New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

JAMES O. NIXON. WILLIAM R. ADAMS

BY NIXON & ADAMS.

OFFICE, No. 70 CAMP STREET.

AMERICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR,
FRANK HARDESTY, of East Feliciana.

FOR TREASURER,
J. W. WALKER, of St. Mary.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,
W. A. LACEY, of Caddo.

FOR CONGRESS,
First District—GEORGE EUSTIS, Jr.
Second District—GLENDY BURKE.
Third District—GEO. W. WATTERSTON.
Fourth District—W. H. SPARKS.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1857.

☞ Capt. Thompson, of the bark Indus, has our thanks for a late number of the *Correio Mercantil*, published in Rio de Janeiro.

☞ The clerk of the steamer John C. Swon has our thanks for a late St. Louis paper.

VALUABLE DOCUMENTS.—We are indebted to the Hon. George Eustis, Jr., for the Congressional Globe and Appendix, containing the debates, proceedings, etc., of the third session of the Thirty-fourth Congress.

Also, for the second volume of the report by Lieut. Beckwith of Capt. Gunnison's explorations of a route for the Pacific Railroad, near the 38th and 39th parallels of north latitude. This a highly interesting and valuable work, beautifully illustrated with highly finished drawings of the country through which the expedition passed, and of various plants, flowers, minerals, etc.

Talk on 'Change.

Yesterday was another quiet day on the street. The usual gatherings at the corners have not yet commenced. On the levee there is some activity—some evidence of returning animation. Several vessels from Northern ports, as well as from European, are fully due, and it will not be long before we shall have the pleasure of chronicling the receipt of heavy stocks of merchandise of every kind and description. Every boat from the West brings more or less of our returning citizens. Glad are they to get back again.

Cotton, it will be perceived, is coming in very slowly; however, it is coming in sufficiently fast for buyers, as there are very few returned as yet. There is one great barrier at this moment intervening to rapid sales, even if the cotton was in market—that is the difficulty in placing inland exchange. It is a mooted question, where there is sufficient money here at this moment to move large quantities of produce. The panic in New York seems to exert an influence, just at this time, which causes the closest scrutiny in all operations. It is the opinion on 'change that this state of affairs will only be of a brief duration. Be that as it may, we believe in our cotton bales and hogsheads of sugar. We are willing to sink or float with them. So croakers, alarmists and agitators, one and all, can close up at once. There is just as much money in the country to-day as there was twelve months ago. Though considerable coin has been sent out of the country, say to Europe, to pay interest on railroad, State and other bonds; yet, the productions of the mines in California have fully balanced the account, and though we hear a great deal of large and costly importations, particularly of dry goods, let those who desire to expend two dollars for splurging, pomposity and show, where one will answer for a modest course, sweat and suffer for it. Those who desire to indulge in costly apparel and expenditures must pay for it. The bone and sinew of the country will not suffer from their injudiciousness. While indulging in these few ideas, some one asks us what we think of cotton? Yes, that everlasting inquiry, "what do we think of cotton," follows us everywhere. It is cotton in the morning, it is cotton at mid-day, and it is cotton at night; in fact, it is cotton, cotton, cotton. Now, then, we beg to be excused, we cannot eat cotton, and it is too early in the picking season for us to commence figuring; but the Europa's advices from Liverpool up to the 29th are favorable, but they come on almost a vacant market. The sales for the week are enormous, unless there are errors in figures. We shall not know positively till the correspondence is received, and that will not be before the 18th inst.

THE MAILS.—The Northern mail via Mobile failed yesterday from beyond Montgomery; yet the placard at the Post-Office said the mails by the Vanderbilt were received? How is this? Why were not the mails received yesterday? The Vanderbilt arrived at New York on the 2d, and the mail yesterday brought dates of that day, and where are those mails by the Vanderbilt that they did not come to hand? What hocus pocus do contractors intend to palm off on the Post-Office Department as an excuse in this instance?

NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.—We have received the September number of this valuable medical periodical, edited by Dr. Bennet Dowler, and published at the Delta office. It is filled with matter instructive not only to the medical practitioner and student, but to the general reader likewise. We perceive that the proprietorship of the Journal has changed hands—Drs. Warren Stone, James Jones and Stanford Chaille having purchased it from Messrs. D. C. Jenkins & Co., (of the Delta,) retaining Dr. Dowler as its editor. The names of the new proprietors are a strong guarantee of the long life, usefulness and popularity of the "Medical and Surgical Journal."

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT.—We are requested to state that Judge R. K. Howell, of the Sixth District Court, has returned to the city, and that hereafter, until the commencement of the regular term, he will be prepared to attend to all business in his court allowed by the statute during vacation. Let litigants take notice.

