THE DAILY CRESCENT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

JAMES O. NIXON, WILLIAM A. ADAMS.

BY NIXON ADAMS & CO.

OFFICE NO. 76 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; four months, $3; one month, $1. Single copies, 5 cents each.

Advertisements, per square—first insertion, $1; every subsequent insertion, 50 cents. Advertisements published at this rate, will be charged $2 per square for every month.

Advertisements not marked, will be published one month, or longer, and charged accordingly; no advertisement or communication to be charged only all harangues, per week, as the option of the publishers.

A liberal discount will be made to regular advertisers.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

Has a circulation which renders it a desirable medium for advertising. As a Family Paper it circulates largely, reaching many hundreds of houses at an early hour, and being read during the forenoon by persons not usually reached by newspapers. As an Ad. an. paper it is unrivalled. Specimen copies furnished at the office.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

Is published every Monday, printed on fine paper, and issued in wrappers for mailing. It has a large circulation throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas, and other States. It presents a favorable medium for advertisers, and will be furnished for $3 per annum, payable in advance. Advertisements charged for $1 per square each insertion.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1855.

AMERICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHARLES DERBIGNY,
OF ASCENSION.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
LEWIS TEMADA,
OF RAPIDES.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
ROBERT G. BELL,
OF EAST BATON ROUGE.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
J. V. SURALIE,
OF WEST BATON ROUGE.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE
WALKER BOSEMAN,
OF CLAIBORNE.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL
RANDELL HUNT,
OF ORLEANS.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,
O. D. FILLEBROWN,
OF CATAHOULA.

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 BURTHE,
CLEMENT BURKE.

F. J. MICHEL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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

For Mayor—JOSEPH MUTTY.
For Coroner—CHARLES M. OLIVIER.)
For District Attorney—R. A. POUTE.

FOR CLERKS OF COURTS.

First District Court—NORBERT TREPAGNIER.
Second District Court—P. S. WILTZ.
Third District Court—HENRY BERQU.
Fourth District Court—J. B. WALTON.
Fifth District Court—WILLIAM A. NOTT.
Sixth District Court—W. H. REESE.

FOR ASSESSORS.

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

FOR TAX COLLECTORS.

First District—THOMAS ASHBY.
Second District—JOSEPH HERNANDEZ.
Third District—BUVERNEY FARRAR.
Fourth District—GEORGE MESSMAN.
Algiers—EDWARD WILSON.

FOR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

First District—B. F. MITCHELL.
Second District—C. M. BRADFORD.
Third District—RICHARD RICHARDSON.
Fourth District—FRANCOIS CALONGNE.
Fifth District—WM. ELLIS.
Sixth District—ARTHUR PORTER.
Seventh District—G. W. BUFORD.

FOR CONSTABLES.

First District Court—WILLIAM C. QUIRK.
Second District Court—JOHN A. AGAINDE.
Third District Court—JAS. W. DUBOSSIER.
Fourth District Court—JULES SORAPURU.
Fifth District Court—F. R. HERNANDEZ.
Sixth District Court—JOHN W. READ.
Seventh District Court—LEVI SOLDEN.

THE MAILS.—The new placard at the Post Office, or its substitute, is becoming too familiar, and familiarity in some circles induces contempt, and the authorities at Washington seem willing to incur it, or the fullest extent, as evinced by the manner the notice is perused daily at the office. The mail due yesterday failed from beyond Mobile, and some one said on Change yesterday, it was the last day of October, and the mail had only been received twice during the month, by schedule time.

COTTON.—The receipts for the twenty-four hours ending last evening at 6 o'clock were, by the T. P. Leathers, from Napoleon, 2,496 bales; Frank Lyon, from Ashton, 2,109 bales; Union, from Carondelet, 36 bales. Total 4,639 bales; and making since last Saturday morning, 25,879 bales.

The clerks of the steamers Orleans and Wm. Beasley have our thanks for late papers from St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville.

We are also indebted to Mr. Kerr, clerk of the steamer Crystal Palace, for late St. Louis papers.

The steam frigate Wabash was launched on the afternoon of the 24th at Philadelphia. She was christened by Miss Grace, daughter of the naval builder.

MAIL ROBBER CAUGHT.—A blacksmith, at Marion, Iowa, and his wife, have been arrested for mail robbery. While under arrest, their little boy discovered the place where the money was secreted, and $6,470 was recovered.

