New Orleans Daily Crescent.

JAMES G. SIZER. WILLIAM H. ADAMS.

BY NIXON & ADAMS.

OFFICE, NO. 76 CAMP STREET.

TERMS:

The Crescent will be regularly served to subscribers in the city at one dollar every morning, Sunday excepted, for $10 a year, in advance; half-yearly and quarterly at the same rate; or 20 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

Advertisements, per square—first insertion, $1 a day; $1 a 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 should be largely patronized by hundreds of homes, to an amply sufficient extent, taking most of the important of business hours, excepting articles for family use, may be advantageously published in the 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 favorable medium to advertisers of making their wares and commodities known. Advertisements inserted for $1 per square, each insertion.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1856.

☞ To correspondents in the city desiring the papers who desire the Daily or Weekly Crescent, we will be pleased to have it done regularly by the most speedy line, by leaving their orders and address at our office, No. 70 Camp street.

☞ The unusual press upon our columns this morning of news and other interesting articles prevents us from giving our usual quantity of editorial matter.

☞ The appearance of "Nell Blythe's" letter this morning, will assure her that her proposal is accepted. Write on—we will aid you in the "immortality" desired.

☞ We ask special attention to the letter of our Washington correspondent, in this morning's Crescent.

☞ Capt. W. H. Talbot, of the steamship Louisiana, will please accept our thanks for memoranda and papers.

☞ We place no reliance in the telegraph accounts of Saturday, that "the Northern Fillmoreite members of Congress held a caucus (in Washington) on the 14th inst., to consider the advisability of withdrawing Fillmore."

And why? Because our own advices are dated Washington, August 15th, (see telegraphic head) and not one word is said upon the subject. We do not believe that our agent would have allowed a matter of that kind to go unreported to us.

This idea is preposterous at a time when everything seems favorable—at a time when he occupies a stronger position than he has at any period since his nomination—to talk of withdrawing him! The dispatch, we are inclined to think, will not accomplish the purpose for which it was designed. "Northern Fillmoreites" have no authority to withdraw him—he is the people's candidate, not the politicians'.

☞ Great anxiety has pervaded a large number of our citizens for upwards of a week, concerning the steamship Nautilus, which was due here on Sunday the 10th inst., from Brazos and Galveston. It, however, is now a settled conviction that the steamer and all or board perished in the disastrous storm of the 10th and 11th instants. Among the passengers on board the Nautilus, we understand, were the following persons belonging to New Orleans, viz: Rev. Jerome Twichell, Mr. N. Perelliat, merchant; Capt. Wm. Muir, U. S. Inspector of Hulls; Anderson Marsh, U. S. Inspector of Boilers; Andy Mayhew, police officer. There were in all thirty passengers on board.

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—By reference to our advertising columns the reader will find the address of the Democratic Central Committee. Members of that party being desirous that the address should reach a large circle of readers, have found it necessary that it should appear in the columns of the Crescent. We commend their wisdom. It is certainly natural that a document "constructed" with the labor and care that report says was bestowed upon it, should have readers, and that every available means should be used to disseminate it among the people. We have read the address carefully, and are free to say that it appears to have been "got up" without much regard to cost or conscience. As the advertisement is long one, it is under general usage, entitled to "a first rate notice," which we propose giving it at some future time.

To correct a misapprehension that prevails, to some extent, even among intelligent persons, it may be necessary for us to state that the advertising columns of the Crescent, as usual with all newspapers, are open to all parties and persons who are willing to pay the usual rates.

FORTUNATE ESCAPE.—We were gratified to learn from a reliable source last evening, that Mr. Thomas Mille, merchant of this city, who has been reported as one of the unfortunate victims of the lost Island calamity, is yet in the land of the living. He was saved by means of a log upon which he floated for four days—sucking the rain-water from his clothes in the meantime as the only means of sustenance—till he was picked up by some man in a small sail-boat. He is yet at Berwick's City, where he was taken in a state of great exhaustion. This will be gratifying intelligence truly to the numerous friends and relatives of Mr. Mille, and we only regret that our informant could give no other news concerning the disaster, especially as Mr. Mille's lady, and his son Omer Mille, Esq., and lady and child, have been reported as drowned. We hope to hear that others have been saved.

