New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

JAMES O. NIXON. WILLIAM B. ADAMS.

BY NIXON & ADAMS.

OFFICE, NO. 75 CAMP STREET.

TERMS:

The Crescent will be regularly served to its subscribers in the city at one dollar per week, 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, for insertion, in all cases, $1 for every insertion; Seventy-Five Cents.

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

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

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

is published every Monday morning at $5 a year, invariably in advance. Has large 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.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1856.

☞ Both Boards of the Common Council meet this evening. It is to be hoped the members of each of the Boards will make it a point to attend. Their term is drawing to a close; and they should finish up their work as expeditiously as possible. They should give their successors the advantage of clean decks—an advantage which, by the way, they did not enjoy themselves.

☞ Mr. James Norment, as will be seen by his letter in another column, declines running for Assistant Alderman in the Eleventh Ward. Business considerations alone induced the declension. Mr. N's. letter is very patriotic, and breathes a spirit of genuine Americanism throughout.

☞ Accounts of the Liverpool Cotton market, and London Money market, will be found in the usual column this morning.

Meeting of the friends of Nicaragua.—A meeting of those friendly to the cause of Gen. Walker in his efforts to "Americanize Central America," is advertised to be held at the Arcade this evening, commencing at 7 o'clock.

Vocal and Instrumental Concert.—Sister Regis, whose favors we have often been obliged to notice, has informed us by a note from her own hand, that on Wednesday evening there will be a concert for the benefit of the Camp street Orphan Asylum, under the direction of Mr. Cusic, the organist, when Mrs. Colson, Cambier and Lager, as well as Messrs. Delagrave, Laget, Janes, Cranstoun, and the rest of the Orleans orchestra, will contribute to the evening's amusement. The concert will be given at the Odd Fellows' Hall, and we trust it may be largely attended. We acknowledge the reception of tickets of invitation.

Arrivals.—The arrivals from the West have been numerous for the past three days, not only of steamboats but of flatboats. All are well laden with the rich and varied products of the teeming West. The quantity of tobacco arriving is larger than for some time past. Of course, it is unnecessary for us to congratulate the growers on the very remunerative prices they are receiving. Cotton continues to drop in, 6100 bales having been received yesterday and the day previous. The late European intelligence, being the private correspondence of the Atlantic, had considerable influence upon the market yesterday. The facilities for shipping continue without any diminution, with large and burdensome vessels daily arriving.

We learn by the steamer C. Hays that the steamboats Victoria and Effort, one with 700 and the other with 360 bales of cotton, are sunk above the raft on Red River. The cargoes, valued at $45,000, are reported lost; not a portion will, undoubtedly, be saved in a wet condition; and often damaged cotton, like wet dry goods, sold on account of underwriters, brings higher prices, relatively, than the same article in a dry condition. The cargoes of these boats are insured in various offices; and as our local companies have not suffered any large or serious losses for months past on the river, an occasional trifling loss is of importance to remind the community of the necessity of insuring. If there were no dangers and casualties to navigation, there would be no need for insurance offices.

Gen. John A. Quitman.—This gentleman arrived in Natchez on Wednesday evening last. He was received with the roar of cannon, and a splendid collation, got up by Mr. Russell, of the Mansion House. The proudest city of the Union might have been proud of such a sumptuous collation. So says the Concordia Intelligencer, of the 16th inst.

Expensive Pets.—The present royal family of England enjoy an annual income from the public purse of Great Britain of £1,037,693. The income of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert alone, including palace building and repairing, is £977,693 per annum. Rather costly exotics these. After paying all this John Bull has to do his own government, or rather work his own "circumlocution office," and pay all the little bills thereof. Johnny is a wise gentleman who knows a dog and barks himself.

Mr. Crampton not Dismissed.—*Washington*, May 17.—The statement published by the Evening Star of this city, that our Government has suspended diplomatic relations with Mr. Crampton, the Minister from Great Britain, is not correct.

It is understood, however, that a dispatch from Lord Clarendon, in which he states that the British Government declines to recall Mr. Crampton, was received here to-day. What steps our Government will take in consequence of this, remains to be seen.

[Eve. Picayune.

Our dispatches, published yesterday morning, asserted quite positively that Mr. Crampton was to have been dismissed on Saturday last. Well, we shall see what we shall see. Telegraphic dispatches, like Doctor's *bill*, disagree.