PELICAN THEATER.—The performances at the Pelican theater this evening comprise the favorite comedy entitled "Raising the Wind;" a song; the farces of "More Blunders than One," and "Poor Pillicody." A more attractive bill, in the line of light comedy is rarely offered, and, we trust, the occasion will witness a good gathering of our citizens.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.—*Winter Schedule.*—The attention of our readers is called to the notice in another column of the change in the hour of departure of the passenger trains on this road. From the first of November to the first of April the mail and passenger trains will leave New Orleans daily at 9 A. M., arriving at Oaks at 1 P. M., leaving Oaks at 2 P. M., and arriving at New Orleans at 7 P. M.

FRAUDS THAT WILL BE ATTEMPTED.

We recur to this topic often—perhaps oftener than many of our readers think necessary. Being honorable men themselves, they never dream of, much less prepare to guard against, violations of either the statute or moral laws, although they never fail to become excessively indignant when some stupendous outrage startles them from their equanimity. When a cattle is stolen from their pasture, or a house is broken into, they become remarkably anxious about the strength and stability of the lock upon the door of the empty stable! This may be considered a homely illustration, but we have known it to turn out true on more than one occasion, during our experience in Louisiana politics.

And all is done, too, in the most innocently euphuistic manner imaginable, when a tithe of this indignation and energy shown and expressed *after* the perpetration of the outrage complained of, if manifested *before*, would have prevented it—nipped it in the bud! At the coming election we hope to hear of no such unsophisticated conduct. Hence, our continual warnings to the public—to all honest men—we care not of what political bias.

Yesterday, we referred to contemplated frauds in Plaquemines. We wrote from good, tangible authority. To-day, we have been placed in possession of further information, which, we assure our readers, is of the most reliable character. Gangs of foreigners have been going down the right bank of the coast, on foot, for several days. Large numbers have been also conveyed in pirogues and laggers within the last two weeks. There are *no public works* in progress in the parish of Plaquemines, requiring the labor of an unusual number, or any number, of foreigners. It is true that some levees are in process of construction, but the contractors have employed negroes exclusively to do the work.

All of these statements are indisputable *facts*. They could be substantiated before any court of justice, were there a court which could take cognizance of the case!

Now, the question arises what are these strange foreigners doing in a strange parish, where there is no demand for their labor? *Why, they go there to vote*—to stifle the voice of the legal suffragans of the parish—and to make the ballot-box the receptacle of all that is vile and infamous! This is what they have gone, and what they are going there for—and for which each and all have unquestionably been paid or promised a handsome consideration, in case they contribute materially towards the defeat of the American Parish, Congressional and State ticket!

Having no *business there*—not being wanted there—what could have carried them there, *except pay*, for prostituting the ballot-box to the most degrading of purposes! Nothing. The case would be clear, even if we had no other proof.

We have only to reiterate what we said yesterday. These men will not be permitted to vote, no matter what the hazard or what the extremity. Blood may be shed, but if blood is shed, the whole fault will be at the doors of those who got up the villainy, not upon the heads of the honest voters of our sister parish, who, we understand, intend to take their rifles and shot-pouches with them to the polls. The precaution may be necessary.

TO THOSE MOST INTERESTED.

A day or two since we called upon our merchants and property-holders to go down to the courts and note the manner in which *their* future rulers are "put through" the various naturalization mills, now in active operation, to the exclusion of much of the regular and legitimate business of judicial trade.

At the same time we intimated that, although they might not be edified, they certainly would be instructed. And then they would have the sublimely glorious opportunity of hearing men swear that they were *attached* to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, etc., who cannot read, or speak, or write, the language in which the Constitution is written!

This is a stupendous country, and has a continual disposition in favor of enlargement, consequently is is entitled to stupendous judicial tribunals.

It is to be hoped the naturalized will have more sense, on the day of election, than the naturalizers have yet displayed in the premises—if so, they may save themselves an infinite amount of trouble.

THE LOUISIANA STAATS ZEITUNG.—This German paper is anything but friendly to the American party, or to the true interests of its own countrymen, according to our humble opinion in the premises, as will be seen by reading the communication signed "German Know-Nothing," and the translations therein contained, which appear in our columns this morning.

THE PROSPECT.

We have no reason to change the opinion expressed on several previous occasions in regard to the prospects of the American party in the canvass now almost at its close. We have heretofore spoken words of cheer and encouragement. We had sufficient reason so to speak. We have now nothing but the same words to utter, and they are founded upon later information. The American State ticket is sure to be elected. That is a matter fixed and unalterable—beyond a peradventure. The Pinquenine frauds may be doubled in atrocity and extent, but even they would not suffice. The country, leaving out the city, will give a majority that will "crush out" both opposition and fraud.

