THE DAILY CRESCENT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

JAMES G. PIKSON, WILLIAM R. ADAMS.

BY NIXON ADAMS & CO.

OFFICE NO. 70 CAMP STREET.

TERMS:

The Crescent will be regularly served to subscribers in the city at the early hour every morning, (Sundays excepted) for $10 a year, in advance; half yearly and quarterly at the same rates, or 20 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

Advertisements, per square—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

Has a circulation which renders it a desirable medium for advertisers. As a FAMILY PAPER it circulates largely, reaching many hundreds of homes at the early hour, and being read before the approach of business hours, consequently articles for family use may be advantageously published in its columns.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

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

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 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. 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 R. LEWIS.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

First District—Dr. WM. B. LINDSAY, JOHN T. PLATTSMIER.
Second District—THOS. R. SHIELDS, T. A. BARTLETTE, A. G. BRICE.
Third District—H. J. RANEY, JOHN W. PRICE, R. W. JAMES.
Fourth District—H. B. EGGLESTON, AUG. DEVALL.
Fifth District—GUSTAVE LEGARDEUR, Jr. ARMAND PITOT, Jr.
Sixth District—Capt. RICHARD J. WADE, A. P. BONICOURT.
Seventh District—F. C. LAVILLE, JOS. SOLOMON.
Eighth District—S. P. de LASARRE, Capt. JAS. M. WEANN.
Ninth District—A. C. T. MORGAN.
Tenth District—ISAAC TRAYER, A. S. PHELPS, H. L. MARSHALL.
Algiers—L. LEON BERNARD.

Fire Sheriff—JOSEPH HUFTY.
Fire Coroner—CHARLES N. OLIVIER.
Fire 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.
Second District—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 DALONGNE.
Fifth Justice—WM. FILES.
Sixth Justice—ARTHUR FORTIER.
Seventh Justice—G. W. HUFORD.

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—P. R. HERNANDEZ.
Sixth Justice's Court—JOHN M. MEAD.
Seventh Justice's Court—LEVI GOLDING.

THE MAILS.—The fifth week of constant irregularities by the mail contractors eastward of Mobile, has arrived. It is hardly supposed these violations and failures have not been regularly communicated to the Postmaster General at Washington, by the several deputy postmasters on the route. Assuming such to be the case, language cannot be found strong enough to censure the Department. On Saturday the regular mail failed, on Sunday the same neglect occurred, and yesterday the fresh painted placard repeated the same tale, "Eastern mail failed from beyond Mobile." We observe the Georgia papers complain of some irregularities. As Georgia has partially given in its adhesion to Mr. Pierce's Administration, it ought to be treated better. In the meantime it is hoped our commercial community will, on Monday next, give our anti-American, regular careless, and inefficient rulers, some evidence of their dissatisfaction.

COTTON AND BUSINESS.—Business on the levee, particularly at the steamboat landing, is unusually active; all the streets connecting with this great thoroughfare are almost impassible from the constant passing and repassing of vehicles, from the hand-cart of the porter to the stately coaches and carriages of the great hotels. The arrivals are numerous, both from the West and the Coast. Since our issue of last Saturday to 6 o'clock last evening, the following boats, loaded with cotton alone, have arrived: Princess, from Vicksburg, with 4048 bales; Geo. Collier, from Memphis, with 3716; Magnolia, from Vicksburg, 3362; Planter, from Yazoo, 1239; Sherman, from same, 1531; J. M. Relf, from Ouachita, 518; Mayflower, from Memphis, 2024; Music, from Fort Hudson, 328; Kimball, from Fort Adams, 1288; C. D. Jr., from Bayou Sara, 546; Latona, from the same, 34—total, 18,951 bales. A very fair day's work to commence the week.

MISSING.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be perceived that thirty bonds, issued by the city of New Orleans to the Opelousas Railroad, are missing. It appears these bonds were mailed in New York on the 27th September for this place, and have not yet been received. There is something palpably wrong in our mail service.

A BRISK BUSINESS.

We have heard a great deal about the decadence of the business of New Orleans, but in one business she is over surpassingly brisk, outstripping all competitors—that of naturalizing aliens! She acknowledges no equal—is without a peer—in that line.