AS AGRICULTURAL RENDEZVOUS ORGANIZER.—In compliance with a polite invitation from our friend Col. W. P. Coleman, we, on Saturday afternoon, called in at the new and enlarged office, which his rapidly increasing business has rendered necessary, at No. 85 St. Charles street. Although led to believe, from the card of invitation, that we were expected to join in a very serious affair, and aware, from the popularity of our friend, the said W. P. C., that we might expect to meet many of our first merchants and citizens, yet we must confess that we were no little taken aback by what we encountered on entering the office. Merchants were there, it is true, but such a crowd of planters and other gentlemen, that we were astonished! And they seemed, from their looks, to be just out of a deep and excited discussion, and with every inclination alive to join in another. An individual, known in the community by the familiar name of "Boston," was in the middle of the room—all eyes seemed bent on him—he held in his right hand a long and sharp instrument, which we recognized as that which butchers use to sharpen their knives upon; with his left hand he grasped the neck of a champagne bottle and was making frantic efforts to get the wire off, in which he was successful; standing near him was the inventor and patentee of the renowned "Undulatory Corn and Flouring Mills," with a countenance beaming with pleasure and hospitality, ever and anon urging on his friends to fill up to the brim and drink to the new institution. Joining this throng, we soon had filled up, in compliance with the word of command, sundry and several times.

On our way home we speculated much on undulatory matters, and perhaps were a little undulatory ourselves, but still we are ready to join again if necessary in "organizing and instituting, in due form, a new rendezvous for those who are interested in agricultural pursuits."

THE ODD FELLOWS' BALL AT THE LAKE.—To-morrow night being the time designated by the managers when this affair is to come off, we cannot but congratulate all concerned on the very bright prospect they have of a beautiful night. The sunshine and steady breezes which have prevailed for the last three days, has completely dried up all the water from the shore in the vicinity of the hotel. Persons wishing to go down in carriages can rest assured that the road is in perfect order, as all the bridges which were washed away by the late storm have been rebuilt and the road smoothed over. Ladies will remember that the invitations which they received for the 12th are good for to-morrow night—gentlemen's tickets, also. Special trains of cars will leave the city at 8½ and 9½ o'clock for the accommodation of those going to the ball, and will return at 2—gratis.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 1856.

Although one week only remains of the session, there is no unusual appearance of hurry in the deliberations and proceedings of Congress. The House, indeed, shows some disposition to finish with the various appropriation bills, and would succeed in doing so but for the factious course of the Black Republican members with their various Kansas amendments, put in solely to obstruct and impede the passage of the bills. Present appearances indicate that the House will eventually recede from its extraordinary and revolutionary course. It would indeed be a fearful responsibility for any party to seal up the Treasury out of a spirit of mere party revenge. The Black Republicans fail to see the force of this consideration, but they see that a storm of indignation will be raised all over the country by their persistence in this determination. It will be, therefore, not the suggestion of patriotism, but a cowardly fear of popular censure which will compel them to retrace their steps.

The whole time of the Senate yesterday was employed in the delivery of political speeches. Mr. Thompson, of New Jersey, made an elaborate argument to prove that the conquest of California was accomplished by Commodore Stockton instead of Col. Fremont. In order to do this he had to discredit the reports of the Secretary of War, as well as to deny the truth of Benton's history of the affair in his "Thirty Years." As usual, the truth lies between the two extremes. The conquest of California was accomplished by both in conjunction—but whether the greater credit attaches to Fremont or Stockton, is a matter of little importance. Thompson's object, of course, was to break down, if he could, Fremont's popularity in the North—and to check, if possible, the constant assertions from the Democracy to the standard of Fremont.

His speech, which was written off—an unusual thing in the Senate—was delivered in a monotonous, sing-song style, and was peculiarly soporific in its effects. Out of some twenty Senators on the floor, half were asleep, and most of the remainder engaged in conversation or reading.

He was followed by Senator Jones, of Tennessee, in an attempt to "define his position," and I must confess it was a position which needed defining badly. He announced himself a Whig—had always been a Whig—and intended to die a Whig. But, nevertheless, although it would go hard with him, he intended to vote for Buchanan. And what do you suppose were his reasons? Because Fillmore had no chance of an election, and therefore he must vote for Buchanan so as to defeat Fremont! He admitted that Fillmore was a sound man, a national man, a conservative man—and if he thought he could be elected he would vote for him cheerfully. But that, as he had no prospects of an election, he was driven into the support of Buchanan.