We have strong hopes of carrying every one of the four Congressional Districts. If none but legal votes are polled, that result is sure. As to the Legislature, we look upon our success as certain as anything can be which is hidden in the womb of futurity.

In the city we have an abiding confidence that the Americans will succeed by majorities that will astonish themselves, despite the unprecedented efforts put forth by their opponents. Here, as elsewhere, nothing is to be apprehended except from fraud. Notwithstanding the extraordinary course pursued by some of the courts, the Americans have a clear majority of at least fifteen hundred votes on a strictly legal count. And, as we believe that none but legal ballots will be received by the Commissioners of election, we feel confident of a magnificent triumph.

But, let no exertion be relaxed—no vigilance untried—no effort unmade. On the contrary, let us redouble our exertions, and by a mighty, concerted, honest and patriotic endeavor, bear down all opposition, both foreign and domestic.

ALL SAINTS' DAY.—Those of our readers who are citizens, will not need to be reminded of the fact that the present day is one among the many set aside for particular regard and observance by the Roman Catholic religion. It is known as "All Saints' Day," and is celebrated by a decoration of the graves and tombs of those "who have gone before" to the better land. There is something touching in this annual renewal of the sad memories enshrined in days past, and we should not be displeased to see its observance spread among those whose belief is not in accordance with the one which inaugurated and has preserved so simple but yet so beautiful a custom.

Strangers and visitors will be rewarded for spending a few hours to-day among the receptacles for all the living and seeing the different manners in which an affection, surviving death, makes itself manifest.

INDUSTRIOUS.—VERY!—We were informed, last evening, that the Judge of the First District Court, on adjournment yesterday, ordered his Sheriff to adjourn Court to this morning—All Saints' Day. We understand no Court was ever before held in Louisiana on All Saints' Day. This is a remarkable procedure. Wonder how many "better citizens" will be ground through! The exigency must be pressing to require such an unparalleled dispensation of judicial industry!

Our thanks are due to the "Washington Rifle Guards" for invitations to their Grand Military Ball, this evening, at the Armory Hall, Camp street.

THE MANUFACTURE OF VOTERS.

The manufacture of American citizens out of the rawest stock of foreign material can be understood in rooms of our District Courts—the First, Fourth and Third—with understanding, instead of diminished celerity. In fact, we have been told that regular business is given the go by to in order that the largest possible number of voters may be manufactured *prior to the arrival of election day!*

Here all comments are unnecessary. The simple statement of the case is its own strongest comment.

We also learn that persons have been naturalized within the last week who have been voting *for years!* This is strange, but it is no less true than strange—thus developing another of the beauties of our astonishingly beautiful and exquisitely lovely system of naturalization. Whether there is any remedy in law for such outrages upon the elective franchise, we are, just now, unable to say, and would suggest to the Democratic Central Committee that they submit the matter to their Attorneys, and obtain ten or fifteen columns of opinions, full of quotations from all authorities except those bearing directly upon and governing the subject. Then the entire question would be settled to the satisfaction of every fool in the corporation. Certainly there must be some authority in Europe, Asia, Africa or the Cannibal Islands, to justify such exercise of the prerogative of suffrage. And if every thing else fails, a reference to the sublime pandects of the Emperor of the Fegee Islands might answer all useful purposes. At all events, the last opinion of the aforesaid Attorneys could not be weaker (or viewed) than the first, no matter what the authority upon which it was predicated.

Looking at matters in the most serious light in which they can be viewed, the conduct of the Courts referred to becomes more and more incomprehensible. For our part we frankly confess the governing motive is beyond our ken. Judges are not alone vested with power. A very large margin of *discretion* is left them. They may, or they may not, do many things, just as their judgments may dictate. Besides, they should always set a good example, and not exercise arbitrary authority. Particularly is this the case when there is no *necessity* for the exercise of authority, and when its unnecessary exercise may, and very likely will, lead to results which will shock the moral sense of the whole community. To use the mildest phrase at our command, we cannot but consider the naturalizations now taking place daily, as an unnecessary, unwise, and unjustifiable exercise of a doubtful power.