We have also heard of wind-mills, and saw-mills, and grist-mills, and many other descriptions of mills, but we have no knowledge of mills that can employ wind to as much advantage, saw timber with as much celerity, and grind corn with as much rapidity, as some of the District Courts of this city can blow, saw and grind, foreign material into *simon pure* American voters! Their achievements go so far beyond precedent, that all history, tradition, earth, ocean and sky, might be searched in vain for a parallel. Therefore, we give it up.

We were told last evening (and, if there is any mistake about the information, we shall be prepared to rectify it,) that one hundred and more American voters were manufactured yesterday by the District Courts—principally, if not exclusively, by the First and Fourth District Courts.

Now, we submit with all due deference, the question whether such a grist was ever ground out before by two anti-American mills—judicial tribunals, we mean! The product of their labors is unexampled, all will admit.

But, we are treating a serious subject altogether too lightly, and will, therefore, put a stop upon jocularity. This business of naturalizing by the wholesale, under present circumstances, even admitting that the power of the courts to naturalize at all, during recess, is clear and unquestionable, would be, nevertheless, a matter to be deprecated and reprehended. Judges should never unnecessarily precipitate measures when there is every likelihood that those very measures may lead to deplorable consequences. Especially is this the case now. There is no honest necessity for action, for the parties thus naturalized would lose nothing if a postponement of one, two or three months took place, unless, indeed, they are anxious to realize, from the sale of their votes, at the earliest possible moment! And, when grave doubts are entertained whether *any* court is invested with power to naturalize, during vacation, and when it is known that the law *creating* the First District Court absolutely, peremptorily, and arbitrarily confines it to the trial of criminal causes *exclusively*, then the conduct of the principal parties concerned becomes wholly incomprehensible.

We would respectfully suggest to our merchants and property-holders that they go down to the courts and see how *citizens* are "put through." They may, perhaps, be induced to open their eyes at the astonishing facility with which *their governors* are created! We don't suppose the spectacle would be edifying, but we doubt not it would be *useful*—that it would learn them a lesson they should have learned long years ago, before the fearful avalanche which is now about to crush them had gathered head.

STALE DEVICES OF THE ENEMY.

Not content with publishing over and over again withdrawals from the American order, the Anties, in order to get up a bogus sort of apprehension, if possible, (and it is impossible) do not scruple to publish the names of gentlemen who *have not withdrawn*, as the following card, which we take from the Baton Rouge Gazette, of the 28th, amply proves. We submit a portion of the Gazette's editorial preface:

Read the following letter, contradicting a published statement made in the Piny Woodsman, and copied by the Democratic Advocate, that the subscribers had, with others, left the American Order:

LIVINGSTON PARISH, LA., Oct. 22d, 1855.

To the Editor of the Piny Woodsman:

Sir—Having seen our names among others, to a card in your paper, dated Oct. 6th, 1855, stating that we had withdrawn from the so-called Know Nothing Party, we beg leave to say that we have never authorized any gentleman (if he can be so called) to use our names as having withdrawn from said party, and we would further state that we have no intention of so doing, (if we ever had,) as we look upon the principles of the Order as purely American. And we ask you, for justice's sake, and for the sake of your paper, as well as for ourselves, to give this card a place in the columns of your next issue.

Yours, respectfully,

WM. JUSTUS,
WM. McDONALD,
CALVIN McDONALD,
S. S. FURGUSSON.

In St. Landry nine gentlemen have returned to the fold, having been "deceived" into withdrawing!

In East Baton Rouge persons have been reported as having withdrawn when no such persons ever lived in the neighborhood designated! Out upon, and shame upon, such unmanly devices! A cause that requires them is unworthy the support of the American people, and should be frowned upon by every honest man. Such a course indicates thorough, unadulterated rottenness.

Let not our friends pay any attention to these reports. We tell them, and *we know*, that the accessions outnumber the withdrawals vastly.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

We invite the attention of the public to the following correspondence. When such men as WILLIAM DE BUYS announce their determination to vote for the American State ticket as a *whole*, and the American parish ticket as a *whole*, no better evidence of its acceptability and excellence could be desired. We commend his letter to the earnest consideration of all searchers after truth—especially to our friends down town, where the nobility of his character is a household word. To those whose partisan blindness and bigotry induces them to ignore the truth, we have nothing to say, for it would be a useless expenditure of paper and ink:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, AMERICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, October 29, 1855.