The State of Mississippi is likely to have the names of two of her sons before the Cincinnati Convention, in connection with the Vice Presidency. Gen. Quitman has already been favorably spoken of, and we see by a dispatch from Washington that the claims of our old friend, Senator A. G. Brown, will be pressed for that position. We have no voice in the selection of a Democratic candidate, but we can't be induced to bet that Gov. Brown will not be nominated. We have been trying to beat him these twenty years, but Democracy and his own tact and talent have always borne him wherever he wished to go, and if he wants a nomination for Vice President, we incline to think he'll get it.—[Vicksburg Whig, 14th.

We are inclined to agree with the Whig. Senator Brown's luck and tact are irresistible. If he has made up his mind to be nominated to the Vice Presidency, other Democratic aspirants are in great danger. He is the shrewdest, keenest and luckiest politician in the country, and is, withal, a clever and courteous gentleman.

Revenue or Advanced Pay.—In these days of greed and haste to grow rich, when every man who serves the public is suspected of a design to rob his employer, it is most refreshing to know that we have one public officer, at least, who firmly refuses to receive any greater compensation for his services than what he stipulated for when elected to office. Mr. Flagg, the City Comptroller, has justified the opinion his friends have entertained of his integrity by sending a letter to the Common Council refusing to receive the $2,000 addition to his salary which had been voted him. Mr. Flagg's action in this instance is a rare example of consistency in a public officer.

[New York Times, 15th.

We note the above incident with pleasure. Such occurrences as a refusal of increased salary are rare in this age of intense, unadulterated patriotism. We hope Mr. Flagg's sanity may not be doubted hereafter.

Voltaire defined a physician as an unfortunate gentleman, expected every day to perform a miracle—namely, to reconcile health with intemperance.

Dry Goods Sale.—The attention of buyers is called to the extensive sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, to take place this day at 10 o'clock, A. M., at H. Peychaud & Co's auction room, No. 23 Old Levee street. Terms, liberal at sale.

☞ The popular and elegant steamer John Simonds, Capt. Church, having been unavoidably detained, will positively leave this evening at two o'clock, for Memphis, and all intermediate landings. Take notice, all going up stream.

THE MARITIME LAW.

The Peace Congress at Paris, after arranging matters and things to their liking in Europe and Asia, concluded to enter upon the domains of Father Neptune and regulate the mode and manner in which privateering and blockading should be conducted in future. We need not express our belief that they have undertaken a harder job than they anticipated.

The following is the "Declaration respecting maritime law, signed by the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey, assembled in Congress at Paris, April 16, 1856:"

[TRANSLATION.]

The plenipotentiaries who signed the Treaty of Paris, of the date of March, 1856, assembled in Conference, considering:

That abolition law in time of war has long been the subject of favorable discussion;

That the uncertainty of the law and of the duties in such a contingency, gives rise to differences of opinion between neutrals and belligerents, which may occasion serious difficulties, and even conflicts;

That it is consequently advantageous to establish an uniform doctrine on so important a point;

That the plenipotentiaries assembled in Congress at Paris cannot better respond to the intentions by which their Government are animated, than by seeking to introduce into the international relations fixed principles in this respect.

The above mentioned plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized, resolved to concert among themselves as to means of attaining this object; and, having come to an agreement, have adopted the following solemn declaration:

1. Privateering is and remains abolished.

2. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.

3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag.

4. Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective, that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coasts of the enemy.

The Government of the undersigned plenipotentiaries engage to bring the present declaration to the knowledge of the States which have not taken part in the Congress of Paris, and invite them to accede to it.

Convinced that the maxims which they now proclaim cannot but be received with gratitude by the whole world, the undersigned plenipotentiaries doubt not that the efforts of their Governments to obtain the general adoption thereof will be crowned with full success.

The present declaration is not and shall not be binding, except between those powers who have acceded or shall accede to it.

Done at Paris, the 16th of April, 1856.

(Signed)

BOUOUSCHAKESSEIN, HATZFELDT,
BURRES, ORLOFF,
WALEWSKI, BRUNNOW,
BOURQUENEY, CAVOUR,
CLARENDON, DE VILLAMARINA,
COWLEY, ALI,
MANTEUFFEL, MEHEMMED DJEMIL.