The gravest doubts are entertained by thousands of the best citizens of this city whether any of the District Courts have the legal right to naturalize at all during vacation. For our part, we do not believe them that they have, having read carefully the law creating them and defining their jurisdiction and powers. But whatever doubts may exist as to the jurisdiction of five of the Courts, none exists in regard to the First, which manufactures more so-called citizens than all the other Courts put together. The First District Court *has not the power*, AND NEVER HAS HAD THE POWER, TO NATURALIZE ALIENS. The law creating it confines it expressly "to the trial of *criminal cases*." Consequently all naturalizations granted by that Court are illegal—null and void—the certificates worth no more than waste paper—and it is the sworn and solemn duty of every Commissioner to examine into the matter and reject the ballots of all persons claiming to vote under such authorization. As well might the sworn administrator of an estate be called upon to receive a counterfeit bank note in payment of a debt due that estate, as a sworn Commissioner of election be called on to receive the vote of an individual upon naturalization papers he knows to be illegal and void!

The circumstances of the case being these, we look upon the action of the courts as in a high degree reprehensible. Instead of quieting, they are exciting. Instead of soothing, they are aggravating. Instead of pouring water upon the fire, they are emptying whole hogsheads of oil upon it. They know that there is a deep excitement prevailing throughout the city. They know that there is a moral earthquake brooding beneath our feet, which may break forth, and unquestionably will, if frauds are attempted, and yet they go on in the pursuit of the very course calculated to induce the very outbreak which all good men and true Americans dread, and which, when once commenced, no human eye can foresee the consequences.

If difficulties at the polls do arise, more blame will attach to certain Judges than to anybody and everybody else.

DECIDEDLY INTERESTING.

Capt. M. M. Decker, the worthy and efficient Deputy Harbor-Master of the Second District, was notified a few days since, by the Harbor-Master of that District, that his services would not be required after the expiration of the present month. Was any charge brought against his capability? No! Anything against his honesty or industry? No—no! Anything against his acceptability to merchants and masters of vessels? No—a thousands times, no! All shipping merchants, and all masters of vessels—without exception, we believe—consider him the most capable and faithful harbor officer on the levee, and are exceedingly displeased at his summary dismissal.

Why, then, was an old sailor—a skilful and trustworthy officer, an irreproachable citizen—a man, not overburdened with the world's goods, removed from a position the emoluments of which barely sufficed for the support of his family, and an Irishman put in his place?

Why? There is significance in that word! *Why?* There is that in the word which should make every American's heart swell with indignation, inspire his mind, and nerve his arm! WHY? Because he was suspected of belonging to an organization which proclaims the doctrine universally preached and practiced the world over—which has been preached and practiced by all nations, peoples and principalities, up to the furthest period of recorded time—which is holy, just, upright and natural in itself—*that the sons of the soil*, no matter of what country under the canopy of heaven, *have the exclusive right to govern their soil*—THAT AMERICANS SHOULD RULE AMERICA.

This was the *offence* of Capt. Decker. He attended strictly to his duties; he was ever at his post; he thrust his opinions upon no man; he interfered not in politics; he was modest, quiet and retiring—sought to shun, instead of attracting observation—and yet he was removed from office because he preferred his own native country-men for law-makers to the natives of strange lands!

If he had not entertained this preference, he would have been a stranger to every high and holy emotion of the human heart—to every memory of childhood—to every recollection of home—to every instinct of honorable nature—to every feeling which animates the bosoms of high-minded foreigners—would have been utterly unworthy any trust, private or public, and would have merited the full measure of scathing denunciation hurled at the heads of native ingrates by the great Scottish poet in the subjoined lines:

> *"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,*
> *Who never to himself hath said,*
> *This is my own, my native land!*
> Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned
> When home his footsteps he hath turned,
> From wandering on a foreign strand!
> If such there breathe, go, mark him well;
> For him no minstrel raptures swell;
> High though his titles—proud his name,
> Boundless his wealth, as wish can claim,
> Despite those titles, power and pelf,
> The wretch, concentered all in self,
> Living, shall forfeit fair renown
> And, doubly dying, shall go down
> To the vile dust, from whence he sprung,
> Unwept, unhonored and unsung."

Such are the sentiments that should animate the bosom of every human being; and, for the entertainment of which, we notice daily that Americans are proscribed, and turned out of office.

Well, we shall know, ere long, whether the fact of one's being born upon the soil is a badge of dishonor or not. If the Antics succeed, the very name of American will become a synonym of disgrace and reproach—to be avoided instead of sought. The poor natives will all be political lepers!

PROCLAMATIONS.