Hon. Wm. De Buys:

Sir—The position and influence which you have held for many years past in the political relations in our State, give a value to your opinions and sentiments regarding the principles of the present political parties, and to your individual preference for the candidates now in nomination. Without intruding upon you the desire for your views respecting the former, it has occurred to us that the American party of Louisiana will be gratified to know your determination to give it your hearty support at our election on Monday next.

Although we are individually aware of the, yet this committee most respectfully request your written reply for the purpose of publication.

With great respect, I am,
Your most obedient servant,
J. B. WALTON, Chairman.

NEW ORLEANS, October 29, 1855.

To the Executive Committee of the American Party of Louisiana:

GENTLEMEN—You have been pleased to address a note to me requesting me to state, in writing, for the purpose of publication, my determination to support the American party of Louisiana at the ensuing election.

Whether good to the cause will be accomplished or not, by such a publication, it does not become me to say. My political opinions and my political preferences have ever been openly and frankly avowed on all occasions, and never will be concealed. I therefore state, unhesitatingly, that my determination has long been made, not only to support the American cause of Louisiana, its principles and its measures, but to vote for and use all my influence to elect *all the nominees of the party without any exception whatever*, from Mr. Derbigny, for Governor, down to Mr. Stillman, for Superintendent of Public Education, on the State ticket, and the whole of the city ticket; and I cannot withhold the expression of my desire that every personal friend of mine, whose political preference towards the American party is similarly inclined, will as warmly engage to secure the triumph of the only political party that will restore the purity of the ballot-box in Louisiana, and purge it of the corruption which has so signally disgraced it in the political history of our country. Your obedient servant,

WM. DeBUYS.

The attention of purchasers is called to the sale at auction this day, by R. B. Sykes, of all the furniture in the dwelling situated on St. Charles street, late Nayades street. The sale will commence at 10½ o'clock.

BEAUTIES OF NATURALIZATION.

The Baton Rouge Gazette, of the 27th, contains an excellent article headed "Wholesale Naturalization." After saying "that two Judges (of the parish of Orleans) are prostrating the dignity of our judiciary at the feet of political partisanship," with some other incidental remarks, the Gazette goes on to state:

The very fact that there are hundreds literally dragged to these courts that are unable to speak our language, and consequently can never have read the Constitution, in the language in which it is written, and most probably in no other, should quicken the scrutiny of our judiciary into their claims to be advanced to such high privileges.

They should be asked if they had ever read the Constitution of the United States—and examined it with regard to its leading principles. The witnesses should likewise be required to state *how* they know he (the applicant) is acquainted with our institutions and the principles of the Constitution.

A startling fact has just come, accidentally, to our knowledge, connected with the granting of naturalization papers by our courts of justice. These developments make us hesitate, however, to endorse the definition given by Blackstone, that a court is "a place where justice is judicially administered."

We have this moment seen the naturalization papers of a foreigner, who happened to be too honest to vote upon them, issued in 1853 by the Third District Court, presided over by Judge Cotton, and a Mr. Holland acting as deputy clerk. He inquired of the gentleman how long he had been in the United States when these papers were issued. His reply was *thirteen days*. He further stated that *these papers had been brought to him, and that he had never been sworn in court*. Now does it not follow that some *instrument* of party really represented this man in open court, or that the officers of court, one or both, manufactured the papers, or that they were themselves grossly imposed upon. We are unwilling to make so grave a charge against officers who have been elevated to such places of responsibility by the suffrages of the people. Does not this instance demand an investigation into thestraud, perjury and imposition, or whatever form it may be designated, by the Legislature or some competent tribunal? It is clear to our minds that the holder of these papers, is in no manner to be blamed, because when properly informed, he has refused to vote upon them. They happened to get hold of an honest man. Another instance in this parish has been brought to our knowledge, the holder of the papers *declaring that his papers were brought to him, and he had never taken the oath.*

With such startling developments as these stating the Commissioners of Election in the face, taken in connection with other aspects of this question, looking strongly towards a fraudulent result, and a determination to effect such a result, are they not bound by every consideration of duty and their high constitutional responsibilities, and the solemn sanctions of their oaths, to *demand* that the naturalization papers of every foreigner (with the exception of those old naturalized citizens known to possess them) should be presented to them for examination? We unhesitatingly affirm that such is their duty, and that they will disgrace their high position, if they, for a moment, shrink from its firm and manly discharge.

