# New Orleans Daily Crescent.

JAMES O. NIXON. WILLIAM R. ADAMS.

BY NIXON & ADAMS.

OFFICE, NO. 70 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; half yearly and quarterly at the same rates, or 20 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

**Advertisements**, per square—first insertion, in all cases, $1; for every subsequent insertion, 50 cents.

Advertisements on the second page are charged $1 for every insertion.

Advertisements published at intervals, will be charged $1 per square for every insertion.

Advertisements not marked, will be published one month, or longer, and charged accordingly; no advertisement or subscription will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, at the option of the proprietors.

**A Liberal Discount** will be made to regular advertisers.

**THE DAILY CRESCENT**

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

**THE WEEKLY CRESCENT**

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

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1856.


*To Contributors.*—*Persons writing for the Crescent will please bear in mind that we do not admit anonymous communications. To all cases it is required that the name and status of the writer be made known to us, (in confidence, of course) before insertion.*

☞ The clerk of the steamboat Oceana has our thanks for late St. Louis papers.

PORTRAITS OF THE HON. MILLARD FILLMORE.—Mr. J. Lion, an artist of this city, presented us yesterday with a lithographic likeness of the Union candidate for the Presidency, which he has recently got up. To our judgment it is an excellent likeness, and as a work of art, reflects great credit upon Mr. Lion. Copies are for sale at Corson & Armstrong's, Felt & Stetson's, on Camp street, and Perron & Simon's on Royal street, opposite the Post-Office. Everybody should have one.

NEW MUSIC.—Mr. P. P. Werlein, No. 5 Camp street, has sent us the following pieces of new and beautiful music, which may be found at his store:

"Camille Polka," dedicated to Miss Matilda Heron, by the composer, Robert Stopel. "I'll Love thee in the Spring Time," a song; words by Finley Johnson, air by Francis H. Brown. "Evening Star Schottish," composed by William Vincent Wallace. "Avenue Polka," inscribed to Miss Addie White of this city, by the composer, J. J. Kirschchebeter. "The Swallow Quadrilles," a beautiful set, composed by Ricardo Linter.

MEETING OF THE KANSAS COMMITTEE.—The committee appointed at the meeting at the St. Louis Exchange, sometime since, to collect funds in aid of Kansas, met last evening in the Mayor's office. In view of the fact that the troubles in Kansas ceased, the committee came to the conclusion to return to the subscribers the moneys collected. While we award the committee due credit for their exertions in raising means for the cause, we cannot but feel gratified that the necessity for their exertions has ceased to exist.

NEW YORK.—By referring to our advertising columns the reader will notice the advertisement of Messrs. Newton J. Wilson & Co., commission merchants, No. 30 Poydras street. Mr. Wilson, the active partner, is a young gentleman of pleasing manners and fine address, and the names which the firm offer as references are a full guarantee that they are deserving the patronage of the public.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—This well known company of Ethiopian Melodists will give their first representation in this city to-night, at Armory Hall. We have no doubt but that there will be a crowded house to greet them, as the fame of their rare musical skill has long preceded them. We have been informed by persons who have enjoyed the pleasure of seeing them in New York, that the most fastidious can visit their entertainments without fear of having their delicacy hurt by the least unchaste allusion or coarse jest. The particulars of the night's performances can be found in the programme issued, at the Hall to-day. Performance to begin at 8 o'clock precisely.

FOR MEMPHIS.—We would call the attention of the traveling public and shippers to the fact that the splendid steamer Nebraska, Capt. Charles B. Church, leaves this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, for Memphis, Helena, Napoleon, Greenville and all intermediate landings. Messrs. John E. Hyde & Co., No. 66 Poydras street, are her agents.

FILLMORE DEMONSTRATION IN EASTON, PA.—There was an immense Fillmore demonstration in Easton, on the evening of the 25th ult. Col. Daniel Yoke presided and speeches were made by Messrs. David Paul Brown, Jr., of Philadelphia, and H. H. Stephens, of Tennessee. The enthusiasm of the immense throng who heard these gentlemen was intense. Shout after shout for the Union and the Union candidate rent the air. Old Pennsylvania is fully aroused in the cause of conservatism, and her yeomanry will roll up a splendid majority for Fillmore and Donelson in November next.