NEW AUCTION FIRM.—Messrs. Henry Peychaud, E. D. Hyde and Edward Roger, have formed a copartnership for the transaction of the general auction and commission business, formerly carried on at the same place by H. Peychaud & Co. All the members of the above firm are widely known in business circles, and will be sure to command an extensive patronage. They attend to all kinds of out-door sales; have in-door sales regularly on Tuesdays and Thursdays; make liberal cash advances on consignment, and cash credit sales on moderate terms; in short, conduct their business in its fullest sense. We refer to the card of the new firm in this morning's Crescent.

JEMUS, ATTENTION!—Mayor Waterman gives notice that cab and hack drivers, upon application at the office of the Chief of Police, will be furnished with the tariff of rates and extracts of the ordinances, which they are by law required to expose in their vehicles. As this law is to be enforced, some trouble may be saved by answering the Mayor's call in good time.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS.—Mr. John F. McRory, at No. 21 Tchoupitoulas street, has just received supplies of cabbage, turnip, and beet seeds, from the famous gardens of Landreth, in Philadelphia. See advertisement.

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS.—Country and commission merchants, and city retailers, who may wish to supply their customers with the latest and most fashionable styles of boots, shoes and hats, should not fail to go and inspect the immense stock which has just been received by Messrs. J. M. Gould & Co., at No. 8 Magazine street. They are constantly receiving and constantly selling, and as their goods are always of the best, and disposed of on the most liberal terms, the amount of their sales is very large. We refer to their advertisement in another column. Their stock is richly worth an inspection by all who may feel inclined to purchase.

BONE BLACK.—Mr. Alfred Kearny, No. 72 Magazine street, has on hand a lot of home-made bone-black, a very superior article for sugar refining. See advertisement.

SPIRAL STAIRCASE.—An iron spiral staircase is offered for sale at No. 117 Gravier street. See advertisement.

FALL GOODS AT SCANLAN'S.—The ladies will be pleased to hear that Messrs. D. P. Scanlan & Co., at Nos. 12 and 14 Chartres street, have received and are now opening their first invoice of fall dry goods and millinery. The assortment is exceedingly rich, comprising all the novelties from the Paris and New York markets in the shape of silks, robes, robe satinettes, stress goods of all other descriptions, cloaks in the most sumptuous variety, shawls, scarfs, embroideries, laces, and every description of millinery goods and trimmings. This announcement, we are certain, will create a flutter in the feminine community and a rush in the direction of Chartres st. See The advertisement in another column gives the headings of the different kinds of goods opening. Read it, ladies.

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

This long expected document made its appearance yesterday in the columns of the Courier. It occupies nearly three columns and a half of that journal. So far as language is concerned it is well written, and is more moderate in its tone than similar manifestoes have usually been of late years.

The Address is general in its expressions, and presents few salient points. In argument it is extremely feeble, its fine spun sentences being almost altogether unsupported by fact, and its rather ingenious sophistry, which wholly ignores the past and present perils of the South, the Kansas perfidy of Walker in which he is upheld by Mr. Buchanan, etc., being unsustained by the proof of history, the actualities of the times that are pressing upon us, or the probabilities which loom up grimly in an ominous future. The political organization known as the Democracy is sufficiently eulogized; but scarcely any attention is vouchsafed questions of vast moment vitally affecting the safety, rights, interests or honor of the Southern people, as wound up and inextricably involved in the success and perpetuity of the institution of domestic slavery. Indeed, the question of slavery is not adverted to at all. Whether this omission was caused by a lack of interest on the part of the writers of the address in the institution, or whether they found it impossible to touch it without sanctioning the Buchanan-Walker treachery in Kansas, or denouncing the aforesaid treachery, and their loyalty to the South gave way before an overwhelming wish to secure a mere party triumph at all hazards, is a matter which does not come within our province to determine. Suffice it to say, then, to the slaveholding constituency of the commonwealth of Louisiana, that a formal address, presumed to have been prepared with much care and deliberation, put forth by the Executive Committee of the Democratic party, pursuant to a resolution of their State Convention, fails to discuss, and hardly refers to, even incidentally, subjects of immediate and overwhelming importance to the Southern people! The sin of omission, under certain circumstances, is said to be as bad as the sin of commission. Let our people judge accordingly, then, of this significant, wonderful omission—an omission that must have been the fruit of careful deliberation.