Our position is so well known that we need hardly say that we coincide in the deductions of our capitolian cotemporary. Neither quibbling lawyers, nor detached sections of laws, nor quotations from authorities—which have no more bearing upon the matter than extracts from Mahomet's Koran—can, or should, divert the great stream of law and justice from flowing on to a triumphant consummation in this commonwealth.

The case particularly quoted by the Baton Rouge Gazette—and, before going further, we must express the opinion that the Judge and the Clerk of the Court referred to, were shamefully imposed upon by some perjured counterfeit—shows *how* the fraudulent vote of November, 1853, was obtained—*how*, right in the face of the ravages of the pestilence of the preceding summer, which could not have carried off less than two thousand voters, the vote swelled some three thousand beyond any previous enumeration!

No doubt hundreds of papers were thus fraudulently obtained—and, no doubt, hundreds of dead men's papers found living, breathing, acting representatives—for the papers of dead men were cheapest.

Such facts as these, taken in connection with that other fact, that, in the Second District Court, under the old *regime*, hundreds of naturalization papers were granted, of which *there is no record*, make it the imperative duty of the Commissioners of Election to enquire, examine, and summarily reject, when it becomes necessary. The Commissioner who fails in this will fail in his sworn duty—will be derelict to his oath. No man has the smallest scintilla of right to vote on a naturalization paper of which *there is no record*. None but Courts of Record can naturalize, and where there is no record, all documents purporting to be naturalization papers, are worthless, and entitled to no more respect than a counterfeit bank note.

We are unable, for our part, to see how the Commissioners can do justice to themselves, to the community, and to the laws, without they institute a rigid investigation, whenever a questionable case comes up. And, as the Americans—natives of the soil—are always willing to substantiate their right to the prerogative of suffrage, and will not object if the closest scrutiny is applied, we do not see why foreigners or foreign organs should object to a similar scrutiny.

Matters Demanding Consideration.

The language of Washington, (well and forcibly remarks the Opelousas Patriot,) the Father of his Country—of Jefferson, by whose principles so many boast to be guided—of Jackson, the hero of New Orleans—of Madison, the pure statesman—of Harrison, the patriot hero—what means it? Certainly these great and good men meant something when they uttered the sentiments ascribed to them; and if they saw that injurious consequences would result from the influence of the few foreigners coming to this country in their day, and their elevation to office, how much stronger would be their language, and how much more pointed their warnings, now, when half a million foreigners, many of them vicious and depraved, are arriving annually upon our shores?

We beseech our readers to engrave upon their minds the opinions of these great and good men of old, whose wisdom and patriotism were never doubted, and censure not those of the present time, who, seeing danger to our beloved institutions in this great influx of the worst classes of foreigners among us, would devise some means of checking their political influence while we are yet strong enough. Again we say, read and ponder well:

Those men (foreigners) have no attachment—no ties to this country further than their interest binds them. But this is not the worst," etc. (Washington.

It would be deceitious not to applise you beforehand that it does not accord with the policy of this Government to bestow offices, civil or military, upon foreigners to the exclusion of our own citizens. (Washington.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, (I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens,) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake. It is one of the most baneful foes to Republican Government. (Washington.

I hope we may find some means in future of shielding ourselves from foreign influence—political, commercial, or in whatever form it may be attempted. I am almost ready to join in the wish of Silas Deane, that there were an ocean of fire between this and the old world. (Jefferson.

It is time that we should become a little more Americanized; and, instead of feeding the paupers of Europe, feed our own, or else, in a short time, by our present policy, we shall be paupers ourselves. (Jackson.

Foreign influence is a Grecian horse to the Republic—we cannot be too careful to exclude its entrance. (Madison.

Americans can do their own fighting and their own voting. (Harrison.

I most devoutly wish we had not a single foreigner among us, except the Marquis de Lafayette, who acts on very different principles from those which govern the rest. (Washington.