As Mayor Lewis seems to think that proclamations will preserve the peace of the city next Monday—close coffee-houses, render harmless bowie-knives, and divest revolvers of their destructive powers—we would suggest that he issue just one more proclamation. The closing of the coffee-houses was an excellent recommendation, and right glad are we that many of the proprietors of the respectable establishments have adopted it. But there are other establishments in the city, the closing of which, until after the election, would prove far more beneficial than the closing of the coffee-houses. We allude to several of the District Courts, and recommend the Mayor to issue a proclamation, forthwith, recommending these courts to cease operations for the time being. If they would close, a most happy influence would be exerted, which would do more to tranquilize the public mind, and insure quiet, peace, and the preservation of law and order on the day of election, than anything else possibly could.

THE CORN 'CHANGE.—It will be seen by reference to the advertisement, in another column, that the subscribers to the Corn 'Change are requested to meet on Monday morning next, at 10 o'clock, at the 'Change Room, on the corner of Poydras and Fulton streets, for purposes of organization.

We understand that this scheme, gotten up by western produce dealers, has met with an unexpected degree of success, and that there is now a certainty of its becoming all that its projectors looked forward to. We hope that such may be the case, as no city more needs a 'Change than our own, or is better able to support one. See the card.

NEW ORLEANS STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE.—J. B. Steel, No. 60 Camp street, has received a fresh invoice of fine and fancy stationery, comprising every article needful for counting-room or other purposes—pens, inks, paper-weights, seales, and so forth—for a fitting invoice of which see the advertisement in another column.

A great variety of other articles, less necessary but useful and in constant demand, will be found catalogued in his advertisement and for sale at his store.

Recent Publications.

OUR FOLKS AT HOME AND SEQUEL TO OUR FOLKS AT HOME; or Life at the Old Manor House. By Edward Vollver. Illustrated by engravings from original designs. Philadelphia: Charles G. Henderson & Co. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Although the above-named two volumes belong to the class of books designed more particularly for the use of young persons, yet they may be read with profit by the larger portion of grown up persons. The design of the author has been to impress upon the minds of the young the importance of having an object in life—a beacon star to which all their labors, aspirations and hopes shall tend—that no person, whatever his or her position in life, has a right to live a life of aimless indolence. In this age there is work for all. Through the medium of what purports to be a family history, the author ably and happily elucidates his subject.

We commend the works heartily and cordially to all—old and young. We are indebted to E. H. Norman, No. 14 Camp street, for copies.

GATHERER; the Courtier. By Sir E. L. Bulwer. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson.

The above is a republication of one of Bulwer's earliest works, and like all of his writings, has a large number of admirers. In our opinion his reputation was not materially increased by the production of Calderon. E. N. Norman, No. 14 Camp street, has the book for sale.

CHANDLER'S PLEAS OF SEBASTOPOL. From Public Documents: Ticknor & Co., Boston.

We are under obligations to Mr. E. N. Norman, No. 14 Camp street, for a copy of the above very interesting and useful publication, conveying a great amount of detailed information not to be found in any previous work. It is well engraved, and afforded at so low a price as to put it within the reach of every one.

MISSIONARY, A LOVETALE. By Mrs. Grey. New York: Garrett & Co.

A novel under the above title has been laid on our table by Mr. J. C. Morgan—highly recommended by many journals of rank and reputation. Not having as yet read it, we are only able to say, from our own knowledge, that it is well printed and of a very agreeable appearance.

POLITICAL DEMONSTRATIONS.

The political fever was at a white heat last evening, and Camp street seemed to be the center of attraction. Drums and sundry processions passed by our office with music, torches, etc. The first, early in the evening, was a Democratic procession of men and boys, sixty-one all told. They gave the Delta a rousing cheer. We were particularly struck by the appearance of this procession, for surely it always attractive. No piney woods boys ever carried torches the way they did, of which the cart full of pine knots attached to a mule, or the mule attached to the cart full of pine knots—it makes no difference, as cart and mule were both on hand—seemed well aware!

Shortly after a crowd of "Young America," full of enthusiasm, patriotism and jubilation, came along and cheered the Crescent.

About an hour afterwards a procession of about four hundred Antics marched down the street, preceded by a splendid band of music. They cheered our neighbors, and then one or two amiable individuals proposed to give us the benefit of divers groans. But the proposition didn't take well. Only two or three responded, when the whole crowd commenced crowing in a manner that would have forced any Shanghai rooster to instant suicide! Then they proceeded down street, yelling as though each man and boy had a steam engine apparatus attached to his lungs. They will not be so vociferous this time next week.

About ten or half-past ten o'clock, a stalwart band of noble Americans came down street, and saluted the Crescent with four times three stentorian cheers.