The reflection is a very comfortable one that the foregoing "declaration" "shall not be binding" except upon powers that agree and accede to it! Governments of countries not represented in the Paris Congress, are allowed a breathing spell—not expected to come into the arrangement all at once. We ought all to throw up our hats and shout with delight over the fact that four exhausted nations—the controllers of the Paris Congress—have permitted outsiders a chance for decent deliberation, without compelling them to come into their terms, *nolens volens*.

The coolness of the "Declaration" is quite refreshing. It is one of the coolest specimens of diplomatic assurance on record. The plenipotentiaries decree that "privateering is and remains abolished." The practicality of this declaration remains to be established. It is possible we may be engaged in a war with Great Britain before the lapse of many months. If such unhappily prove the case, we don't think the foregoing part of the "Declaration" would be worth the paper it is printed upon. We "guess," in less than three months after a declaration of war, there would be at least one thousand American privateers afloat in search of British merchantmen and rich prizes; and we furthermore "guess" that number would be continually augmenting until no British commercial vessel would be safe unless under cover of the guns of some British war ship. These "guesses," although Yankeesisms, are pretty well sustained by the events of the past. We can point to the history of the last war as an illustration of their probable verity in future.

All of the nations, parties to the Paris Peace Congress, would find it the hardest thing they ever undertook to "abolish" American privateering, if they should all, *en masse*, declare war against the United States. Our privateers would swarm like hornets on every ocean, and would sting to the death everywhere.

"Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective," etc., saith the renowned Congress of Paris. We shall see whether the unrepresented world will pay much attention to this delicious morsel of assumption. In the little and insignificant country known as the United States, we don't believe it will exercise the smallest influence. We shall probably insist upon being judges of the "binding" or "effective" nature of any blockade our government may proclaim, just as we shall in the matter of privateering.

The foregoing "declaration" was an artful ruse of generous old mother England to bring the moral influence of Europe to bear against us in the event of war. Knowing that our navy is comparatively weak, and her navy overwhelmingly strong, she seeks to enforce a new law of nations that would release her from the risk, and deprive us of the benefit of our privateers. She would fight us war vessel with war vessel when she knows we have not one war vessel to her five, which would give her a vast advantage at the commencement of a conflict! The attempt is a shrewd one, but the game will not win.

A Just and Exciting Tribute.

The following letter from Capt. J. L. Stith, Company F, First Rifles, Army of Nicaragua, to our esteemed fellow-citizen, Robert Kellett, Esq., will be read with a mournful satisfaction—mournful, because of the afflicting nature of the intelligence; and satisfactory, because of the gallant and chivalric manner in which a noble spirit met an adverse fate, battling gloriously in the ranks of liberty and regeneration:

Granada, April 18, 1856.

Robert Kellett, Esq., New Orleans, La.:

Dear Sir—It is my painful duty to announce to you the death of your esteemed son, who departed this life on the 11th of this month, at the battle of Rivas. He fell while nobly discharging his duty as a soldier at the head of his company, by the side of his gallant leader, Captain Linton, who also found an untimely grave. That was a day, sir, long to be remembered. Deeds of valor and acts of daring, unequalled in the annals of history, were displayed upon it on occasion; and among the gallant spirits that hovered highest was that of your noble son. Of all those that are now calmly sleeping amid the orange groves of Rivas, there none more whose death was more generally deplored than that of your son. Out, alas! how uncertain is human life. Who would have thought, but a few weeks since, that the gay and buoyant Robert would so soon be called from our midst? But the ways of an all-wise Providence are mysterious, indeed; and we must bow with humble submission to the will of the Great Disposer of human affairs. The stricken hearts of bereaved parents may be longed up by the proud consolation of knowing that their son fell battling in a noble cause—the rights of man; to be spread, it is hoped, throughout the world—the grand and noble principles for which our fathers fought and died.

Any information you may wish in regard to the effects of your son, will be given by me with pleasure, on the receipt of a letter from you. I am, respectfully, yours,

J. L. STITH,
Capt. Co. F, First Rifles.

Splendid, Elegant and Cheap Goods.—We take pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. M. Burkes & Co., corner of St. Ann and Burgundy streets, which may be found in another column. Their stock is immense, and comprises every variety of goods received from the North and from Europe, all of which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. We do not know where the ladies can meet with such inducements as are offered by Messrs. M. & Co. The best thing they can do, is to peruse the advertisement carefully and make a call at once.

Steamboat Departures This Day.

MOBILE.