FROST IN VIRGINIA.—We learn from our exchanges that there was a heavy frost in various sections of Virginia on the night of the 23d ult. The tobacco crop has, it is feared, been seriously injured.

NEW JERSEY FILLMORE STATE CONVENTION.—The Fillmore State Convention assembled at Trenton, N. J., on the 25th ult. It was largely attended. Hon. Joseph P. Randolph was elected permanent President, with a Vice-President from each county, and a Secretary from each District in the State. Resolutions were passed strongly opposing fusion with either of the other parties. The following electoral ticket was chosen:

Electors at Large—Commodore Stockton and Peter J. Claris.

District Electors—1st District, Joseph Porter; 2d, Joseph P. Randolph; 3d, Wm. P. Robeson; 4th, Cornelius Van Winkle; 5th, Silas Cornfoot.

A mass meeting was also held in the afternoon, which was eloquently addressed by Commodore Stockton, Judge Randolph, Hiram Ketchum, and Wm. Alexander, of Maryland. There was great enthusiasm manifested by those present. The State is positively sure for Fillmore.

THE BAY ISLANDS CEASED TO EXIST.—A correspondent of the New York Herald at Belize announces the fact that the British colony of the Bay Islands had virtually ceased to exist, and that the Mosquito King had been informed by the officers of her Britannic Majesty's ship Cossack of the termination of the English protectorate, and consequently the end of his rule. The writer does not state what effect the news had on his Majesty. The Islands would be transferred to the republic of Honduras.

DEATH OF AN AUTHORESS.—The Charlottesville (Va.) Jeffersonian announces the death of Mrs. Clarissa Woodson, wife of Mr. Thomas Woodson. She died very suddenly on Saturday last, at Bentivar, in Albemarle county, the residence of her brother, Dr. Wm. G. Carr. Mrs. W. was the authoress of "The Southern Home," and another work for children, just issued from the press of the Lippincotts, in Philadelphia.

RESIGNATION OF A UNITED STATES OFFICER.—Lieut. Francis L. Vinton, 1st U. S. Cavalry, has resigned. His resignation is to take effect on the 30th instant.

THE CASE OF PASSMORE WILLIAMSON VS. JUDGE KANE.—The suit brought by Passmore Williamson against Judge Kane came up for argument at Media, Pa., on the 24th ult., before Judge Haines. Mr. Sheppard, the defendant's counsel, discussed the question of protection given by the judicial character of jurisdiction of the Court in allowing a *habeas corpus* and commitment for contempt. The counsel on the other side asked time to prepare their reply. Mr. G. M. Wharton, the defendant's senior counsel, contended that the time for argument had been fixed by plaintiff's counsel, and that nothing had been advanced but what should have been anticipated. The case, however, was finally postponed till the 17th of December.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—We learn from the Washington Union, of the 25th ult., that Lloyd Walton, Esq., has been appointed United States Attorney for the Western District of Louisiana, in place of C. C. Briscoe, Esq., resigned.

## THE BANKING SYSTEM OF LOUISIANA.

### The New Orleans Canal and Banking Company.

[CONCLUDED.]

In taking a cursory view of the financial condition of the city at the period alluded to, and calling to our aid the general statistics stored up as it were in our memory, with some figures which are on record, we find that the citizens of New Orleans, perhaps we may as well embrace the State of Louisiana, were indebted to the sixteen banks of New Orleans in January, 1838, the round sum of *fifty-two millions four hundred and seven thousand dollars*. In the name of the great Jehovah was this not sufficient to ruin any community of modest or limited pretensions? At the same time the sixteen banks of the city had specie on hand to the amount of $3,728,983, and a circulation of $7,558,468. The line of deposits was a trifle over $7,000,000; the amount of capital paid up, was $30,913,000; the nominal capital was $52,000,000. The amount of indebtedness due from the community, the illusion and we may say the delusion of the day, created the impression that our good city reached its culminating point about the time of which we write—that it was hopelessly and irretrievably ruined, that there was nothing to redeem or reinstate it in the world of commerce, finance and trade. In 1838 the value of sugar and cotton received in New Orleans was $34,020,000, of which $4,500,000 was sugar, leaving $29,500,000 as the value of cotton; how much was the product of Louisiana is difficult to say. It will be observed that the indebtedness of the people was near fifty per cent of the entire value of the two great staples. In 1842 the whole value of the produce of all kinds received at New Orleans was $33,000,000. Compare this amount with the amount of the season just closed, and croakers and agitators, with the desponding, if there are any of this latter among us, can decide whether our city is retrograding.