So we are ahead on the evening, at all events, and don't consider our less popular neighbors anywhere in particular just about now—12 o'clock at night—when men feel to fresh and vigorous after fifteen hours of exhausting labor.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Louisiana Staats Zeitung vs. Truth.

The Journal of the above title, printed in this city, in the German language, and circulating exclusively among the German population of this city, in an ostensible communication signed "Lur," after commenting upon the recipes which should distinguish those who may fill the high and important position of Justice of the Peace—a position which all will admit should be possessed by those who may be called on to render justice between man and man—goes on and makes use of the following language against the candidate of the American party for that office:

"What will be the consequences if you (adopted citizens) should, either by voting for the candidates of the Know-Nothing party, or by staying away from the polls, instead of voting for them, (aid in their election.)

"EACH KNOW-NOTHING MUST TAKE A SOLEMN OATH IN HIS LODGE, OR WIGWAM, THAT HE, EVEN AS A JUDGE, NOTWITHSTANDING HIS OFFICIAL OATH, WILL, IN ALL CASES, TAKE THE PART OF A KNOW-NOTHING, ALTHOUGH THE LATTER BE IN THE WRONG."

"And in case of their success, you, adopted citizens, would have a most glorious bloodsucker at your jugulars. Should you be involved in a dispute with a Know-Nothing, your cause, whether right or wrong, without mercy or favor, is already prejudged."

The article is much more lengthy than what appears from these extracts, which we have translated for the purpose of letting our readers become aware of the kind of stuff circulated among a certain portion of our citizens, in, to a certain extent, an unknown tongue.

A grosser and more deliberate falsehood than the sentences in capitals, cannot be printed by type; and the author of it is either an egregious fool or an arch knave—we rather think the latter. Were he, as he must be, ignorant of the obligations taken by the so-called Know-Nothings, he would say nothing on the subject, unless he were knave enough to attempt to impose on his ignorant countrymen an arrant falsehood as the truth. And we warn "Lur" and his countrymen, that if any collision takes place, between the native American and adopted citizens, that it will be the consequence of the falsehood, perpetrated by shallow-pated liars and fools like himself.

GERMAN KNOW-NOTHING.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Eds. Crescent—Permit me through the medium of your press to give vent to the feelings of the young *American* people of New Orleans. Through you we call upon our *sisters* to guard sacredly our birthright.

In regard to the political position of America, I would say that unless the *purity* of the ballot-box is *preserved*, our country will cease to be the great and glorious land of the free.

In the present state of public affairs, for the preservation of the Union and the good of our institutions, we must have an immediate repeal of our naturalization laws. *Foreigners* may call us *unconstitutional* in so doing, but when the economy of those laws are only used as a convenience, and our privileges extended to them are seized upon and used as *rights*, we may well think of remedying the evil.

Our country's liberties were won by the heart's blood of our patriotic sires, and shall we, their children, allow it to be governed through the ballot-box by the serfs of foreign lands? Never!

YOUNG AMERICA.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.—Our readers will bear in mind that the extensive stock of B. Brower & Co. is being rapidly closed by L. A. Levy, Jr., auctioneer. The third day's sale will commence at 10 o'clock this morning, and embraces many beautiful and desirable goods for house-keepers. See advertisement.

METAIRIE RACES.—There will be a very interesting race over the Metairie Course this evening, for a silver goblet. There are four entries for the occasion—some of which are of well-known mark. Those who have a fancy for the amusements of the turf should endeavor to be present. The particulars will be found in the advertisement.

STEAMER BURNED.—The steamer Frank Lyon arrived this morning, having on board the officers, crew and passengers of the steamer Exchange, which boat, together with her cargo, consisting of near 300 bales cotton, took fire on Sunday evening last, two miles above Gorton's Landing, on Red river, and were totally destroyed. The fire spread so rapidly that no one saved anything but their lives. The books and papers were all lost. The boat, after burning to the water's edge, sunk in twenty feet water. The boat and cargo we understand were insured.

The Attorney General has decided that it is no departure from the neutrality laws for citizens of the United States to sell gunpowder, arms, or other articles that are contraband of war, nor for the merchant ships of any State to transport troops or military munitions for either belligerent. Such commerce, he decides, is perfectly lawful, subject only to the chances of capture by the vessels of the opposite party.

On Sunday morning, the 28th of October, the steamer Exchange took fire two miles above Gorton Landing, on Red River, and so rapid was the flames that some of the passengers had not time to save their baggage. No lives lost. Boat and cargo total loss.