Passing over the preliminary observations, usual in such addresses, as well as the averments that the American and old Whig parties have gone to sleep forever in the tomb of the Copulets, or some other place of retiracy similar thereto, and that, no matter how well disposed, they could do nothing for the South or the Union, neither being essential to the object we have in view, and neither of which do we hold to be well founded, we come down to what we consider the first positive statement regarding the *nationality* of the so-called Democracy, and its ability to preserve either the South or the Union. We quote:

The Democratic party alone can bring an assured strength from every quarter of the Republic to the support of principles which are true to the Constitution and to the Union, principles which are historic in her political creed, principles which are recognized by her people in the remote North, and in the remote South, on the shores of the Atlantic ocean and by the gentle murmur of the Pacific. In every quarter of the Union where the doctrines and principles of the Democratic party prevail, her statesmen are expected to carry them into practical operation. Every abandonment of principle on the part of her statesmen has been followed not by any compromise of doctrine, but by an abandonment of the men who have proved delinquent in their trust.

Here we take direct issue against the verity of the above statements, and shall, by bringing the crucible of truth to bear upon them, demonstrate that they are unfounded and unreliable. The past, with its undisputed and indisputable data, supplies the first want; and the present, teeming with Democratic treacheries to the South, forfeiture of pledges, and Southern sacrifices, made on the altar of delusion, furnishes the second. The portion of the Address quoted above says: "The Democratic party alone can bring an assured strength from every quarter of the Republic to the support of principles which are true to the Constitution and to the Union," etc. Is this so, to any practical extent? No! James Buchanan is the head of the so-styled *National* Democracy. As its candidate he ran for the Presidency; and, last November, a majority of the votes in *every* free State save one, was cast against him! What, then, becomes of that "assured strength" to which the address so prodily refers? Test it by the touchstone of fact, and it at once becomes valueless. "In the remote North," along the "shores of the Atlantic ocean," and by the "gentle murmur of the Pacific," the *National* Democracy, under the lead of Mr. Buchanan, received a minority of the votes cast, saving and excepting the single State of Pennsylvania. Generally, the Black Republicans carried all before them; and the probabilities are that, in 1860, every free State will range itself under the banner of Black Republicanism, and, assisted by four newly admitted Freesoil States—Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and Oregon—will trample the rights and honor of the South still further in the dust than they have been heretofore trampled, notwithstanding the redoubtable assistance of the puissant *National* Democracy! What, then, becomes of the *assurance* of strength vauntingly set forth in the Address of the Central Committee? It is of no more substantial worth to the people of the South than was the assurance of the Father of Evil to our Saviour, after he had taken him to the summit of a high mountain, shown him all the riches and glories of the kingdoms of the earth, and assured them all to him if he would fall down and worship at the feet of his Satanic Majesty. The Devil had no right to prefer any such assurance, and was refused. No committee of any party in the South has any right to lead the Southern people astray by seeking to assure to them self-evident impossibilities, and whenever such audacious assurance is ventured it should be promptly retaked.

Having disposed of the first proposition we will now take up the second. States the Address: "In every quarter of the Union where the doctrines and principles of the Democratic party prevail, her statesmen are expected to carry them into practical operation," etc. This too, is contradicted by the events of the past few months, and as "facts speak louder than words," we propose to appeal to facts. In the Convention that nominated Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency the doctrine of non-intervention in regard to slavery was proclaimed, and published to the world as a cardinal Democratic principle; yet Mr. Buchanan had been but a few months in office before he appointed a Governor of Kansas, who immediately proceeded to intervene in the most offensive manner, and there is hardly a shadow of doubt but that his continued, unceasing intervention in behalf of the North and against the South, will result in the transfer of that Territory into the hands of our Freesoil enemies. Further: and although Democratic Southern State Conventions, Democratic statesmen and orators and Democratic presses have condemned Gov. Walker with unparalleled unanimity, and demanded that the President should recall him, the President has refused to recall him, and continues him in office, thereby endorsing his course and sanctioning his anti-Southern policy! "Democratic" "statesmen" may be "*expected*" to carry Democratic principles into operation, and fulfil Democratic promises, but in this instance a Democratic President has belied all such expectations and betrayed those who clothed him with office and power. Still, although it is as clear as a sunbeam that the South has been sold and betrayed, the Democratic Central Committee of Louisiana has no words of censure to bestow upon either Buchanan or Walker. Can unadulterated party spirit blind men still further? We think not.

Further along the Address indulges in a rather ungenerous fling at the out-and-out Southern Rights' men, enters upon another eulogy on the *national* Democracy, thinks there should be no "*ungracious* denunciations" of Northern Democrats, proceeds at some length in a strain of unimportant generalities, and thus winds up its references to national subjects.

Throughout the Address there is no mention of the Kansas swindle; no word of condemnation of Walker for his sale of that magnificent Territory to the Freesoilers; no complaint of the oppression which has victimized the South and robbed her of all prospect of ever enjoying any portion of the splendid and almost illimitable Territories of the north-west; no expression of sympathy for the betrayed, and no sentence of indignant denunciation for the betrayers; no invectives for the President for retaining in office, and sustaining and vindicating an ingrate and a traitor—in fact, nothing *Southern* can be discovered in the whole production from first to last. Everything is merged in a lame effort to secure a mere partisan triumph in November, no matter if the Juggernaut wheels of Freesoilism, in 1860, crush every Southern bone and sever every Southern artery. From all such partisanship may the Lord in his mercy deliver us of the South.