Cuba, Heirn, master, on the arrival of the 4 o'clock P. M. Pontchartrain cars. R. Geddes, 10 Bank Place, agent.

PASCAGOULA.

California, Nelson, master, on the arrival at the Lake of the 9 o'clock A. M. Pontchartrain cars. R. Geddes, 10 Bank Place, agent.

TCHEFUNCTA RIVER.

Virginia Pearl, Hoffman, on the arrival of the 12 o'clock M. Pontchartrain cars. B. C. Lowber, No. 98 Magazine street, agent.

ARKANSAS RIVER.

Lucy Robinson, Malborn, master, at 5 o'clock. Lewis Snapp & Co., 57 Front street, agents.

RED RIVER.

Planter, Atkinson, master, at 5 o'clock. P. H. Brinton & Co., 4 Lafayette street, agents.

Compromise, Kay, master, at 5 o'clock. T. B. Smith, 12 New Levee, and Lewis Snapp & Co., 57 Front streets, agents.

TENNESSEE RIVER.

Eastport, Harrison, master, at 5 o'clock. Lewis Snapp & Co., 57 Front street, agents.

The Great Russian Remedy—*Pro Bono Publico*—Robert Kellett, Esq., New Orleans, La.:

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WM. H. YOUNG.

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Local Intelligence.

Mortuary.—The interments last week, in so many of the city cemeteries as sent in the reports, yesterday, numbered 67. Those not heard from were the St. Patricks and the St. Vincents de Paul's.

Custom-House, Artesian Well, and Steam Engine.—Having recently been asked by several persons how the above renowned institutions are getting on, we yesterday took the trouble to look after them.

The Custom-House stands in the same old spot, and is pretty much in the condition of the house that the "Arkansaw Traveler" wanted to stop at—not roofed over because it didn't need it in dry weather, and because it would be an ugly job to roof it in wet weather. Externally, it has made no progress for six or eight months past; but the high-falutin railway is as staunch as ever. Internally, everything is shrouded in mystery. The great dersick changes about with the weather occasionally, and hardly visible shadowy shapes skulk to and fro silently beneath the "Ne Ultra" signs. We have heard it intimated, that the present pause in operations there is owing to indecision at Washington as to whether the building shall be completed as a Custom-House, or converted into a Mahomet's to keep the Costa Ricans at bay, in the event of their wiping out Walker and his band, and coming up here after our "booty and beauty."

At the Artesian Well operations have been going on as briskly as ever, though the well is no deeper now than it was last fall. The two buck niggers are as silent, and the little mule as tolerably as ever, all being in good health. The losing of a bucket, and the shattering of portions of tubing at the bottom, have been the great causes of delay. Mr. McLaughlin, who superintends the work, does about as well, we believe, as any one else could do in the absence of a professional borer. The work, as is generally known, is under executive management of a committee of the Board of Aldermen. The well yields clear water slowly—say about a bucket full a minute. Altogether, the well is not so well as it promised to be some time ago.

As to the Steam Squirt, we were credibly informed that the reason of her recent seclusion, is her contempt for frame-houses, and unpaved streets, and the suburban districts generally. She did put her head out of her crib, a few weeks ago, when there was a fire across the river, but soon drew it back in. The reason for not coming all the way out, and squirting on that occasion, she assures us, was owing to her drivers being off on a spree, and to her horses refusing to be driven by anybody else. She asserts, however, that she is all right now, and only waiting for a big fire in some eligible locality.

Flies.—These inoffensive insects at present amount to a plague in some parts of the city. A first-rate way to rid them off is to dissolve cobalt in whisky, and put it about in the spots where they most congregate. They are very fond of it, and live about a minute after indulging. Care must first be taken to cover all edibles and drinkable articles. We have seen them slide and swept up quarts, by the above means.

Accident to the Ex Chief of Police.—Capt. Alexander F. Mayson, late Chief of Police, met with, we regret to hear, a serious accident yesterday afternoon. He was riding in a carriage, when the king-bolt became unfastened, or gave way. Of course a separation of the fore and hind wheels followed, and Mr. M. was violently precipitated forward. He was severely bruised about the head and face, but, we trust he will not be confined to his house, notwithstanding he will bear the marks of disfigurement several days.