In 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, and 1840, the average line of deposits of the Canal Bank was from $126,000 to $150,000. The canal was not making any returns, nor did it till after 1843; in fine, it had been and was then a real mill stone to the working and movements of the bank. In fact, the bank was in a state of collapse. The incalculable benefit and advantages to accrue from the canal, began to be manifest during the eventful year of 1837, at which time it was opened for business. The results to the bank did not redound to its good—it was not receiving the least return or equivalent for the immense outlay. The public at large, the commercial, agricultural interests, the navigation of the lakes, the social relations of other districts and other States, were the recipients of the vast good and benefit derived from the completion of the canal and basin.

The year 1842 brought into existence the famous law reviving the charters of the banks, for our Legislature had previously declared that every bank in the city had forfeited its charter and privileges. Still they were suffered to go on from 1837 to 1842, becoming every year more hopelessly involved, paralyzing the energies, corrupting the morals, and setting at defiance laws and statutes of the land. The Legislature and the Executive of the State could not harmonize on a course for the relief of the people. The notes of the various banks were estimated and sold for coin at from 10 to 50 per cent. discount. Public meetings were held to deliberate on the monstrous and gross perversion of credit, justice and faith, which led to a forced compulsion to coin payments. Two of the banks, the Bank of Louisiana and State Bank, commenced to redeem their issues in specie, but could not receive deposits of the notes of other banks only to be returned or paid in kind. It will as once be observed business could not prosper or move on under such state of affairs—two or three banks doing business legally, and a dozen more illegally and unjustly.

The generally vitiated position of the currency, the growing depreciation of all interests, commercial and social, required strong measures to aid in redeeming the general credit of the country. This was felt by the Legislature of Louisiana. Several of the most prominent financiers contended that a return to coin payments on the part of the banks could not be effected without the aid and cooperation of a national bank, and some managers seemed determined to wait for the incorporation of one by Congress.

It will thus be seen what a state of chaos and confusion the general financial and commercial interests of our State were in at the time of the passage of the Bank act.

The act itself was severely denounced, being considered arbitrary and unjust. Old managers, old bank managers, asserted that no banking institution could move or work under its provisions. Results, however, have proved that they were wrong in their views, hasty in their conclusions—no statute has conferred more good on Louisiana than this Bank act.

The bank act, as before remarked, found the Canal and Banking Company in an insolvent and apparently hopeless condition. A majority of the stockholders, at a meeting to decide on accepting the act, deemed it advisable to accede to its provisions. An entire change in the Board of Directors was considered requisite, which resulted in making Mr. Wm. A. Gaspard, one of the largest stockholders then and now in the bank, President of the Board. He found the affairs of the institution in such desperate circumstances, that he retired after a brief administration. The current report of the day was that he was discouraged at the position of affairs. In fact, there was not an individual stockholder who felt disposed to take the responsibility of relieving the bank or to bring it out of the cloud of insolvency which hung over it.

However, at the solicitations of Northern and resident stockholders, and the desire of the Board of Directors, Mr. Glendy Burke, then occupying the highest commercial position in our State, with a great army of friends, strong credit, and large social influence, accepted the Presidency, and it was but a short period before the Bank, the community, one and all, began to feel the results of his administration of its affairs. Instead of conducting the business of the Bank to the contracted office on Magazine street, with one or two clerks, the building where it is now located was purchased from the Commercial Water Works, there removed, and in a short time the good effects of Mr. Burke's administration were manifested in the increase of business of the Bank; growing credit, enhancement of the value of the stock, together with an entire revolution in the management of the canal and basin of the Company, which resulted in a revenue of 4 per cent on the $1,000,000, denominated in the dead weight of the bank as public improvements; and really and truthful can the outlay be called public improvements, and are such as were never undertaken and completed by any banking association in the country.