MASS MEETING AT ALGIERS.

There will be a grand rally of the American party at Algiers, commencing *this evening*, at 7 o'clock. A large and enthusiastic meeting is expected, just such a one as our Algerine friends know how to get up. Major James T. Wynne, of Mississippi, will speak. So will the gallant and able Rustis, and so will the eloquent and impassioned Dreux, the forcible and striking Capt. Dick Stewart, and others.

Rally, Americans, rally! Your country calls, and the soul-inspiring bugle-notes of triumph are about to sound. Rally!

COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON.—It will be seen, by reference to the advertisements elsewhere, that Messrs. E. H. Wheeler and E. L. Forstall—the former for many years connected with the firm of Leeds & Co.—have formed a copartnership for the purpose of manufacturing copper, tin and sheet iron work, dealing in cast iron wares generally. Orders for steamboat, plantation, and blacksmith work will be executed by them with promptness and dispatch.

We recommend those who have need for anything in their line to give them a call, as we are sure that their articles will equal any that can be found in the market.

THE AMERICAN MEETING LAST NIGHT.

SAM IN THE ROTUNDA!

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

Considering the brief notice that was given of the meeting to be held last night in the St. Louis Rotunda, the attendance was rather surprising, and gave gratifying evidence of the absorbing interest that now possesses the great American heart. The Rotunda is generally considered large enough for any ordinary meeting, but last night it lacked a great deal of being large enough; being densely crowded, and great numbers remaining outside on that account. The highest enthusiasm prevailed, and all were anxious to hear the promised speeches of two of Mississippi's best American orators, Col. GILES M. HILLYER and Major JAMES T. WYNNE.

The meeting was organized by calling Gen. DE BUYS to the chair. Col. HILLYER was then introduced and received with the heartiest welcome. The Rotunda being very much crowded, and consequently warm, the Colonel divested himself of coat and neck-cloth, and delivered himself of one of the noblest and most telling speeches we have heard this year. The great principles of the American party were set forth and defended with energy and eloquence, and a freshness and force of argument and illustration, that won the warmest enthusiasm of the auditory. The question of disunion was in particular dwelt upon as an absurdity, and that great bond of peace between this country and England, cotton, instanced as the bond that must preserve the union of the Northern and Southern States. The Colonel concluded by giving positive assurances that his native State will roll up a handsome majority for SAM next week. When he retired, three cheers for Mississippi and three for himself were given with such fervor that the lofty dome trembled.

The President then announced that Major WYNNE's address had been deferred, and presented our fellow-citizen, Dr. HARNON to the meeting. He delivered one of his ringing, sharp-pointed speeches, setting forth his recent stumping experience in the country parishes, and other matters pertinent to the occasion, and was heartily cheered upon concluding.

The President then announced that Major WYNNE would deliver his speech this evening, at the mass meeting in Algiers, and moved that the meeting adjourn to re-assemble in Algiers. The motion was carried, and then the crowd filed into procession and marched out after Jordan's band, which had escorted an up-town crowd to the meeting.

THE KNOW-NOTHING MEETING.—We omitted, in our issue of yesterday, to notice the American Mass Meeting, held last Saturday evening, of the Lafayette Square. The omission was purely accidental, and as reference was made to the rival Democratic assemblage held on Annunciation Square, we hasten to make amends. The Know-Nothings mustered tolerably strong on the occasion, possibly over a thousand, and the most unequivocal enthusiasm prevailed during the whole proceedings. The meeting was addressed by Col. Christy, the father of the Order in Louisiana, and by other prominent relatives of Sam. [Delta.

No doubt the omission was "purely accidental!" Of course it was. It was so easy to notice a meeting something less than a mile off, and yet be "purely" oblivious to a meeting held next door, as it were! The "possibly over a thousand" Americans who mustered "tolerably strong" on Lafayette Square, last Saturday evening, will feel, possibly, deeply grateful to the Delta for its condescension. Whether the three or four thousands of other Americans who were there on that occasion, will consider themselves weighed down by obligations of gratitude, we are unable to say. Americans are proverbially obstinate—and if they will, they *will*, and if they won't, they won't, and there's an end of it!