Telegraphed to the Daily Crescent.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

BY THE SOUTHERN LINE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31, 10 P. M.—The Sandy Hook Telegraph reports no signs of the steamship Baltic, now fully due at this port with one week's later European intelligence. She will probably be in to-morrow morning.

New York Market.

Our Cotton Market was unchanged to-day. Flour was drooping, with sales of State at $9 per bbl; Western Mixed Corn sold at 95½ cts. per bushel.

EMPIRE PARISH CORRESPONDENCE.

PARISH OF PLAQUEMINES, Oct. 31, 1855.

The grand Democratic barbecue, about which so much had been said, did not come off yesterday at Pointe-a-la-Hache, as it had been announced long ago all over the parish. After all, the Antics were right in abandoning the idea of calling a meeting of their political brethren in this parish, for had it taken place, their orators would have, by their vulgar abuses, united their few remaining partisans to join the American party.

In some quarters in the Empire Parish frauds will be, it is said, committed by our opponents. If they have recourse to dishonest means to ensure the election of their candidates it can be only attempted in the upper part of this parish, where the Know-Nothings are in a fearful minority. But I think the Antics will not dare renew here the shameful scenes of 1844. I may be mistaken in my opinion. *Nous verrons.*

A shoe-maker living at the Balize, fell into the bayou last week and got drowned.

A FACT FOR AMERICAN MECHANICS.—The Philadelphia Sun says: "In the year 1854, alone, more than sixty thousand mechanics, from the cheap labor governments of Europe, arrived on our shores. They are now found with the numerous recruits who have since arrived, filling our iron founderies, our work shops, our shoemaker and tailor shops, and indeed every department of mechanical business, where American mechanics, with families to support and educate, are to be elbowed out, because the intruders will work for less pay. Who has not seen and felt the effect of this sort of immigration upon the American mechanic and laborer? Are we to be told that we have no right to protect ourselves against such competition as this—a competition so destructive to our dearest interests as natives of the soil? We need refer to but a single instance in this city, where foreign mechanics are preferred rather than those of our own blood. Let our hard-fisted working men pay a visit to our Navy Yard, and prepare themselves for the coming election, by witnessing the relative estimate placed upon them and these interlopers by the General Government itself."

Mr. James Webster was shot and killed by Mr. John Richardson, near Pine Bluff, Ark., on the 18th. A dispute occurred about a crop of corn the parties had made together, and when Webster attempted to take some of it away, Richardson deliberately shot him. The murderer made his escape.

FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29th, 1855.

To the Editors of the Crescent:

Gentlemen—As an act of charity to the poor orphan, I call on you to see if you will be kind enough to inform the good and generous people of this great city, through your most valuable paper, that the Portuguese Benevolent Association intend, as usual, to make a collection for the benefit of the New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum in Camp street, as their tomb and doors of the old Catholic Cemetery No. 1, Bienville street, on All Saints' Day (Thursday) 1st November next.

On this occasion the said tomb will be handsomely ornamented in deep mourning in remembrance of the deceased brothers, and at 4 o'clock P. M., a religious ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Father Moriset (Chaplain of the Association) and his Clergy, at which the public are respectfully invited to be present.

By giving this, gentlemen, a place in your columns, you will be doing a good service to the poor Orphan, and will also oblige the members of the Association, on whose behalf

I am, your most obedient servant.

ANTONIO VIEIRA, President.

American Ticket.

PARISH OF JEFFERSON.

FOR SENATOR,
FERGUS GARDERE,

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
JAMES H. MEHAFFEY,
GEORGE U. 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.

AMERICAN MEETINGS.

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

PUBLIC MASS MEETINGS.

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. Drew, Col. Dick Stewart, J. J. Michel, M. A. Foute Hon. Theodore G. Hunt, George D. N. Wales, and other distinguished American orators will address the respective meetings. oct 31 2tpM

☞ The Circulation of the Blood is justly esteemed the greatest criterion of Divine Providence; for that wonderful engine, the heart, it is indirectly to all parts of the system, giving vigor as fatigue to the complicated machinery of man. This living flood, whether we sleep or wake, salliés briskly through the arteries, and returns softly through the veins. How necessary that it should be kept free from all impurity, and yet how regardless many are respecting this great essential to the enjoyment of perfect health! Derangement in the Liver and Nerves is generally the primary cause of Jaundice, Indigestion, and all the harassing feelings attending Dyspepsia, which makes life a burden, result from it. Should you need a rapidly-follow antidote, if there was no cure. No one would suffer long, if he knew a bottle of Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia; they rarely fail in effecting a permanent cure. See advertisement. oct 6th Wlm

☞ To DRUGGISTS.—For sale, the Stock, Store, Fixtures, and good will of a WHOLESALE DRUG STORE, situated in the most flourishing commercial town in Western Texas, and doing a amount of from thirty to fifty thousand dollars a year. Sold on account of the party residing in future from business. For terms, apply to
A. T. BENNETT & CO., 3 Bank Place.
oct 17 2tp

Resumption.