As this argument is the main one used by Southern Democrats in their appeals to Whigs, and as there are others besides Senator Jones weak enough to be deceived by it, let us see what force there is in it. And in the first place let us premise by saying that the Presidential contest has, in the last few weeks, assumed altogether a different phase in the North. He must indeed be blind to the developements of public sentiment in that section, who has not witnessed the sudden and disastrous disruption of the Democratic party there. They have deserted Buchanan, and gone over to Fremont, not by single files, but in battalions. It is, indeed, a singular and extraordinary fact that nine-tenths of the supporters of Fremont have been drawn from the Democratic ranks; and not a day passes that the Tribune and other abolition prints do not publish columns of accessions to Fremont, both of public men and presses *who are deserters from the Democratic ranks!* On the other hand, it is a rare thing that Fremont receives an accession in the North from either the Whig or the American party. To such an extent has this thing gone that no sensible man in the North considers Buchanan in the contest at all, in that section. *The battle there is fought between Fillmore and Fremont.* And many of them do no not hesitate to say that Buchanan has no chance of carrying a single Northern State. The radicals and abolitionists are for Fremont—the conservatives and national men for Fillmore.

Now, no one need be told that the North has the ascendancy in the electoral college. Mr. Buchanan may carry *every* Southern State, and Pennsylvania besides, and he *still lacks three votes of an election.* But no man dreams that he can carry anything like all of the Southern States. How is it possible then for him to be elected in the electoral college?

On the contrary, all parties concede New York, and a strong probability of other Northern States, to Mr. Fillmore. If, therefore, the Southern States vote for him, he will be elected easily by New York alone. But New Jersey will vote for him; Pennsylvania will, in all probability, do the same thing. Is it not manifest, then, that the only way in which Southern men can defeat Fremont is to vote for Fillmore?

More than that, I would like to ask Senator Jones and others of his way of thinking, how is it possible to elect Fillmore if all Southern men were to talk and act as he does? He professes his preference for Fillmore, and would vote for him if he could be elected; but he cannot be elected, they say! Of course not, if you don't vote for him. But it occurs to me as a very plain proposition, that if you all *vote for him*, he can be elected. Why then hang back and say you will not vote for him because he can not be elected, when he *could be*, if you *were to vote for him?* The thing is absurd. As well might each particular man of a besieging army declare that it is useless for *him* to make the assault, because he would fall of himself. How are elections to be carried without unanimity of action? How is anything to be done by a body of men when each one hangs back, and declares that his own unaided exertions would be fruitless?

Another thing is apparent to the commonest understanding; and that is that, if Fillmore were out of the way, the contest would be purely a sectional one. It would be between the North and the South—between Fremont and Buchanan. The North would then concentrate on Fremont, *and elect him!* And yet, in the face of these facts, *Southern men* can be found unceasingly endeavoring to drive Mr. Fillmore from the track, and produce a purely sectional contest, in which the North would necessarily be the winner! In the face of the fact that Mr. Fillmore's candidacy in the North is the only thing that prevents almost entire unanimity for Fremont, *Southern* men, SOUTHERN men are deserting his ranks, covering him with the foulest abuse, deprecating his nationality, and endeavoring to destroy the only breakwater in the North to the mad fanaticism of that section!

Messrs. Editors, with every disposition in the world to be charitable to my fellow-man, I cannot help feeling that the Democratic party of this country is a compound of the greatest hypocrisy, the most unblushing corruption, and the most despicable disregard of the safety and welfare of the country of any party that ever existed anywhere on God's earth. I do not mean the masses of the party—but I mean the leaders and wire-pullers who control its action, dictate its policy and direct its energies. I believe in my conscience that they would to-day rather see Fremont President of the United States than Millard Fillmore. I know that they preferred that Banks should be elected Speaker sooner than Fuller—and their whole policy has shown a determination either to rule the country themselves or to break up the Government by throwing it into the hands of the Black Republicans.

Another instance of Democratic superciliousness and insolence was given in the House last night. Mr. Foster, of Georgia—who is a worthy and respected minister of the Baptist church in that State—was making a speech in defence of Mr. Fillmore, and in denunciation of Buchanan's squatter sovereignty. His words so stung the Democratic side of the House that they set upon him with all the malignity of full-blooded hyenas. They interrupted him, ridiculed him, jeered at him and attempted to put him down by every species of indignity. They conveniently recollected the sacerdotal robe of Mr. Foster, which prevented him from silencing their cowardly interruptions with other weapons than the tongue. I never wanted to be a member of Congress before—but I did long last night that I had the privilege of flinging defiance in the mouths of these Congressional *chiffonniers* of the Democratic party.

ESSEX.

The southern tower of the light-house on Ram Island, off Newburyport, Mass., was struck by lightning, on the evening of the 8th inst., and took fire, and burned down.

The United States sloop-of-war Cyane, commander Robb, from the West Indies via Key West, the 27th ult., arrived at Boston on the 9th inst. Officers and crew all well.

Another Richmond in the Field.