In the local column of the Delta we find the following item, which we copy, in order that it may have the benefit of a general circulation:

AN ILLUMINATION.—The Democratic headquarters, at the corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, was illuminated last evening, and decorated with flags, both foreign and native. We learn that the cause of illumination was a meeting of the Chalmette Guards, a body of respectable Democrats, who have enrolled their names for the purpose of protecting legal voters in their rights on the day of election, and preserve order.

We have been told that this is an *armed* organization; although we do not pretend to know anything individually about it, and that one of the objects of its formation was to see that all persons who were willing to swear that they were citizens should be allowed to vote, *unless rules*, no matter what the decision of the duly appointed administrators of the law!

Perhaps the following extract from an article in the Courier, of Saturday morning, may have some reference to this new organization:

If blood is to be shed at all, it will flow from the veins of our mostly native, engaged in deadly strife with one another.

These are very awful conjunctions of—words. We should be slightly scared, did we not have good reason to apprehend that peace, and law, and order will govern paramount on the day of election.

As "illegal voters" will be protected in their rights—as the American party will cordially assist them in the exercise of those rights, should assistance be necessary—there will be no need for the services of the aforesaid "Chalmette Guard." Therefore, they had better stay away. But if they attempt to force illegal votes upon the Commissioners, they had better, a thousand fold, stay away—if not for law and order—for themselves!

The Commissioners will be protected, the purity of the ballot-box preserved, and forcible interference put down just as surely as the sun will rise and shine and set, on the 5th of November!

A WEAK INVENTION.

A correspondent of the Orleanian, in its issue of Sunday morning, says:

WELL ENTITLED TO OFFICE.—Today we add to our list of candidates for clerk of the Fifth District Court, the son of the gallant Col. Peire. If birth on the soil is a recommendation for office with the Know-Nothings, most assuredly should H. L. Peire, Esq. receive their suffrages, instead of the son of a foreigner, a foreigner too of a nationality that never fraternized with America; foreigners that rarely disclaim allegiance to Britain.

For the information of the Orleanian and its correspondent, we will state that the father and grandfather of William A. Nott were born in the United States, and that the father of the present American candidate for Clerk of the Fifth District Court fought at the battle of New Orleans under Gen. Jackson!

If such facts indicate worthiness and fitness, Mr. Nott is fully equal to his competitor, who, we are well aware, would seem to achieve success by such a wretched subterfuge as the one we have exposed.

NORTHERN DEMOCRATIC SENTIMENT.—The Chicago Democrat, a leading Democratic and anti-American newspaper at Chicago, Ill., says:

The same Democratic principles that makes us DETEST SLAVERY, make us anxious for a healthy FOREIGN IMMIGRATION, AS THE BEST MEANS OF GETTING RID OF IT.

And yet, remarks the Louisville Journal, many Southern men still lean upon that party for safety to Southern institutions and the preservation of the purity of republican principles. The Abolitionists and Freesoilers depend upon foreign immigration and the ready means of qualifying foreigners to vote, as one of their greatest elements of strength, and for this reason they oppose the American party. But all their opposition will be vain. The conservative, the American principle of the American party will bring to its support, in both the South and the North, a host of good men, who are for their country first and last and all the time, and who will put down and crush out all sectionalism, and maintain the Union and the Constitution against domestic treason as well as foreign aggression. Southern men! Southern Democrats! read the sentiment of the Illinois Democratic organ and the 12th article of the American platform, and compare them.

ACCIDENT TO STEAMER NATCHEZ.—We learn from Captain Holmes of the steamer Princess, that the steamer Natchez, hence for Vicksburg, on Sunday morning, when below Baton Rouge, broke the heads out of one of her cylinders, also the crank. She proceeded on her trip with one wheel.

FIRE ON THE COAST.—The officers of the steamer New Latona, from Waterloo, report that at 12 M. on Sunday night, when passing the plantation of Judge Rost, in the parish of St. Charles, they saw a building on fire—supposed it to be the sugar-house.

RED RIVER RAFT.—The Shreveport Democrat of the 18th inst., says:

We are informed by Col. J. B. Gilmer that a large amount of work has been done in the region of the raft. The hands have been employed in cutting, sawing and burning the drift wood, and in excavating. There is now considerable water running through the new channel, and Col. Gilmer supposes that the boats will take that route when the river rises.