The undersigned give notice that they have resumed payment in full. S. O. NELSON & CO.
New Orleans, November 1, 1855. nov 1 2tpM

The Corn 'Change.

The subscribers to the subscribing, and, generally, to the who are favorable to it, are requested to meet at the 'Change Room, over Messrs. Gordon & Fenner's, corner of Poydras and Fulton streets, on MONDAY, 5th November, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing the 'Change, and selecting the daily hour of meeting.

☞ The Rooms of the Corn 'Change Subscription Rate are requested to meet at the Reading Rooms, corner of Common and St. Charles streets, on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, at 7 o'clock.

☞ Punctual and general attendance in both cases is respectfully requested.
oct 31 2t SHERMAN, WHARTON & CO.

NEW ORLEANS
Stationers' Warehouse.
No. 60 Camp Street.
FANCY STATIONERY.

Now opening a well selected and large assortment of FANCY STATIONERY, consisting in part of Pearl Tablets, Ivory and Pearl Folders and Book Marks, Pearl and Plain Pen Wipers, Letter Clips, Paper Clips, Ink Stands, of every pattern ever imported.

Bronze and Glass Paper Weights, Wax Materials.

Ladies' Fan Holders, Percussion, and a great variety of style of Fan Holders, Wooden, Tin and Glass Sand Boxes, and every paraphernalia of the COUNTING HOUSE. For sale by
J. B. STEEL,
Law Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer,
oct 29th 60 CAMP STREET.

NEW ORLEANS
Stationers' Warehouse,
60 CAMP STREET. 60
BACKGAMMON BOXES, CHESSMEN & DRAFTSMEN.

Now opening a beautiful assortment of these articles, comprising IVORY AND BONE CHESSMEN, CHINESE WORK.

....Also....

WOODEN CHESSMEN, large size, for Glass, with boards to match.
PAPIER MACHE, BACKGAMMON BOXES, beautifully inlaid.

....Also....

Beautifully INLAID DOMINOES. For sale by
J. B. STEEL,
Law Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer,
oct 29th No. 60 Camp street.

More Fresh Goods.

PER STEAMSHIP GRENADA!

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
34 *MAGAZINE STREET,* 34
CORNER GRAVIER,

Now present the most elegant and unlimited assortment of Full and Winter Clothing, and Furnishing Goods, ever offered in New Orleans.

The ONE PRICE system governs the House now, as it has for a long number of years.

Polite, Gentlemanly Clerks, who speak the French and Spanish languages, will always be in attendance, and they wish it understood that they CONSIDER IT NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

All Goods sold by them are made expressly for our New Orleans trade, and every article fully guaranteed. Among the present stock are—

Black and Colored Cloth Dress and Frock COATS.
BUSINESS COATS, sets to match, large variety of colors.
ST. NICHOLAS OTTER SKIN OVER SAC, reputing.
THE SEBASTOPOL OVERCOAT—The Coat of the season.
PILOT CLOTH COATS, of every style and quality.
Extra Long Pilot Cloth OVERCOATS, for Steamboat Men.
TALMAS, MONTGOMERIES and CLOAKS, Black and Blue, all qualities.
Blue Pilot BOULEVARDS and SHORT SACS.
PANTALOONS, of every description.
VESTS, Black and Colored, of the following Goods—Satin, Silk, Cashmere, Marseilles, Hamper and Ball VESTS.

FURNISHING GOODS—SPLENDID ASSORTMENT.

And we would ask particular attention to our stock of SHIRTS, keeping always a large assortment on hand. We are confident to fit all sizes of neck and length of sleeve.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

In all the different variety of Goods usual above for Men, and it is a well known fact that the BOYS' CLOTHING sold stamped by us are the best to be found, in every particular, in New Orleans.

☞ A. M. & Co. are the only AGENTS in New Orleans of the UNION INDIA RUBBER COMPANY, for the sale of their Goods. Large stock always on hand. Sold