Friend Crescent: I will not permit your two or three lady correspondents, "Fair," as you so gallantly term them, to cull and wear all the laurels of the South, for I do not think them fitting so to do. While Fanny Fern and Belle Brittan are dashing at the North, why should you not have "one of the girls" for a correspondent? It won't offend me *quite* so much as Bell Brittan would have one think it has done her, even if I am termed "one of the girls," fast Fanny Fernish, etc. I take all such pretence as *sham*, for very few wield the grey goose quill who would not willingly be as fast as Fanny, in one sense of the word—that of coining the dimes.

Oh, Crescent, one does get so tired of reading such namby-pamby pieces as two-thirds of the "fair correspondents" of the New Orleans papers inflict us with, as the labors of their overworked brains. They remind one very much of the fable of the mountain and the mouse, and tempt one after reading their *mighty* efforts to exclaim, "is this all," "what a great cry and little wool!" Why, you have to cut out of the Northern papers all the little *spicy* articles from a female pen that you may want, and I think it is quite time for the South to wakeup and hold her own—so here go I for one, and if you like me, we will have some easy chats upon things seen, said, and done.

So much for a commencement, and when I write again, make ready to hold your breath and open your eyes, for I shall astonish you.

NELL BLYTHE.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Messrs. Editors: The charitable and philanthropic will find objects worthy of their attention, by taking a survey of the inundated district, say from the boundary of the Upper Canal, up Benton, Liberty, and Howard streets, and all in the rear as high as Jackson street, in the Fourth District. Walking up Howard street, yesterday, I was reminded of the inundation from the crevass in 1848. That much distress and suffering attends our fellow-citizens in this part of the city, there can be no doubt. The water, though fallen a foot or more, still is at that height which prevents all communication by the baker, market, and milk carts. Some attempts by kindly disposed persons have been made to alleviate the distress and wants of the indigent, but it is apparent that much more can be done, which would be thankfully and gratefully received.

We have often read of people in Northern regions being shut out from the world by huge snow banks and ice; at the present, in this city, they are shut up by water. The oft repeated remark that "one half of the world does not know how the other half live," is fully sustained by the present situation of the back part of the First District of our city. If any of our citizens are desirous of rendering some service and aid at the present moment, it is suggested that they go to the canal of the Upper Basin, and then proceed up either Liberty or Howard streets, or down from Dryades street, through Calliope, Clio, Erato, and Thalia streets, and both sides of Melpomene Canal and Tchoupitoulas streets.

A CITIZEN.

The Mobile Tribune announces that Mr. Middleton has retired from its management, and that Mr. J. H. Smoot succeeds him. "Mr. Smoot is spoken of by his city cotemporaries as being a gentleman whose talents and gentlemanly bearing will add to the efficiency of that already well conducted paper.

The Charleston Mercury, of the 12th inst., contradicts the statement of the correspondent of the Columbus Times, that the residents of that city were panic-stricken on account of the appearance of a few cases of yellow fever there.

The report of the Health officer of Charleston, dated Monday, the 11th inst., states that there had been "one death from yellow fever in the Marine Hospital and one in the city, for the past twenty-four hours and no increase in the number of cases."

We learn from a dispatch, under date of New York, August 11th, that Mr. Marcy's dispatch in reply to the French Government on the subject of the declarations of the four powers in regard to privateering, has been published. It is very forcible, and states that the President declines to accede to either of the four declarations, without an amendment to the first, exempting the private property of belligerents from seizure, unless it be contraband, and expresses the opinion that France would be unwise to accede to the propositions without such a an amendment.

A treaty was signed at Washington on the 7th inst., between the head men of the Creek nation and the Secretary of the Interior, the former receiving for their Alabama land claims, $1,000,000; of which $200,000 is to be applied to agricultural purposes, and the balance to be applied *per capita*. The delegation left on the 9th inst. for the West.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the 9th inst., Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution calling on the President for the vouchers on which Col. Fremont's accounts were settled, from his first expedition to California.

A frightful accident occurred at Brooklyn, N. Y., on the afternoon of Saturday, the 9th inst., resulting in the demolition of part of the extensive iron safe manufactory of Messrs. G. R. Wilder & Co., by which three lives were lost, and fifteen persons were more or less injured. The accident was caused by the explosion of a boiler in the establishment, which forced out one of the walls and brought down the building, which was of brick and four stories high, in a heap of ruins.

There were 181 deaths in Baltimore during the week ending on the morning of the 11th inst., being 15 less than the week previous. Of this number 131 were children under ten years of age.

The total number of deaths which occurred in the city of Philadelphia during the week ending on the 9th inst., was 405, an increase of 26 over the previous week.

A joint resolution has been passed in Congress, authorizing Prof. Bache, of the Coast Survey, to accept the medal presented to him by the King of Sweden.