We are indebted to Mr. T. S. Woods, clerk of the steamer Aleck Scott, for late St. Louis papers.

The clerk of the steamer Fanny Bullitt has our thanks for late papers from Louisville.

We are indebted also to the clerk of the steamer Illinois for St. Louis papers of a late date.

Telegraphed to the Daily Crescent.

NEW YORK MARKET.

[BY THE NATIONAL LINE.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Flour is somewhat higher to-day, with sales of common to good Ohio at $9 12½ to $9 50 per bbl. Wheat is firm and tending upward; sales of Southern white at $2 18 per bushel. Corn is dull and tends downward; sales of mixed at 96½c per bushel. Mess Pork is languid at $22 50 per bbl. Whisky has declined; sales of Ohio at 40½c per gallon.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 29.—Our markets are very dull to-day. Flour is quiet, with sales at Saturday's rates. Whisky is unchanged in price, but sales are trifling.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 29.—The river is falling, with barely four feet water in the canal. The steamer David White departed yesterday for New Orleans.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.—The Democrats held a mass meeting in Washington Square, Third District, yesterday evening. Attracted by the thrilling strains of Hall Columbia and the continual whizzing of sky-equits, we Square, and found a crowd gathered about a neatly constructed platform of rather small dimensions—say twenty by thirty feet. After the lights—which, by the way, were those same objectionable pots of camphene—were touched off, the crowd rapidly augmented, not only in numbers but in variety. For at least half a dozen yards on three sides of the platform they were scattered in compact groups, presenting a sea of upturned faces of every color, pattern, nation, expression, and of every degree of stupidity. It would require the pencil of a Landseer to do justice to this crowd. It had not, to our thinking, a very political aspect, and was consistent in but a single particular—felt hats. We observed an immense sprinkling of that class of our citizens familiarly denominated Dagos; also a very liberal allowance of the unwashed portion of the rising generation.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Lusk, who announced to the multitude the name of Mr. Ginault for President, and then read the names of a great number of Vice Presidents, Secretaries, etc.

The meeting being fully organized, the vials of wrath were uncorked and their contents poured upon Sam's devoted head, upon the heads of his luckless candidates, and upon the heads of their thrice-wrathed supporters. Speech followed speech, from Messrs. Leggett, Farbre, St. Paul, (not of Scored History,) Bem. Tappan, (District Attorney,) and Hyams. It was an incessant and vehement torrent of lofty rhetoric, fiery, angry and pathetic appeal, fierce denunciation, and cock-crowing exultation over a victory not yet achieved. Indeed, if it might be supposed that a credulous and simple native American were present, he must have felt that the fact of his birth upon American soil was a very unfortunate event, and that, by comparison with the more exalted state of the naturalized citizen and alien, he was reduced to a most unutterable condition of degradation, worthlessness and nothingness.

The premonitory symptoms of a shower quenched in some degree the enthusiasm of the orators, and the meeting adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF THE GRENADA.—The U. S. mail steamship Grenada, Capt. McGowan, arrived yesterday evening from New York and Havana. From some cause we did not receive our usual files of papers, and cannot therefore furnish the news brought by this arrival until to-morrow morning.

From the Aspinwall Courier of the 20th we learn that nothing of interest had occurred in regard to the expeditions of Cols. Kinney and Walker.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Benjamin Kipp, of New York, Assistant Engineer on the steamship Granada, was so seriously injured by being struck with the crank that he died yesterday whilst coming up the river.

George Palfrey, auctioneer, advertises in our columns to-day a sale of fashionable blue brocatelle and rosewood furniture, splendid pianos, and a general assortment of household furniture. The sale takes place at 11 o'clock A. M. See advertisement.

We copy the following telegraphic dispatches from the St. Louis Republican:

LONG BRANCH, Oct. 22.—The schooner Judge Baker is ashore half a mile below Squaxe and gone to pieces. Crew all drowned; cargo strewed along the shore.

DETROIT, Oct. 22.—Yesterday morning the boiler of a locomotive at the Michigan Central Railroad depot exploded, killing the engineer and fireman.