The Bank is commended for the perseverance and energy displayed in fulfilling the requirements of its charter. It has continued to perform its duties to the public, though at times its administration, like all public institutions, has been censured. If any incorporation is closely identified and interwoven with our community, it is the Canal Bank. Its largest stockholders are among the most extensive owners and proprietors of real estate in our city, some six or seven of them particularly so, and it is extremely hard to create the belief that individuals so deeply interested in the general welfare and prosperity of New Orleans can have any other but the most liberal intentions and feelings towards its citizens, its merchants, and the planting interests of our State.

THE DEMOCRATS GIVE UP NEW YORK.—The Baltimore Patriot, of the 28th inst., has the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Letters received here from sources entitled to credit state that the Democrats have become convinced of the futility of attempting to carry their electoral ticket in New York and will throw the strength of their vote in favor of Fillmore. They will let Massachusetts go by default, and the electioneering means thus husbanded will be concentrated upon Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

This won't do the Buchanan men any good. New Jersey is certain for Fillmore. Com. Stockton will attend to *that*. As for Pennsylvania we say, wait for the idea of October—the 14th. On that day Buchanan will be overwhelmed. Mark the prediction.

DAMAGE TO THE TOBACCO CROP BY FROST.—A dispatch dated Louisville, Sept. 26th, says:

Advices from as far South as Clarksville, Tennessee, state that the tobacco crop in Tennessee and Kentucky has been seriously injured by recent frosts.

ESCAPE OF AN ABOLITIONIST.—The Fayetteville (Tenn.) Observer says an Abolitionist named McKee was discovered prowling around in that locality last week. He had been tampering with the negroes thereabouts, trying to induce them to run off; but they exposed him, and forthwith he was treated to a free ride on a rail, a bath in the creek, and a respectable blacking, after which he was started off North.

## Fillmore Rally in the Third District.

The Third District woke up last night in good earnest. The call for a mass meeting at the United States Hotel was responded to "with a rush." The ball-room of the hotel proved not large enough by half, and it is the largest public room in the District. A band of drummers and fifers were on hand, and rockets and bombs lent an appropriate lustre to the upper regions.

The meeting, at the proper hour, was organized as follows:

*President*—John Culbertson, Esq.

*Vice-Presidents*—Seventh Ward: Messrs. S. Gelpcke, W. Kline, G. Frederic, George Deane. Eighth Ward: G. Glaiden, G. Porter, J. Lambles. Ninth Ward: B. Hatcher, P. R. Fairfombles, P. Leblanc, Jr. Milneburg: Anthony O'Neil.

*Secretaries*—Messrs. Louis J. Hazard, L. J. Cocoroch, and C. Barrois.

Mr. Culbertson, on taking the chair, made a brief and vigorous address, pertinent to the occasion. After he had concluded,

On motion, a committee, consisting of Messrs. S. P. Delabarre, Gabriel de Feriet, and J. J. E. Flauchard, was appointed to draft resolutions for the purpose of more effectually organizing the Fillmore Rangers of the Third District. The committee having retired,

Glendy Burke, Esq., was introduced to the audience, and gave one of his lucid reviews of the present contest.

Louis Duvignaud, Esq., next addressed the meeting in French. He contested, with great force, the Democratic charge of religious proscription, or hostility to Catholics, being a main feature of the American party. When he concluded,

The committee returned and reported the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the three wards comprising the Third District of the city of New Orleans unite under the same banner and club, to be denominated the Fillmore Rangers of the Third District, to meet every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, and part six o'clock, in this room, until the election in November.

*Resolved, furthermore*, That we recommend the nomination by the chair, of the following officers of the Club of the Fillmore Rangers of the Third District, to wit: One President, three Vice-Presidents, one from each ward, one Marshal, two Assistant Marshals, one Secretary and one Treasurer.