ARITHMETIC, ETC.—New classes begin this week in the Mathematical Department of Dolbear's Commercial College, 106 Canal street.

☞ A. Brousseau & Co., No. 19 Chartres street, have lately received a large assortment of carpetings, mattings, and oil cloths. House-keepers, desirous of obtaining there articles of domestic comfort, are referred to their advertisement in another column, and we advise them to call, inspect the goods and prices, and govern themselves accordingly.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.—Mr. Charles A. Stewart, Nos. 171 and 173 Canal street, advertises in to-days paper the largest stock in the South, of the undermentioned furniture. They have a complete assortment of every article, from mahogany rose wood and mahogany parlor and bedroom sets, to the cheap pine bedstead and Windsor chair. Purchasers will do well by consulting his advertisement.

THE LAST CHANCE OF THE SEASON.—Messrs. M. Gartlere & Co., corner of St. Ann and Burgundy streets, have quite an important advertisement in another column of our paper this morning, addressed to their customers and the public generally. These gentlemen have an immense stock of dry goods on hand, and are desirous of selling them all out by the time the season closes, and in order to do this, they offer them at exceedingly reduced rates, in fact, so low, that it would be multiple to purchasers even if they would have to be kept over until next season. We are sure that our lady friends will not let this opportunity pass of getting bargains in fine French goods, such as are not met with every day.

A RARE CHANCE.—Our indefatigable friend, S. N. Moody, corner of Canal street and Exchange Place, prior to leaving for the North, is desirous of reducing his large and elegantly selected stock of shirts and furnishing goods. He is now offering them at a twenty-five per cent. reduction in price. Gentlemen may obtain from him any article required to complete their toilets, at very low prices. They can also leave with him orders to be filled under his own supervision in New York. See advertisement.

PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING.—All who wish to be ready to fill good situations early in the fall, should begin immediately. New classes begin to-day at Dolbear's Commercial College, 106 Canal street. There are also an apartment and professors for English, French, Spanish, German, Mathematics, etc.

EXTENSIVE SALE—*Stock of Dry Goods.*—We are requested to call the particular attention of buyers to the sale of P. A. Hebrard's extensive stock of dry goods, to take place on Tuesday, 19th inst., and day following, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at his store, No. 115 Canal street, by H. Freyhand & Co., auctioneers.

The assortment is extensive, choice and very desirable. City and country buyers and families have a good opportunity of making selection of articles seldom offered at auction. Terms liberal, at sale.

CARPETINGS—CHEAP.—Messrs. Todd & Gandolfi, No. 120 Canal street, are now offering for sale their choice collection of tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpetings, at reduced prices. They also offer for sale, at prices below cost, a large stock of wall paper and an assortment of fire preservers. Those in want of these necessary articles should give them a call soon.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT.

REVOLUTION IN ST. DOMINGO.

BY THE SOUTHERN AND NATIONAL LINES.

NEW YORK, August 15.—Advices from St. Domingo state that a revolution is in progress, growing out of the terms of the Spanish treaty which favors the Spanish descendants—there being the most numerous desire to hoist the Spanish flag again, and the citizens and soldiers are flocking to the Spanish Consul's office to register their names as Spanish citizens.

Great excitement exists, the tribunals and all public buildings being closed, and business entirely suspended.

The President and Cabinet threatened to resign.

The foreigners and Liberals are looking anxiously for some Government vessel to protect them.

The Liberals say the Spanish flag shall never again be hoisted.

The Spanish Consul is opposing the ratification of the treaty, and doing all in his power to thwart the measures of the American Consul.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—*Senate.*—A message was received from the President, enclosing Secretary Marcy's letter in regard to privateering.

A bill regulating the compensation of the members of Congress passed.

The Senate ratified a treaty for the extradition of criminals with Austria and Baden.

Also a commercial treaty with the Two Sicilies.

Also a commercial treaty with Nicaragua—made under the former Government of Nicaragua.

House.—The House adhered to the Kansas Amendments and provisos to the Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—*Senate.*—The bill for continuing the improvement of the Des Moines Rapides failed to pass over the President's veto. The vote stood: Yeas 22; Nays 17.

House.—The House still continues to adhere to Kansas amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—*Senate.*—One hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the extension of the Capitol, and half a million dollars for the Washington Aqueduct, were added to the Civil Appropriation bill.

House.—The House passed the Senate bill regulating Diplomatic and Consular salaries.

Also a bill appropriating $200,000 for the establishment of a naval depot at Brunswick, Georgia.