The remainder of the Address is occupied with State affairs, and most of it is, we regret to say, about as ill-founded and unpatriotic as its national references. In whatever we shall have to say regarding this portion of the Address, we shall array facts against assertions—figures against plausible statements having no real foundation—and shall, as heretofore, by confining ourselves within the bounds warranted by irrefragable data, endeavor to show that the premises and conclusions of the Address are wanting in truth and lacking in logic.

Without occupying our space and wearying our readers with a refutation of the often told tale about the fall election of 1855, and which has been refuted time and again—the repetition of it only showing the barrenness of the authors of the Address in sound argument—we will proceed to quote the allusion to the Presidential election of 1856. Says the Address:

In the succeeding election (that for Presidential electors) the same system of terrorism and violence produced like results. Many citizens refused to register their names as voters, considering it a vain formality; and out of 11,921 voters who did register their names, nearly 3,600 were excluded from the right of voting, or prudently abstained from the exercise of a right which was attended not only with personal danger, but with a sense of degradation. Mr. Fillmore's majority in the city of New Orleans fell short of the number of excluded votes.

The foregoing is not true in any sense. It is false throughout. Premise and corollary are alike founded in untruth. The Presidential election of 1856 was the most peaceable and quiet election we have ever known in this city. There was no "terrorism" at the polls, and no unusual "violence" at or near the polls. The day, considering an exciting election was pending, was extraordinarily marked by peace, absence of violence and everything approaching "terrorism." We saw no one alarmed: on the contrary, everybody appeared as contented and secure as possible; and we, or our assistants, visited nearly every precinct in the city, with the view of obtaining accurate, personal knowledge of what was going on, in order that we might be able to write a truthful report at the proper time, anticipating, as we did, that the tongue of calumny would make itself busy, no matter what occurred. We would be obliged to the authors of the Address if they would mention any Democrat that "refused to register" his name. And, if any failed to vote, it was their own fault. They could have voted without let or hindrance. There was no obstruction, no danger, in their way. But the Address fails to give the true reason why there was so great a falling off. We will give it. The anti-Slidell Democrats, knowing full well that a ban of inexorable ostracism would be (it has been) put upon them by Mr. Slidell in case of the election of Mr. Buchanan, did not care to vote for the purpose of assisting in their own persecution. This accounts, in a great measure, for the falling off in the Democratic vote. Furthermore, if we are not much mistaken, Mr. Fillmore received a majority of the registered votes.

We will now proceed to give a true statement of the occurrences on the last Presidential election day. It is copied from the Crescent of the 15th of November, 1856, and was written in answer to an article in the Natchez Free Trader of the 11th of the same month. It was not questioned at the time, nor has it been denied since. The man who denies it, denies the truth—that is all. Here it is:

1. There was little or nothing unusual in the recent election which should "bring the blush of shame" into any man's face. It was the most peacefully conducted election the city has known for years, according to our own personal observation and knowledge. There were fewer knock downs and fewer disturbances than usual, and no stabbings. The admirable police arrangements of our efficient and patriotic Mayor, contributed much towards ensuring this result, for which he has the thanks of all good citizens, and blame by perverted prejudiced persons and malignity.

2. Of course we have nothing to do with the reflections of the Free Trader upon the courage of "the Democrats of New Orleans." They announced in the newspapers that they were making arrangements to fight, and if they did not fight it is none of our business.

3. This "intimidation" business is the flimsiest kind of humbug. It would bear investigation. And, "if four thousand men could be intimidated, as is intimated, the verdict of any honest jury would be—"served 'em right." Men who won't fight for the most important franchises earth, would not be very well, able in case of foreign invasion.

4. In regard to the information communicated to the editor of the Free Trader, "by a highly respectable gentleman from Williamson county," all we have to say is that there is not a particle of truth in it of the smallest moment. It is grossly incorrect throughout. No such events as he tells transpired. No Democrats were "stabbed," nor "knocked down for fourteen," or any anything else. The "Indians" spoken of were only twenty or thirty in number, and they dispersed long before the opening of the polls, without inflicting harm upon a human being. The show they made was quite interesting to the little boys, girls and duckeys.