The resolutions were adopted by acclamation, and the chair appointed the officers as follows:

*President*—Webster Long, Esq.

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*Marshal*—A. Larose. *Assistant*—Robert Wynne and David Sindsney.

*Secretary*—Felix Concassale.

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Judge Hiestand afterwards made the fourth and closing speech. He took up Senator Benjamin, and after denouncing some parts of that gentleman's recent speech at Odd Fellows' Hall, gave an interesting history of the wire-working by which he gained his seat in the Senate. He concluded with somewhat strongly expressed Union sentiments, and a reading of the new campaign song, "Keep Step to the Music," which he asserted was the American Marseillaise, and would be sung throughout the land in the present contest, and preserved long afterward.

Whilst the foregoing meeting was going on in the ball room, those who could not gain admission or get within hearing distance, formed a meeting in the bar-room, where our merry friends Messrs. Quirk and Beggs were induced to hold forth, musically, in regard to the coming contest. As a matter of course, they gave the intensest satisfaction. With the orators up stairs and the singers down stairs, and the enthusiasm that each awoke, the U. S. Hotel was an uncommonly lively building.

When Judge Hiestand concluded his speech, the meeting adjourned; and a grand procession was formed with music, transparencies and torchlights. The Fillmore Club of the Third District showed itself to be a rouser and no mistake.

### In a Very Bad Way.

Our neighbor of the Courier is in a very bad way. He is dejected, downcast and troubled. Apprehensions of coming dissolution—complete and irretrievable—float through his brain whenever he takes pen in hand to advocate the election of Buchanan. So much, at least, is palpable to superficial observers.

On Wednesday morning last, in a few brief paragraphs, we expressed the confident belief that the Buchanan State tickets would be utterly defeated at the elections to be holden on the 14th of this month in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, announcing, at the same time, that in such event, we should appeal to all Southerners, without regard to party lines, to rally to the support of the pure, noble and national Millard Fillmore, as the best and only means of defeating the Pressoiler Fremont and of preserving the Union.

On those few, brief paragraphs, the Courier has made up an article of over a column in length! What the article means we are unable to say, although we have read it over carefully from beginning to end. That it possesses luminous applicability to *something*, we are not prepared to dispute, but what that something is we must confess to total ignorance of. Rich jewels of thought may be interspersed throughout the vast extent of the article, but if so, they are so cunningly hidden that common visions cannot penetrate through the multifarious veils that conceal their glories from mortal sight.

If the article of our cotemporary means anything, according to our humble comprehension it means to dispute our predictions in regard to the overthrow of the Buchanan State tickets in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana on the 14th instant.

We shall not enter upon any argument in regard to our predictions. None is necessary. A very few days will verify them, and demonstrate what we have maintained for months, viz: that Buchanan has no strength at the North that the struggle there is confined to Fillmore and Fremont—and that, consequently, every Southern man who wishes to defeat Fremont should consider it his bounden, sacred duty, to vote for Fillmore.

It has been said there are Fremont men in the South. In less than two weeks we shall have a tolerably correct idea of matters involved in the premises.

### General Items.

The arrival of the Africa at New York with dates from Liverpool to the 20th ult., was anxiously expected yesterday. She may be announced this morning or during the day. Very little variation in the general condition of the market is expected. Towards the latter part of this month the accounts of the Liverpool market as regards cotton, and the accounts of the European markets as regards breadstuffs, will be of a more influential and exciting nature. Possibly the short crop estimates of cotton from this side may not have the expected effect till November. As regards flour and cereals, there is not much probability of any variation that will effect prices in our market.

Yesterday was a fine day to add to the many preceding it for the past six weeks, and its general effect was observable in the increase of the city trade.

The usual repairing, autumnal brushing up, and making all things looking as good as new, is nearly complete. The most important object, the repairing of the wharves, has not been fully complete, owing to the large arrivals of steamboats for the last month. The repairs of the wharves and landings have not in times past been completed until the month of October, owing in a great measure to the action of the river when falling, to the levee and banks, causing abrasion and general caving or falling in, which rendered all attempts to fill up and repair futile. This is evident from the condition, particularly at this time, of the wharves in the North District. One year ago they all appeared to be apparently firm and sound; a few days since, in passing that way, we observed the greater part of the landing entirely out of order and useless for the purpose designed.