Shooting Affray.—A man named George Brown, is lying at the Hospital dangerously wounded, having been shot on Sunday by another man named Wm. Burke, on board the steamer Princess, while coming down the river, a little way this side of Baton Rouge. The parties are acquaintances, we learn. Some years ago, Brown and Burke were sporting confederates and warm friends. Brown finally got wealthy and settled down in St. Louis. In that city, some time ago, Burke got into arrears, and being bailed out by Brown, made his escape to this city.—After that, Brown came to this city also, and as he says, was robbed by Burke at the race track of $3,200; after which Burke left for Vicksburg. Brown then went to the Chief of Police, and got him to send his special officers Dennis and Kearney to Vicksburg with a requisition after Burke, he going along to aid them. At Vicksburg the arrest was duly made, and Burke placed on board the Princess, his wife voluntarily accompanying him. The officers saw proper to give him his liberty on board the boat, and he took advantage of it, when below Baton Rouge, by following Brown up to the foremost deck and shooting him. It is said his wife was seen to hand him the pistol but a few moments previously. Brown's wound is in the upper part of the left breast, and last evening it was considered doubtful whether he would recover. Burke was, of course, immediately secured after shooting Brown, and is now in the Parish prison awaiting his examination.

Shop Store Robbed.—The shoe store of Mr. Francois Remoe, at the corner of Esplanade and Victory streets, was entered by means of false keys on Sunday night, and robbed of boots and shoes to the amount of $400 or $500. Mr. Remoe has no clue, whatever, to the robbers.

Found Drowned.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of an unknown white man, aged about 40 years, found in the river opposite the Lafayette, near the Cut-off road, Algiers. Verdict—Found drowned.

A Watchman Brass-Knuckled.—Policeman Mallery is reported as having had his jaw fractured on Sunday night, on Tchoupitoulas street, by a man whom he attempted to arrest, but did not succeed in arresting.

Connubial.—James Higginson is at the hospital, with an awfully cut up face. His wife did it on Sunday with a tomahawk, because he was drunk, and commenced quarreling with her. Don't pity him much.

United States Circuit Court.—Five or six more witnesses were examined for the prosecution in the Kendall case yesterday. Their testimony disclosed nothing new; hence, there is no necessity of republishing it.

First District Court.—There was nothing done in the Auldand Walton case yesterday, owing to the indisposition of Mr. Hunt. It will be resumed, and there is every probability that it will be concluded, to-day.

Sixth District Court.—The damage suit of Mrs. Louisiana Jones vs. Chas. Prentice and others, occupied the court yesterday, and will occupy it again to-day.

Recorder Bright's Court.—John Tucker was yesterday sent before the First District Court for an assault and battery upon Freeman Bicker, first officer of the bark Uncle Sam. In default of bail, he was sent to prison.

Samuel McKinney, f. m. c., was arraigned on a charge of assaulting Thomas Flynn and cutting him badly in the right arm with a knife on Julia street, between Magazine and Tchoupitoulas, on Sunday night. He was sent to prison to be examined on the 24th inst.

Mary Doyle was arraigned on a charge of abusiveness and a quarter from the pocket of Nicholas Amedon's wife a dress and half a dollar from a clothes-basket jointly owned by Nicholas and his said wife—all in a house on Rampart street, between Perdido and Gravier. Sent to prison, to be examined on the 24th.

John Kelly, barkeeper in a coffee-house at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Poydras streets, was arraigned on a charge of shooting James Fanning and wounding him badly, on Thursday morning last. He gave bail to be sent to the court of 24th.

Julia Arbuckle, f. w. c., (or claiming to be free,) was arraigned on a charge of throwing Mrs. Elizabeth A. Hays violently against the wall of her own room, on Erato street, between Camp and Prytania, on the 13th inst.; besides being in the habit of threatening her with violence, and finally charging her to the public streets. She was sent to prison, to prove her freedom.

Henry Keenan, a deserter from Company F, First Artillery, U. S. A., arrested by Sergeant McFarland, was handed over to Lieut. Wm. E. Jones, Lieutenant in the First Regiment of Mounted Rifles. This was Keenan's second desertion.

Quite a number of negroes were sent to prison—three charged with buying pistols or no passes, no other darkeys claiming to be free.

Recorder Ramos' Court.—Jacinto Ferrer was yesterday sent before the First District Court for carrying a loaded pistol. Not being able to give bail, he was sent to prison.

Two men named Rollis and Wagner were arraigned on a charge of having committed wilful and corrupt perjury, in swearing before Justice Colongne that Frank Barclay was about to leave the State. They gave bail to appear.

