articles would serve to fit out a dry goods or variety store in country place. Twelve arrests were made altogether.

Telegraphed to the Daily Crescent.

NEW YORK MARKET.

[BY THE NATIONAL LINE.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Our Flour market is unchanged and firm. Corn is rather higher, with sales of mixed at 93½c per bushel. Wheat remains firm. Mess Pork has declined, with sales at $22 87½ per bbl. Whisky is unchanged and firm.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23.—Flour is firm and tending upward; sales of superfine at $7 60 per bbl. Whiskey is unchanged, with sales at 33½c and 33¾c per gallon. Sales of New Orleans sugar at 6½c to 7¾c per lb., and of New Orleans molasses at 38c per gallon. Rio Coffee sold to-day at 11¾c to 12¼c per lb.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 23.—The river is still falling with four feet five inches water in the canal.

The steamer S. P. J. Trahue arrived yesterday from New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 24, 1855.

☞ The following named citizens, invited by the Mayor to act in concert with a committee appointed by the Common Council of New Orleans to correspond with the Department of the General Post-office, at Washington, touching the great grievances of repeated failures to transmit the United States mails in accordance with the schedules fixed therefor, along the main line running south through the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, ending at New Orleans, and to suggest remedies therefor, are requested to meet said Committee in the Chamber of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, on THIS DAY, 24th inst., at 4 P. M., for the purpose of taking joint action in the matters referred to them.

EDW. H. DURELL,
THOS. K. PRICE,
AD. DUPRE,
ADAM GIFFEN,
JENNISON RAGES,
J. L. FARRE,
Committee.

James Robb, Laurent Millaudon, James D. Denegre, Henry S. Buckner, J. M. Lapayre, A. S. James, W. H. Dudley, J. M. Pinckard, Alfred Penn, James L. Wilmer, Samuel Smith, Thomas Powell, John R. Shaw, Thomas Sloo, Charles Seigen, John Cochrane, J. Tugas, A. Benham, T. A. Adams, Robert Richards, Samuel Locke, Robert Stark, F. W. Tilton, Cantrec C. Gaines, J. D. Waterman, W. B. McCutchson, A. D. Crossman, E. Montegut, Wm. Fenwick, Charles M. Waterman, Charles Gon is, Denis Prieur, Washington Jackson, Wm. H. Avery, J. S. Byrne, James Nevin, Wm. Vogel, Leopold Jaudon, W. Bogart, Frank Ferrer, O. Tremoulet, P. A. Lanzi, Edmund J. Forstall, J. A. Brand, J. Y. de Egana, Wm. T. Hepp, James Urquhart, Robert McDowell, W. Cox, F. Kiechoff, C. B. Tate, John Redewald, C. B. Snowden, J. Burnside, W. H. Lockhard, F. Simms, O. Talamon, E. Grquet, F. Ravvieres, J. R. Marshall, P. A. Hebrard, John G. Gaines, Samuel E. Moore, Jules Blanc, R. D. Shepherd, M. Roussana, A. Blessman, Joseph Abat, Joseph Lavata, R. Schwartz, F. Elliot, H. T. Lonsdale, Charles Claiborne, C. S. Lee, Z. Taylor, Joseph Lallande, A. Mittenberger, James W. Zacharia, Ambrose Lanfear, C. B. Tuille, S. Brander, J. O. Norton, J. W. Payne, George Jones, A. L. Kelley, D. R. Carroll, W. E. Iversch, H. Forstall, L. M. Cazabelera, Robert Dyas, John Eaton, C. C. Collins, Leon Queyrouze, James H. Dudley, R. P. Voorhees, W. H. Wredenberg, E. J. Hart, John Holmes, Thos. J. Dix, E. R. Converse, J. H. Ogilvie, James A. Ferguson, H. A. Boyle, John Odem, Charles J. Leeds, Wm. G. Weiss, J. Cole, G. C. Duncan, H. J. Ranney, Geo. Legendre, E. Pitwall, Jas. P. Freret, C. D. Vanney, John M. Bell, R. S. Stoneney, H. V. Baxter, G. A. Fredick, J. W. Gilney, R. H. Chilton, John Hiddleston, H. Renshaw, T. C. Payne, Wm. Grant, J. A. Miller, Emile Marquez, G. W. Dunbar, J. M. Gould, O. Guitard, Ira S. Harden, S. Jamison, E. W. Sewell, Joseph Moorehouse, Newton Richard, T. H. Howard, Alex. Levy, H. G. Slocum, J. J. Cowan, A. M. H. Shook, J. G. Seymour, J. F. Hicks, Samuel Harby, John Claiborne, W. R. Adams, J. McGinnis, J. C. Prendergast, Dr. H. D. Bel lwin, Joseph A. Board, G. Cary, W. S. Wright, F. Perry Pulg, B. de Fuentes.

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AMERICAN MEETINGS.

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

PUBLIC MASS MEETING 18.

1st. At Mrs. Caldwell's Hall, Third District, on Thursday, October 25th, at 7 P. M.

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. Dreux, Col. Dick Stewart, J. J. Michel, M. A. Foute Hon. Theodore G. Hunt, George B. N. Wailes, and other distinguished American orators will address the respective meetings. oil 24ptf

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. SMATTUCK.

FOR CLERK OF COURT,
EDW. BUISSON.

FOR ASSESSOR,
J. L. DONNELLAN.

☞ 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.
o8 2ptf JOHN J. HOPPE.

☞ 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 Building; Philadelphia, N. E. corner Fifth and Chestnut streets. o4tf

☞ 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, ceaseless trickles through the arteries, and returned softly through the veins. How necessary that it should be kept free