The Senate bill regulating the compensation of members of Congress was amended, by allowing $6,000 for the whole session.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Flour is higher. State is quoted at $5 30 to $6 10; Ohio, $6 30 to $9 45. Southern White Wheat, $1 08 to $1 70. Whisky, 37c.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 16.—Flour active at $5 75 to $5 85. Whisky, 26c.; and Molasses, 5½c.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 16.—The river is about at a stand, with five inches on the falls.

There were 627 deaths in the city of New York during the week ending on the 9th inst., of which 486 were infants. This shows a decrease in the mortality of the week of 119.

DIED!

On Sunday morning, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock A. M., Mrs. SUSAN SUBENSON, aged thirty-six years—a native of New York.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of Mrs. Polly Taylor, 276 Gravier street, This Evening, at 3½ o'clock. Her friends and acquaintances, as also the members of the Female Benevolent Society of Louisiana, are invited to attend without further notice:

"Death rides on every passing breeze,
It lurks in every flower;
Each season has its own disease,
Its peril every hour."

☞ New York papers please copy.

On Saturday morning, the 16th inst., at 9 o'clock, of lockjaw, JAMES GRIFFIN, aged twenty three years, a native of the Parish of Clonbern, county Galway, Ireland.

On Thursday, the 7th inst., at Sharon Springs, New York, Mr. J. H. AUPEN, of the firm of Sickles & Co.

☞ For the benefit of the invalid portion of our community, we extract the following from the Albanian of Dr. C. M. Jackson, proprietor of HOOFLANDS GERMAN BITTERS, hoping it may induce a trial of them:

J. C. MILES says:

SHERMAN, Ill., March 29, 1856.

Tasteless as all great quantities of your Bitters this year. Many of my customers speak very highly of its good qualities, having proved itself more an excellent Tonic and Ague preventative, a great purifier of the blood, and the very best thing on record to aid digestion and create a good natural appetite. In short, I am sure it is one of the very best medicines known for family use, being safe and pleasant for any one to take.

C. L. B. CROCKWELL says:

ATLANTA, Iowa, May 1, 1851.

The Bitters give unbounded satisfaction to all that have used them, and I should even always recommend them to all that are afflicted. They have cured many cases of Dyspepsia, some of whom where had tried dollars have been spent for remedies which afforded no relief, and were considered incurable until they used the Bitters. See advertisement. aug16 1rdWAA

☞ Caution to Travelers.—Travelers at this season of the year should be careful to procure a supply of Dr. J. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as it is now conceded by all who have tried this invaluable medicine that more can be obtained, and when a traveler is subject to the various changes of water and diet, it is to be regretted by us, these BITTERS are the most reliable medicine now in market. That they are what we represent, we can only refer to the people generally, who have tried them, and speak volumes in favor of its properties of the stomach. For sale by J. Wright & Co., 21 and 23 Chartres street, and O. O. Woodman, corner of Magazine and Common streets, and druggists and dealers generally. aug15 2p&1tW

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when, by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, would not only render it sweet but leave the teeth white as the lily? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is one where their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and delicate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

Shaving Made Easy.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. Perkins & Co., proprietors. For sale by J. Wright & Co., O. O. Woodman, and all druggists.

feb 14 6w eod

☞ By virtue of the powers with which I was invested by the Supreme Government of the Republic of Nicaragua, as per documents deposited and recorded in the offices of W. Christy, Esq., Notary Public, I have constituted and appointed Messrs. MASON PITCHER and SHADRACK P. SLATTER the sole agents of the said Republic, for the purpose of effecting a loan and of settling such advances as may have been heretofore made to the same.

They are fully accredited to that effect, and have alone authority hereafter to assume obligations and contract for Nicaragua.

D. DE BOIDOUCKIA.

aug 12, 3p.

To the Public.

As many persons have recently been hoaxed to find my Engravings Rooms, and as there has been recently a concern opened in Dauphine's Row, in the corner, No. 126, my ROOMS are No. 148, just three houses above, over Fisher's store of metallic burial cases. My Rooms are large and well ventilated, with a good North and South light, by which I am enabled to execute a picture with perfect drapery and color of the face and with life-like expression of the eye. Children are taken in one second by my Electric Process.

Pictures for the medical also in Class, 50 cents. For further information, see the Daily Delta and Creole.

Call before going elsewhere and see my Rooms, where since the 12th of March, 1856, I have taken one thousand Pictures of ladies, gentlemen and children. Call from 9 o'clock A. M., to 3 o'clock P. M.

DR. J. E. LOCKWOOD,
148 Davidson's Row, Carondelet street.

Dolbear's

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 106 Canal Street.