The receipts of cotton yesterday were like the day previous, rather limited—being up to 6 o'clock, P. M., only 3,571 bales, against 2,972 bales same day last year. The packet Eclipse was due yesterday, and undoubtedly would have brought in the largest lot of cotton for the season, had she not unfortunately grounded on the passage hither at Pan Pau, or Island 102, a few miles above Vicksburg. We learn there is but about eight feet of water in the channel at this place. The Gem, with the Eclipse freight, departed last evening, as also did the packet R. W. McRae, and though they are not very large boats they made smoke enough on leaving the landing for a ball a dozen Eclipses and Princesses.

The mails via Mobile have been at sixes and sevens during this week. After a failure on Tuesday and another on Wednesday, we yesterday received parts of mails from New York, Baltimore and Washington. As the mail fails regularly on Friday, we can only expect to-day the back mails, and possibly the European mails by the Canada may come through.

There were arrivals of boats yesterday from St. Louis and Cairo, but we did not learn anything of the great Cairo mail; possibly the Kate Frisbee, due to-day, may bring one. We learn that the Frisbee is a regular trader to Cairo and intermediate landings; no better boat floats on the Mississippi, either for freight, passengers or the United States mails.

## TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT.

### LATER FROM NICARAGUA.

**Arrival of the Steamship Tennessee.**

**WALKER'S PROSPECTS FLOURISHING.**

*THE RIVAS PARTY DEFUNCT.*

BY THE SOUTHERN AND NATIONAL LINES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The steamship Tennessee has arrived, bringing dates from San Juan to the 21st ultimo.

Walker's prospects are reported as in a flourishing condition. His army now numbers 1,600 Americans besides several hundred natives.

The Rivas Government is totally defunct, and the combined Central American forces are in a deplorable condition. The cholera has broken out among them, and Walker having entirely cut off their means of supplies, they are almost in a state of starvation.

The Costa Rican troops have positively refused to invade Nicaragua.

It is reported that Walker is about to attack Leon, where the main body of the enemy is entrenched.

**From Key West.**

KEY WEST, Sept. 27.—Two wrecks are reported near Cape Florida.

**Domestic Markets.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Flour closed dull. State $3 25; Ohio $7 45. Wheat unchanged; White $1 30 to $1 67½; Red $1 45. Corn is quiet. Mess Pork is dull at $20 12½. Whisky 39c.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 2.—Flour closed dull. Whisky quiet.

### THE VERY LATEST FROM KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2.—Our Kansas advices are to the 26th ult.

All armed bands have dispersed. The citizens are now returning to their claims.

Business is reviving. Confidence was restored, and peace reigned throughout the territory.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Jones, Stringfellow and other Pro-Slavery agitators.

**New York Market.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Cotton has advanced ⅛d. Orleans Middling is quoted at 12¾. Uplands Middling, 12½. Uplands Fair, 13¼.

Flour is dull and tending downwards. Ohio is quoted at $6 65 to $7.

Turpentine, Rosin and Rice are firm. Freights are better.

**River Intelligence.**

VICKSBURG, Oct. 2.—The Southern Belle passed down at 10 A. M., and the Eclipse at 3 P. M.

### Unfair, if not Worse.

It is a well settled principle of law that the receiver of stolen goods is as bad as the thief. And it is also clearly understood in the moral world that an omission in a statement, when calculated to deceive, delude and accomplish a sinister, or any other purpose not warranted by the tenor and obvious meaning of that statement, is just as obnoxious to honest censure as is the commission of deliberate perversion of truth. We take it that neither of these propositions will be controverted.

In the Mobile Register, of the 1st inst., we find the following article, which we copy entire:

A SINGULAR ATTAGENAS.—The New Orleans Crescent announces a circumstance that occurred at a recent Fillmore meeting in New Orleans, and which, in the phraseology, is a delicate dilemma. The orator of the evening, it had been clamorously called for by the audience and his auditors, when pointing to the flag that had conveniently been presented to the Fillmore Rangers, he made the following short, but powerful, emphatic speech: "I cannot fill the shoes of Washington, I cannot fill the shoes of Washington, I cannot fill the shoes of Washington—Gentlemen, there is the flag!" The Rangers, we learn, were not slow to cheer, and the speech was received with loud and long continued shouts. They knew not what to make of it, but they knew it was patriotic.