Mr. Jacinto's slave man Gabriel was arraigned upon a charge of cabbaging cabbages from a stand in the Vegetable Market. He gave bail to appear and answer.

Two boys named Thomas Conner and Wm. Hillman were arraigned on a charge of stealing a bundle of pocket-knives, worth $12, from Victor David's hardware store at No. 5 Old Levee street. Thomas gave bail and William was sent to prison.

The following arrangements show that the pugnacious season is at hand, and that the dog-star begins to make itself felt: Caroline Ramon, charged with waylaying and beating Catherine Sheridan, Burgundy street, on Sunday night; Eliza Wilson and Mary Ann Dublin being sisters and abettors of the deed—bail given. Theresa Walder, charged with pummeling Elizabeth Kiesling at the corner of Royal and Esplanade streets—bail given. A. Talcott, charged with forcibly entering Armand Dubois' house, on Claiborne street, finally abusing him, and attempting to beat him—bail given. Pat Washington, a slave, charged with stealing a pair of shoes from Felix Bouge, at the corner of Bourbon and Customhouse streets, and throwing Mr. B. down and beating him when he attempted him for the theft—bail given. Captain Carey, charged with beating Thomas Markey, a cab driver, for having the audacity to remind him that the time for which he had been hired was expired, on Sunday night—he being in a house on Prytania street carousing with some friends, and the cabman waiting outside—bail given. Eliza Reese, Josephine ——, and Joe Wilson, charged with beating Mrs. Andrews, in her house, No. 268 Conti street—bail given. Numerous parties, accused of breaches of the peace, were held to bail for their good behavior.

Lieut. Renner made affidavit of his belief that Capt. Thomas, of the schooner Fawn, had concealed on board the said schooner some fifteen or sixteen sacks of stolen coffee, put up in rice tierces and a barrel. A warrant was issued.

Recorder Seltzeneau's Court.—Mina Allers, the servant-woman who was examined on Saturday on a charge of infanticide, was yesterday sent before the First District Court by the Recorder. There was no other doings yesterday worth mention.

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American Ticket.

MAYOR:
CHARLES M. WATERMAN.

COMPTROLLER:
THOMAS THEARD.

STREET COMMISSIONER:
P. AMEDEE GUYOL.

RECORDERS.

FIRST DISTRICT.....Gerard Stith.
SECOND DISTRICT.....J. L. Fabre.
THIRD DISTRICT.....Joseph Solomon.
FOURTH DISTRICT.....Francois Bonligny.

ALDERMEN.

FIRST DISTRICT { L. H. Place, H. M. Summers, A. Landry.
SECOND DIST... { Augustus Montgomery, Adolphe Dupre.
THIRD DIST.... { P. S. Wiltz, J. V. Gourdain.
FOURTH DIST... { Benj. S. Harrison.

ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

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8TH WARD—
9TH WARD—W. C. Raymond.
FOURTH DISTRICT—10th WARD—J. B. Oliver.
11th WARD—
my15 1c

A Card.

New Orleans, May 19, 1856.

Left Crescent: Gentlemen—Having been placed on the American Ticket as a candidate for Assistant Alderman, without being previously consulted, I embrace the earliest opportunity of notifying you that I cannot accept the nomination.

I must acknowledge the honor which I feel, however, in being thus flattringly noticed by my friends; and I assure them that I would serve them did my private affairs allow it.

The duties of an Assistant Alderman are onerous; and I am sure I should be obliged to neglect either the business of the public or my own were I elected. For this reason, and another, I respectfully decline becoming a candidate.

Allow me to assure you, Gentlemen, that I am a member an American, and an advocate of the one doctrine of the American party. My father and grandfather set me the good example, and I am endeavoring to raise up successors to perpetuate the principle.

I remain yours truly and in common cause,

J. NORMENT.

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D. M. PORTER, M. D."

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A Card.

New Orleans, May 8th, 1856.

Be it known to all whom it may concern, that the Government of Nicaragua recognizes no agent in the United States except Pedro Vigil, Minister to Washington, and Col. P. F. Marcoux, in this city. Capt. J. W. Wilkins has been acting as agent during the absence of Col. Marcoux, who has returned and resumed the duties of his office. And further be it known, that parties have recently borrowed money on the credit of said Nicaraguan government, without any authority.

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