French, Spanish, German, English, Arithmetic, Geometry, Surveying, Navigation, Penmanship, Phonography, Book-keeping, etc., etc., are taught by able Professors. There are nine apartments. A special Professor for each branch, etc., so as to save the time of pupils.

☞ New Classes this week.

RUFUS DOLBEAR,
106 Canal street.

Mothers

Who see with alarm their children wasting away, and become listless, feverish, and debilitated in consequence of the presence of worms in the stomach or bowels, can remove all the trouble immediately by administering WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, which discharges them without pain and leaves the digestive organs in a vigorous condition. There is no mineral ingredient in this preparation.

Be particular and remember the name, Winer's Canadian Vermifuge—this is the only article that can be depended on. Remember this. For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 23 Chartres street.

Carpeting, Matting and Floor

OIL CLOTH, at 19 Chartres street.

Lately received, a large assortment of CARPETINGS, such as Velvet, Wilton, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply, Ingrain, Venetian, etc. FLOOR OIL CLOTH, of various qualities and widths, at to suit rooms, halls, etc. MATTING—500 pieces 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 White and Checkered, now landing, all of which we offer at the lowest market prices.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.,
19 Chartres street.

To the Democracy

OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
July 15th, 1856.

The period having arrived for the canvass in Louisiana, the Democratic State Central Committee, in the discharge of the important duties imposed upon them, deem it wise, while commencing a plan of organization to the Democracy of the Parish of Orleans, and to all other Southern and national men co-operating with it, in the present truly alarming crisis of our country, to briefly allude to the grave character of the impending struggle, and to the necessity of all true Southern men uniting themselves with the National Democratic Party of the Union.

For the first time in the history of the country, a sectional contest is being waged for the Presidency. A faction, calling itself "Republican," has been banded together in the free States of this Union, with the avowed object of climbing to power over the prostrate rights of the Southern States, and at the certain sacrifice (if successful) of the American Union. Fighting under a banner, upon whose folds is inscribed the Declaration that the Territories of this Union—acquired by the common valor, the common blood, and the common wealth of the entire country—is forbidden ground to the people of the South, unless sanctioned with a condition, as unconstitutional in its character as its acceptance would be degrading to Southern freemen—it has succeeded in a species of with fanaticism in the North, so alarming to its power as to call forth (if we dare to remain one people) the united efforts of all reasoning men.

The Democratic Party has issued a manifesto of principles, broad, comprehensive and national in their character, based upon the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and framed with a view to perpetuate the union of these States. They have selected as their standard-bearers, men whose history is that of fixed convictions, whose public and private reputation stands without spot or blemish, whose experience and knowledge of the administration of government presents a safe guarantee for the future welfare of our country. It is with no ordinary pride that we present, for the support of our fellow-citizens, the names of

JAMES BUCHANAN
AND
JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE.

But while we call the attention of our political friends to the alarming movements of the "Republican organization," we feel we should be wanting in our duty did we not hold up to public observation another organization again at which the Democratic Party has also to contend in the coming contest—an organization whose tenets and tendencies are alike dangerous to political liberty and religious freedom.

Their organization, calling itself "American," "professed" national principles, yet is continually proving its want of nationality by the votes of its Northern Representatives in Congress. For upon a recent proposition to restore the Missouri Compromise the most "national" of its Northern supporters voted with the Black Republicans. Fortunately for the South and the Union, a "Democratic Senate" has thus far rendered its efforts unsuccessful.

While this faction professes a reverence for the Constitution, and a desire to preserve and perpetuate it, it strikes a blow at the very keystone of that instrument—religious freedom. Forgetting the well-recognized principles of jurisprudence—that you cannot do indirectly what you are forbidden to do directly—they propose to proscribe (and one prescribe already in several of the States of the Union) all that portion of our population who have adopted the Catholic religion. Their candidate for Presidency has sanctioned opinions which (in the event of his success) will prevent this unpleasing to office any of our fellow-citizens of the Catholic faith. Thus a portion of our people, exercising the right of worshipping God according to the dictates of their own conscience—a right which gave birth to liberty on this continent—are proscribed, forbidden to hold public office, separated from the balance of our population and held up to public scorn and popular derision; the rights and sensibilities of their church placarded to the public prints as "nunneries," their priests subjected to insult and contumely, and the patriotism and love of country of every man worshipping God according to the peculiar tenets of that church, called into question.

But this is not the only revolting feature of this organization. It has not even the prerogative to its character, that neither birth, creed, or capacity—unless its adherents are subjected and accepted—can stand from it protection or respect.