The concern, it seems the Crescent, operated electrically on the men inside the hall. They cheered enthusiastically and then with a unanimous rush the lovely creature in the room, in the passage, through the street lamps, on housetops and in Lafayette Square, took up and sent forth long, loud and enthusiastic shouts. They knew not good they were exclaiming.

These facts, indeed, are our own. We doubt the honest working men, the home and fireside of our free Government, believed that in cheering for Fillmore and the Union, they were expressing their attachment to a man who "cannot fill the shoes of Washington," they knew not what they were applauding. We think so, we very much doubt if they would have raised that cheering if they knew that it will be echoed back from a rock-bound threatened North. The Fillmore men in the South are entitled to, we do not expect to find a Fillmore paper admitting the fact.

We distinctly assert that the foregoing neither tells the truth, does justice to the Crescent, nor to the "crowds" referred to by the Crescent—those "crowds" being composed of as intelligent and patriotic men as the sun of the Union ever shone upon.

Now, what did the Crescent say? We shall proceed to show by producing the whole of the paragraph treated with such glaring injustice by the Mobile Register. In the Crescent of the 29th ult., speaking of what we styled "A Pleasing Incident" that occurred during the eloquent speech of Capt. Chas. D. Drake at Odd Fellows' Hall the previous Saturday evening, we remarked:

The scene to I been vocally referring to Washington, the incidents, when pointing to the flag that had previously been presented to the Fillmore Rangers of the Third District, in most every Saturday evening, and part six o'clock, in this room, until the elections in November.

*Resolved, furthermore*, That we recommend the nomination by the chair, of the following officers of the Club of the Fillmore Rangers of the Third District, to wit: One President, three Vice-Presidents, one from each ward, one Marshal, two Assistant Marshals, one Secretary and one Treasurer.

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We distinctly assert that the foregoing neither tells the truth, does justice to the Crescent, nor to the "crowds" referred to by the Crescent—those "crowds" being composed of as intelligent and patriotic men as the sun of the Union ever shone upon.

Now, what did the Crescent say? We shall proceed to show by producing the whole of the paragraph treated with such glaring injustice by the Mobile Register. In the Crescent of the 29th ult., speaking of what we styled "A Pleasing Incident" that occurred during the eloquent speech of Capt. Chas. D. Drake at Odd Fellows' Hall the previous Saturday evening, we remarked:

The scene to I been vocally referring to Washington, the incidents, when pointing to the flag that had previously been presented to the Fillmore Rangers of the Third District, in most every Saturday evening, and part six o'clock, in this room, until the elections in November.

*Resolved, furthermore*, That we recommend the nomination by the chair, of the following officers of the Club of the Fillmore Rangers of the Third District, to wit: One President, three Vice-Presidents, one from each ward, one Marshal, two Assistant Marshals, one Secretary and one Treasurer.

The resolutions were adopted by acclamation, and the chair appointed the officers as follows:

*President*—Webster Long, Esq.

*Vice-Presidents*—Seventh Ward, J. J. E. Flauchard; Eighth Ward, S. P. Delabarre; Ninth Ward, J. J. Bethelemy.

*Marshal*—A. Larose. *Assistant*—Robert Wynne and David Sindsney.

*Secretary*—Felix Concassale.

*Treasurer*—F. Basile Hernandez.

Judge Hiestand afterwards made the fourth and closing speech. He took up Senator Benjamin, and after denouncing some parts of that gentleman's recent speech at Odd Fellows' Hall, gave an interesting history of the wire-working by which he gained his seat in the Senate. He concluded with somewhat strongly expressed Union sentiments, and a reading of the new campaign song, "Keep Step to the Music," which he asserted was the American Marseillaise, and would be sung throughout the land in the present contest, and preserved long afterward.