5. The first weapon drawn on the day of election was drawn by a leading Democrat.

6. No leading Fillmore man chewed, used, or sought to use, any deadly weapon on the day of election.

7. There was no shooting or stabbing at any of the polls, and knock-downs at but very few.

8. The only serious occurrences of the day were not at the polls or adjacent to them.

9. An Irishman was accidently shot in the morning, not at a great distance from the Twenty-Third Precinct, by a friend who was showing him his pistol: but it did not kill him.

10. A German named Lang was shot and killed in a fight he had with some unknown man, at the corner of Elysian Fields and Claiborne streets, Third District, he having stabbed his adversary before being shot—the affair taking place five squares from the nearest precinct.

11. A member of the American party was stabbed by another member of the same party, in a coffeehouse near the Eleventh Precinct, St. Peter street, and he is getting well.

12. Late at night an Irishman was killed on Tchoupitoulas street, by an unknown person.

13. *These are all the serious occurrences of election day and night.*

We have pledged ourselves for the truthfulness of the above statement. We have published it several times. It never has been controverted; and yet the same old calumnies are regularly exhumed whenever a party end is to be subserved.

The Address, towards the conclusion, endeavors to argue in favor of the infamously notorious "Army bill," and takes occasion to sneer at the police as being inefficient, etc.; and fortifies its position by quoting from a certain Grand Jury report, the foreman of which is reported to have said: "That for all purposes of useful or efficient action they (the police) might have been as well in bed." We happen to have the figures at hand to refute this slander upon the efficiency of the police, under the administration of Mayor Waterman. Taking a term of eleven months, under the Democratic administration of Mayor Lewis, we find that, with a police force of 456 men he made 19,511 arrests. For a similar term, under the American administration of Mayor Waterman, with a police force of less than 300 men most of the time, we find that he made 25,309 arrests—difference 5,798! These figures disprove the charge of inefficiency, while they completely vindicate the police and their indefatigable chief. Figures are hard things to get over, and this the Central Committee should have thought of before they published their Address.

Further along, referring to the "Army bill," the Address observes: (the italics are our own.)

To have omitted, under such circumstances, the enactment of some "law regulating the elections" in the city of New Orleans by which "the privilege of free suffrage should be protected," and which should provide "adequate penalties against all undue influence thereon, from power, bribery, tumult or other improper practice," would have been not only a palpable disregard of a plain constitutional duty, but would have amounted to derision of the first and greatest attribute of a sovereign State, to wit: The right to protect its citizens in the exercise and enjoyment of their constitutional rights. A Government which fails in the discharge of this primary obligation, ignores its own existence as such, and in fact *proclaims an anarchy. It releases the people from their allegiance*, by proclaiming that the contract which imposes the correlative duties of protection and allegiance no longer exists; and it leaves its citizens, either individually or collectively, to the choice of such means of resistance and defence as in their desperation they may be driven to select. It was not the intention of the last Legislature thus to ignore its high duties and responsibilities, but its action has been rendered nugatory by invoking the intervention of judicial process emanating from one of our local tribunals. It will be the duty of those who may be selected by the people to represent them in the next Legislature to see to it, *that the pledge of protection which was given by their predecessors to the people of New Orleans was no idle mockery, which might be thwarted at will by the machinery of legal delays*, and to demonstrate that it was intended to subserve an effective purpose, to be *manifested by effective results*. It is sheer infatuation to suppose that those who represent the people of Louisiana in their legislative capacity will, under any possible combination of circumstances, permit an experiment to be attended with a successful result, which contemplates a subjection of the sovereignty of the State to the mere caprice of those who may, for the time being, represent or misrepresent the corporation of New Orleans.

The above is revolutionary to all intents and purposes, and plainly foreshadows a determination entertained by certain persons to disfranchise New Orleans, despite the constitution, the laws, and the courts of the State—*if they can*. In the first place the people of New Orleans, instead of calling for the enactment of the law, protested against it almost *en masse*. In the second place, a partisan Legislature forced it upon loathing hearts, to which, fortunately, strong arms are attached. They neither wished, nor asked, nor will they submit to any *such* protection. But, intimates the Address, had not the Legislature passed the "Army bill," the people would have been released from their allegiance and anarchy would have been proclaimed! Did the authors of the Address ever think that tyrannical oppression also releases people from their allegiance; and "that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, (the rights of the people) it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness?"

The Address scoffs at "legal delays." Would the authors prevent the people from being heard before the judicial tribunals of the commonwealth? There is no doubt of it—*if they could!* They would set the members of their own party elected to the Legislature above the constitution, which guarantees the right of suffrage to the people of every parish, above the courts of law, above inalienable right and immemorial usage, and disfranchise us because the new Election Law is held in a state of suspension, *by process of law*, and its forms may not be observed in November next! That is what the quoted portion of the Address means—nothing more nor less—notwithstanding its cautiously obscure wording. Which, now, is the party of law? The American party is willing to abide by the decision of the duly constituted judicial tribunals of the land, no matter what that decision may be. The Central Committee evidently contemplate applying to a "higher law" tribunal—a law unknown to the constitution—and to place themselves beyond the pale of legal jurisdiction. What "sheer infatuation."