Boasting much but raise on the cause of the Whig and Democratic parties—and pronouncing both of them corrupt—it is now making energetic appeals to the patriotic men who once constituted the Whig Party.

Its history, though short, is one of principles not carried, of pledges unfulfilled. Denouncing the axiom that "the office should seek the man and not the man the office," it has presented a list for office and office hunting having to parade in this or any other country.

Declaring that it did not intend or desire to interfere with the acquired rights of naturalized citizens, it has stultified its declaration by driving them from the polls by violence, thus depriving them of exercising the inestimable right of a freeman—the right of suffrage.

It has carried its partisan and proscriptive spirit not only into all the political changes of the country, but has shaped the administration of justice to suit its own views.

Foreign fellow-citizens, we present a faithful, though imperfect summary of a few of the odious features of this organization.

It is needless to see further than this the Democratic party is now called upon to do its battle.

We therefore invoke all true lovers of our country—all who revere its Constitution—all who value religious liberty, and all who would preserve the American Union, to unite with us in the ensuing canvass.

With a clear, therefore, to speedily and practically organize the Democratic party in the city of New Orleans, the Committee recommend:

That the members of the Democratic party and all persons desirous of co-operating with it, assemble in their respective Representative Districts on TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at half past 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Delegates to a Parish Executive Committee. That each Representative District be asked Committee a number of delegates equal to elect to their representation in the State Assembly as follows:

First Representative District, two Delegates.
Second Representative District, three Delegates.
Third Representative District, three Delegates.
Fourth Representative District, two Delegates.
Fifth Representative District, two Delegates.
Sixth Representative District, two Delegates.
Seventh Representative District, two Delegates.
Eighth Representative District, two Delegates.
Ninth Representative District, one Delegate.
Tenth Representative District, three Delegates.

That said Committee, when constituted, be to co-operate with the Central Committee, and to charge itself proper to thoroughly and efficiently organize the party in every Ward of the city, and to prosecute a bold and energetic management of the contests until triumphant success crowns our united efforts.

MARTIN GORDON, Jr., Pres't. pro tem.
ADOLPHE SCHREIBER, Secretary.

aug 18 2p&3tW

The Last Chance of the Season.

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE,
Corner of St. Ann and Burgundy Streets.

We inform our numerous customers and the public generally, that we have received a large and magnificent stock of

American and Foreign Dry Goods.

The season being now far advanced, and desirous to reduce our stock for the approaching one, we offer the whole for sale from and after THIS DAY, Monday, August 18th, at extremely moderate and reduced prices. Our past is a proof that we have, up to the present time, faithfully kept all our promises. It is utterly impossible for us to have enumerate to our many friends, every article to be found on our shelves:

300 pieces IRISH LINEN, all qualities;
500 .. MOSQUITO NETTING, Jacquard and other manufactures;
500 dozen LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS;
500 .. DAMASK and other NAPKINS;
300 pieces INDIENNES, assorted;
50 .. LINEN CAMBRIC;
600 .. GRASS SKIRTS;
800 .. JACONET MUSLINS, clear;
200 .. INDIA MUSLINS;
200 .. PLAIN and FANCY MUSLINS;
200 .. DOMESTICS;
500 PARASOLS;
100 UMBRELLAS;
320 EDGES, Flounced and Bayadere style;
200 pieces BLACK VELVET, various breadths;
500 pairs MUSLIN CURTAINS, Jacquard and Robinet.
CURTAIN STUFFS, various qualities.

Fine Paris, Brittany and Belgian Linen; Bonneting English Hose and Half Hosey French and other Corsonnets; Funeral Thibets; Alpaca; Woollen Stuffs and Black Mousselaines de Laine; Cotton Cord; Linen Sheetings; Silks of the most styles; a magnificent assortment of Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Sheetings and Sheetings, etc., etc.

N. B.—We omit the prices at which we offer the above mentioned stock, as we intend to surprise all who will honor us with a visit, in the cheapness of the same.

M. BARRIERE & CO.,
Corner of St. Ann and Burgundy sts.

aug 18 2p20

[WITH THE SANCTION AND APPROVAL OF THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.]

A Grand Dress Soiree

WILL BE GIVEN BY THE

Officers of Howard Lodge No. 13, I. O. O. F.

AT THE LAKE TERMINUS OF THE CARROLLTON AND JEFFERSON RAILROAD,

On Tuesday Evening, August 19th.

The proceeds thereof to be devoted to the Widows and Orphans' Fund of said Lodge.

The entire second floor of the Hotel has been engaged by the Committee, a MAGNIFICENT BAND secured, and every arrangement made to render this the most pleasant SOIREE ever given during the summer months on the side the Lake.

Gent