Whilst the foregoing meeting was going on in the ball room, those who could not gain admission or get within hearing distance, formed a meeting in the bar-room, where our merry friends Messrs. Quirk and Beggs were induced to hold forth, musically, in regard to the coming contest. As a matter of course, they gave the intensest satisfaction. With the orators up stairs and the singers down stairs, and the enthusiasm that each evoke, the U. S. Hotel was an uncommonly lively building.

When Judge Hiestand concluded his speech, the meeting adjourned; and a grand procession was formed with music, transparencies and torchlights. The Fillmore Club of the Third District showed itself to be a rouser and no mistake.

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DEATH OF GEORGE STEERS.—The New York Daily Times, of the 26th ult., has the following account of the accident by which Mr. George Steers, the eminent ship builder of that city, lost his life:

He was in a Rockaway wagon on his way to Little Rock, L. I., to see his wife and family, who have been residing there during the summer season, and who were to have returned with him to their home in the city. When near Calvary cemetery his horses became frightened and ran away. Mr. Steers having lost control of them, jumped out of the wagon and fell to the ground, striking upon his head and receiving other very serious injury. Coroner Rode and Messrs. R. H. Bishop and Barnum Kelly, of this city, who knew him well, were riding in the same direction, and discovered him lying insensible upon the road a few minutes after the accident. A farmer who was near hurried to his assistance, and when his friends arrived the stranger had raised his head and was doing all in his power to aid him. As soon as he was lifted up he vomited, first the contents of his stomach, and afterwards quantities of blood. He was taken immediately into his friend's house and placed in a bed in his residence, No. 91 Canton street, where all possible aid was soon at hand. His relatives in the city were soon beside him. A courier was dispatched to inform his wife, who arrived as soon as could be, but all their efforts were unavailing. He died at about ten minutes past nine that night.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER NIAGARA ON LAKE MICHIGAN.—We copy the following account of the burning of this ill-fated steamer from a dispatch in the New York Courier and Enquirer of the 26th, dated Chicago, 25th ult.:

The Niagara left Collingwood at 2 P. M. on Monday with between one hundred and fifty and one hundred and seventy-five passengers. Twenty-five left the boat at Sheboygan, where she arrived at 2 P. M. yesterday. When two hours out from Sheboygan, the passengers discovered fire issuing from the engine room, and in a few minutes the whole cabin was in flames. The wildest consternation followed. The boats were lowered and all filled, the boat expected carrying one considerably over twenty passengers. Numbers jumped overboard and were instantly drowned. The steamer Traveler was ten miles distant when the fire was discovered, but saved thirty persons. The propeller Illinois, bound down, also picked up about thirty, and landed them at Sheboygan. A life boat at Fort Washington rescued twenty persons. Geo. Bishop, clerk of the Niagara, is supposed to be lost. Probably fifty or sixty lives were lost in all. There was a rumor in the city this P. M. that the fire was the work of an incendiary. It is stated that immediately after the fire was discovered, a keg of gunpowder exploded, blowing the flames in every direction. The first engineer was not on board.

☞ **Hostetter's Bitters.**—At this season of the year, when the digestive organs are weakened and debilitated by a constant and over use of vegetables and fruits, it is absolutely necessary that a good, and pure tonic should be used to keep up Health and the usual Fall Powers. A new stimulus will not do, it must invigorate, invigorating to be, and we are fully satisfied there is nothing in the whole catalogue of medicine that will at all compare with Hostetter's celebrated Bitters. We are glad to know that the principal dry goods houses in the city are supplied with Hostetter's great remedy.

sep29 2p&WAX LOUIS DE VRIES.

☞ **As a general remedy for diseases, to** which all families are subject, HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS cannot be surpassed.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2, 1855.

Dear Sir: I would state for the benefit of the afflicted, that I have used your "HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS" myself, and in my family, in a long time, and have always found them a great benefit in cases of Remarks, Pains in the Side, Back and Bowels, Chills and Nervous Diseases, and earnestly recommend them to all persons affected with diseases in which you profess to cure. H. M. PARIS,

No. 41 Race street.

Sold by C. M.