American Meeting in Terrebonne.

Pursuant to the public call, the American party of the parish of Terrebonne assembled in convention at Houma, on Saturday, 5th inst.

On motion, Mr. J. C. Potts was called to the chair, and A. J. Delaporte appointed Secretary.

The name of Col. J. B. Robinson having been proposed, he was nominated by acclamation as the American candidate for the House of Representatives.

The following gentlemen were appointed members of the Executive Committee of the American party of Terrebonne: Messrs. G. F. Connel, Achin Bourg, G. L. Lester, M. Monegriff, N. H. Bighter, Alexander Liretto.

On motion of Mr. Duncan Cage, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, It being the sense of the American party of Terrebonne that there should be regular American candidates to represent the Senatorial district, composed of Ascension, Assumption and Terrebonne, therefore—

Be it resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair to confer upon the subject with the Americans of Ascension and Assumption, and should it be determined to hold a Senatorial convention, that the same be called at as early a day as practicable.

In conformity with the resolution, the chair appointed as a Committee of Conference, Messrs. McCollam, Liretto, Connely, Bonny and Reghler.

The following persons were appointed delegates to the Senatorial convention, in addition to the members of the Committee of Conference: Messrs. E. Hotern, Francois Picou, Theodule Duplantier, A. J. Cage, Henry Collins, J. L. Jennings, Justin Dalpit, Mezine Balru, Florentin Michel, Peter Walsh, R. E. Butler, R. G. Aycock, H. Arsenous, L. S. Chauvin, William Wallis, N. H. Smith, W. S. Campbell, Robert Dalpit, E. Chauvin, John Shaeffer, S. P. Leblanc, A. Wright, E. Perche, M. S. Toahon, Charles Tennous.

On motion of N. H. Righter:

Resolved, That should the Democratic Convention, to be held in that place on the 15th inst., determine to nominate party candidates for the parish offices, it shall become the duty of the American party to meet again, to nominate regular candidates for said offices. In the event provided for, this Convention will re-assemble this day two weeks.

The following preamble and resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Governor of Kansas has declared it to be his "clear conviction that unless the convention" called by law to form a constitution for that Territory "submits the constitution to the vote of the actual settlers of Kansas," at the time of such submission, "it will be and ought to be rejected by Congress;" *and whereas*, in his inaugural address, the Governor has assumed to urge upon the Constitutional Convention of Kansas divers arguments, recommendations and suggestions tending to show the inexpediency of establishing slavery in that Territory, thereby throwing the weight of his official influence in favor of the Freesoil party of Kansas; *and whereas*, the language and conduct of the Governor of Kansas has been virtually sanctioned by the federal Executive, by the failure to repudiate the same and remove Robert J. Walker:

Resolved, That the federal administration has forfeited all claims to the confidence and support of the Southern people.

Resolved, That, in view of the premises and of the policy evidently adopted by the administration of practically excluding the South from all participation in the common Territories of the Union, it becomes all candidates for either House of Congress to make a clear and explicit declaration of principles and of their future course of action on these vital questions.

On motion, it was—

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Houma Ceres, the Thibodaux Minerva and the New Orleans Crescent.

The Convention then adjourned.

J. C. POTTS, President.

A. J. DELAPORTE, Secretary.

☞ Cholera has become one of the prevailing diseases of our land, as well as foreign countries. This being a universal fact, precautions should be taken in regard to diet during the warm weather, and in view of the beneficial results in the use of D. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, last season, in our city as well as elsewhere, we would advise all to procure a supply for family use, and use it as per directions on the bottle. When this is done much sickness can be prevented. At least this is the experience of the past, which can be, and is testified to by thousands. For sale by druggists and dealers generally. ut7 2p&6EOW

☞ "Woodland Cream."—A Pomade for beautifying the Hair—highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing Ladies' Hair it has no equal, giving it a bright, glossy appearance. It confines Gentlemen's Hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes Dandruff, always giving the hair the appearance of being fresh shampooed. Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed "Petridge & Co., Proprietors of the Bloom of a Thousand Flowers." For sale by SICKLES & CO., Agents, MORISON, and all Druggists. ut 2p eodtm

Fall Goods! Fall Goods!

D. P. SCANLAN & CO.,

Nos. 12 and 14 Chartres street.