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 22.—The schooner Dean Richmond went ashore five miles north of our harbor yesterday morning. A life boat was sent to the vessel, and nine men and one boy rescued. The boy has since died. The vessel now lies on the rocks full of water.

9,000 Cheers for Madison Parish, La.

On Saturday, Oct. 20, the Anties had a speaking at Dallas, on Tensas. They and their saw mill Cheering Committee with them, accompanied by their spectacled President. They sat immediately in front of the speakers, and they's business, of course, was to applaud. Well, they tried it once or twice and failed, and at last the Americans gave them a hint, but when they again attempted they got no assistance.

Parham and Herron addressed the people, and they were replied to by Samuel Anderson and A. R. Copeheart. I suppose the friends of Mr. Parham will not now say that Sam. Anderson can't speak; he completely routed Parham and Herron on the constitutionality of the Swamp Land bill; and the cheering that Sam received when he closed, was sufficient proof of the effect. He will beat Parham from 70 to 160 votes, provided Parham runs through. You may depend on it, we have a large majority here for the American party, and our whole ticket will be triumphant. The Anties are down, and have commenced playing brag, but it won't do. One of the most prominent candidates in this parish was on the fence on Saturday, and after the speaking was over, he inquired the nigh way home, although he has only been living here seventeen years.

Hurrah for America and the Constitution!

[Cor. of the Vicksburg Whig, 25th.

JACKSON CORRESPONDENCE.

DUGDEMONA, Oct. 22, 1855.

Editors Crescent: The foreign party are changing their tactics on the eve of the election. They now ask, how can the Protestants of North Louisiana support Catholic Derbigny for Governor. What think you of this hypocritical cant, coming from a party that has vilified the American party from Maine to Texas for what they were pleased to term proscription? I am proud to say, that this last move of the Anties will have no effect. The American party of this parish are a unit; they will not behead Derbigny to elevate Wickliffe. Would to God the election rested with the Methodist and Baptist members of the gospel in North Louisiana, for two-thirds of them will vote the American ticket, Derbigny and all; for while they are conscientious and honest in their choice of religious faith they are perfectly willing to award to other denominations alike motives.

The Hon. J. M. Sandidge, Anti candidate for Congress, has been addressing, the past week, the sovereigns of this parish in long, senseless harangues, in a style that beggars description. I understand he takes particular care to inform his audience he was raised a farmer. His speeches are conclusive that whilst he might succeed as a planter, he would make a very poor Congressman; for instance, suppose he was to rise in the halls of Congress with, "Mr. Speaker, I do not profess to speak as well as some of you, but place me at the plow handle and I am at home!" He would be laughed at for his pains, and those that elected him would be set down as thick-headed. It is admitted by all that the next session of Congress will be an important one for the interests of the South, and it is certain to be a stormy session, and we shall require a representative of nerve and words, one who can break a lance in behalf of Southern rights with the most gallant son of the North—such a gentleman we offer to the voters of the Fourth in the person of W. B. Lewis. The prospects of our party are bright in this Congressional District. The changes in our favor are sufficient to give us the State, allowing the other three Congressional Districts to vote as heretofore in State elections. So the results as it may, our friends abroad will have no cause of complaint against the party in this heretofore stronghold of Democracy.

AMERICAN MEETINGS.

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

PUBLIC MASS MEETINGS.

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 Rustis, Jr., Cyprien D. Dufour, Capt. Chas. D. Dreux, Col. Dick Stewart, J. J. Michel, M. A. Foute, Hon. Theodore G. Hunt, George D. N. Walles, and other distinguished American orators will address the respective meetings.

cll 2dpif

DIED:

On Monday morning, Oct. 29, at 2 o'clock, MARY MASON, only daughter of Wm. M. and Mary E. B. Perkins.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE CRESCENT.—Please withdraw my name as Candidate for Constable of the First Justice's Court.

New Orleans, October 29th, 1855.

J. J. HOPPE.

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.

Mass Meeting.

AMERICAN PARTY.

On TUESDAY NIGHT, the 30th inst., the American Party will hold a GRAND MASS MEETING AT ALGIERS.

☞ The meeting will be addressed by distinguished orators. The public are invited to attend.

☞ The Canal Street Ferry will run till a late hour for the accommodation of visitors from the city. o29 2pit

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