We opened on Tuesday, the 8th inst., a complete assortment of GOODS FOR THE FALL TRADE, comprising everything new that has appeared in the markets of Paris and New York; amongst which are—

COLORED DRESS SILKS—Carmele and Lacca Ephemine, Plaid, Chine, Silk Striped, Figured, Brocha and Plain.
SILK ROBES—a Volante, a Quilles, a Lee and Bayadere.
BLACK AND COLORED MOIRE ANTIQUE.
VALENCIAS, SHALLIES, CASHMERES, MUSLIN DE LAINES, and FRENCH CALICOS—in pieces and in Robes.
CLOTHS, SILK, VELVET AND PLUSH TALMAS AND CLOAKS.
CHENILLE, PLUSH and EMBROIDERED CASHMERE SHAWLS and SCARFS.
EMBROIDERIES and LACES.

—ALSO—

A select assortment of MILLINERY, RIBBONS and FLOWERS.
A large invoice of the LATEST STYLES OF TRIMMINGS.
sn10 2p3t

Languages.

NEW CLASSES BEGIN THIS WEEK
IN THE FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES,
MATHEMATICS, PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING, etc.

All who wish to be ready for winter business should begin immediately.

There are special apartments and Professors for each branch, so as to save the time of business men.

☞ Merchants apply here for Clerks and Book Keepers.

sn9 2p2w RUFUS DOLBEAR.

Death on Rats and Roaches.

WILSON'S GENUINE RAT AND ROACH DESTROYER, guaranteed to be the most safe and effective agent ever used for the destruction of these troublesome vermin. For sale by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Sole Agents,
21 and 151 Chartres street.

Beware you ask for WILSON'S RAT AND ROACH DESTROYER, as there are many spurious imitations offered.

ut7 2p&6EOW

W. H. Slack & Co.,

STATIONERS, PRINTERS AND BOOK-BINDERS,
68 Camp street,

Have just received an extensive assortment of BLANK BOOKS, CUTLERY and PAPER, which they offer for sale on the most favorable terms.

Blank Books ruled to any pattern and bound in the most substantial manner. se8 2p3t

"A Platform all can Stand On."

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
34 Magazine street, corner of Gravier,

Beg leave to remind their old friends and customers that the same Principles which have for the last FIFTEEN YEARS governed their Houses are still adhered to.

"One Price and no Deviation."

And "should any dissatisfaction exist after the purchase of the Goods, they may be returned and exchanged, or the money will be cheerfully refunded."

By steamships Empire City and Black Warrior, the House have received a splendid assortment of

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

—ALSO—

FURNISHING GOODS.

It is a well-known fact that the Clothing turned out by this House is made in a superior manner, and our experience in this line of business justifies us in stating that we are sure the selection of Goods this year excels all the former efforts of our worthy partner, Alfred Munroe, under whose superintendence they are gotten up.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS,

Your attention is pertinently requested to the splendid assortment of

Boys' and Children's Clothing,

Both for Dress and School purposes.

INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING AT FACTORY PRICES.
TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS AND UMBRELLAS.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
34 Magazine street,
North-east corner of Gravier street.

To the Ladies! To the Ladies!

VIOSKA'S CELEBRATED CREOLE HAIR RESTORATIVE,

Successfully used for the past TEN YEARS.

This beautiful preparation is the most beneficial article for baldness and falling of the hair now in use—causing it to grow luxuriantly, and imparting it very glossy and soft. The inventor of this article feels so well satisfied of its beneficial effects that he is willing to return the money paid for a bottle of it if it does not prove satisfactory. Price, 75c a bottle. For sale at

S. B. CHURCHILL'S,
corner Apollo and Kratz sts.
and G. F. KEMPER, Agent,
corner Apollo and Thalia sts.

Carpet Warehouse,

No. 19 CHARTRES STREET.—We are receiving direct from manufacturers, Medallion, Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Venetian CARPETING, FLOOR OIL CLOTH of various qualities and colors, which we cut to suit Halls, Rooms, etc. Also, Brogget and Linen Crumb Cloths, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Hair Cloth, Stair Rods, etc.; Coco and Cocoa MATTING, etc., all of which we offer at the lowest market prices.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

Southern Furniture Warerooms

CHARLES A. STEWART,

At Nos. 171 and 173 Canal street, New Orleans,

Has just received from the manufactory, a beautiful stock splendid MAHOGANY ARMOIRE and BEDSTEADS, in addition to his hitherto large stock of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

comprising EVERYTHING in his line of business. Parties wishing anything in his line, will find it to their advantage to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

CHARLES A. STEWART,
171 and 173 Canal street.

Liverpool and London Insurance Company, Capital $10,000,000.

Office, corner Common and Carondelet streets.

DWELLINGS, GIN HOUSES, SUGAR HOUSES, etc., etc., taken upon the most favorable terms. The well-known management of Agency here guarantees promptness and liberality in all its dealings.

HENRY V. OGDEN, Agent.
CHAS. J. DABON, Advisory Director. se7 2p1m

P. Durel & Co.,

GENERAL STATIONERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

37 ..... Chartres Street, ... 37

Have just received, per Empire City, a choice selection of Brown and Fancy Glass Inkstands, suitable for Banks, Insurance Companies and Merchants' offices; also a numerous selection of English, French and American Black Book Papers from the best manufacturers. We have the best of workmen to execute any work, and are full prepared to meet the wants of our friends and the public in general. Merchants and others desirous of having a full set of Books made for the coming season, would do well to call on us and well before giving their orders elsewhere, as we are confident, after an examination of our stock, to gain a liberal share of their patronage. Our stock comprises everything that the public may want in our line and of the best quality. We solicit a call.

P. DUREL & CO.,
37 Chartres street.

se4 2p1f

Furnishing and Fancy Goods.

—Just received from Paris, a large assortment of—
SILK UMBRELLAS, for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Linen and Cotton SHIRT BOSOMS.
Linen and Cotton SHIRTS—Colored and White.
FRENCH CORSETS, of all styles.
STOCKINGS, Socks, Cravats, Collars, Suspenders, Gloves, Mitts, Garters, Embroidered Chemises, Porcelain Vases, Toilet Sets, etc., etc.
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

LION & PINSARD,
66 and 68 Royal street, corner Bienville.

au31 2p6f

Wall Paper! Wall Paper!

BAUMBACH & EVERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
French and American Paper Hangings,
BORDERS, CORNICES, OAKS AND MARBLES, in every variety,
No. 24 EXCHANGE PLACE, opposite the Post-Office.
Particular attention paid to all work in their line. se26 2p6y

Second-Hand Furniture Store.

The HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for all kind SECOND-HAND FURNITURE; also sold, exchanged and repaired, by

P. M. TOURNE,
No. 22 Barone, near Canal street.

jy22 2d3m

Read This!

NEW ORLEANS, August 11, 1857.

W. P. COLEMAN, Esq.:

Dear Sir—The twenty-four inch Mill which I purchased from you for Mr. T. J. Packwood's plantation, has been attached to the sugar-mill engine, and put in operation last week. I am much pleased with it, in every respect, both in regard to its simplicity, durability, and quantity it grinds. I timed the mill when in operation several times, and found to my surprise that the mill was grinding one bushel per minute; I therefore expect the mill to grind regularly thirty bushels per hour with ease. To Sugar Planters I would especially recommend your Mills believing them to be superior to any mill ever manufactured.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN S. McDONALD, Engineer.

All Kinds of Sewing

DONE BY MACHINERY, by

MRS. BOYD,
138 Camp street.

Notice.

Our customers and others, wishing their FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, will please call at our store and leave their measures and orders.

NORRIS, MAULL & CO.,
corner Camp and Common streets,
under the City Hotel.

jy2 2p4f

Singer's Sewing Machines,

With all the late improvements, for sale by

MRS. BOYD,
138 Camp street.

jy15 2p6d

Lubin Extracts

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF—WARRANTED GENUINE. Price, 50 cents per bottle. For sale by

MRS. BOYD,
138 Camp street.

jy15 2p6d

Coal! Coal!

R. & J. WATSON,
New Levee, foot of Julia street,

Are constantly receiving large supplies of the VERY BEST QUALITY OF SCREENED

PITTSBURG COAL,

and are now prepared to furnish, by the boat load, DEALERS, PLANTERS and STEAMSHIPS at the SHORTEST NOTICE and LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

☞ Planters desiring to purchase a part only of a boat load of Coal, can have the same delivered at their plantations without extra charge, except the actual cost of towing. jy24 2p3m

Lea & Perrins'

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

The attention of Hotel Keepers, Proprietors of Eating Houses, Caterers for Clubs, Messrooms, and Private Families, is commended to a trial of Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce. This condiment by its own merits has attained the highest rank as a pleasant, palatable, and wholesome Sauce, applicable to soups, fish, hot and cold meats, game, etc., etc., to excitatively sell in all quarters of the globe.

The numerous "imitations" on both sides of the Atlantic speak lowdly of its merits, and of the fact that it received the only Medal awarded to foreign Sauces at the New York Exhibition attests the estimation in which it is held by those selected with special reference to their ability to judge of the quality of similar articles of table use. And being the most popular Sauce in the market, unprincipled parties are offering for sale spurious Sauces by slightly varying the spelling of "LEA & PERRINS," the only Proprietors of the genuine Sauce.

A stock always in store. Also orders received for direct shipment from England.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
406 Broadway, New York,
Sole Agents in the United States for Lea & Perrins.

jy24 2p1y

J. W. Seymour,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
BATON