New Orleans Daily Crescent.

DOUBLE SHEET.

NEW ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1857.

FALL DRY GOODS AT HOLMES'.—The famous establishment of M. D. H. Holmes, at No. 148 Canal street, is prepared to furnish its legion of patrons with their fall supplies, from one of the largest, best-assorted and most splendid stocks of dry goods ever imported into this market. The reputation of this establishment for being provided with all that is new, rich and fashionable, as well as with everything in the cheap plain line, is so high that it is hardly necessary for us to intimate to the ladies any more than the mere fact that the fall invoices have been received, and will be opened to their inspection to-day. The facilities for displaying goods at Holmes', with the number of gentlemen in attendance, render it impossible for them to be disconsolated by a rush of the ladies—as is well known—and the dear creatures may, therefore, flock there just as fast as they may feel disposed, with the certainty of being attended to without delay. Some idea of the extent and magnificence of the present stock may be derived from the advertisement in another part of this morning's Crescent. Read it, ladies!

Pre-eminent in Holmes' store already is, for its extent, magnificence and general facilities for accommodation, it is to be enlarged and beautified on a still more splendid scale. A spacious rotunda and dome are being constructed in the rear of the store—we alluded to it some time ago—for the display of furs and the more regal styles of dry goods. It will be furnished, and the store opened into it, about the 1st of November. Next year the store is to be continued from the rotunda through to Dauphine street, with another branch running from the rotunda through to Bourbon street. Our readers may easily imagine what an extensive and magnificent affair it will be!

FALL SUPPLIES AT THE GREAT EMPORIUM.—The platform of Messrs. Alfred Munroe & Co., is set forth as one which "all can stand on." We are by no means disposed to doubt this, knowing, as we do, what a multitude of people are in the habit of standing upon it. The platform of "one price and no deviation," and "goods exchanged or money refunded in case of dissatisfaction," is one which, from its peculiar nature, can never sink, though thousands set foot upon it; for just in proportion as it becomes crowded, does it become more buoyant. The supplies of fall clothing at Munroe & Co.'s, for man, boy and child, is absolutely gigantic; enabling them to furnish outfits to suit the tastes of all classes of society, and to clothe any kind of a crowd, from a father and his little hopefuls to a regiment. The supply of clothing for children is extraordinarily large and well assorted, and parents and guardians would do well to go and inspect. See advertisement in another column.

STEAMBOAT BOOKS.—At Messrs. D. Felt & Stetson's, No. 56 Camp street, next to Robb's Bank, may be found a very extensive and complete assortment of blank books, blanks and stationery generally, for steamboat use. The books are gotten up in the best style and cases fall to give the most perfect satisfaction; while with their job printing office and bindery, Messrs. F. & S. are prepared to furnish to order anything in their line, promptly, and in the best style of workmanship, and at the lowest prices. The list of articles comprised under the stationery head is very extensive, comprising everything as yet known to modern progressiveness. We would call the particular attention of steamboatmen and others to the advertisement in another column, in which they will find some detail of the articles of which Messrs. F. & S. are supplied.

VENUS CIGAR STORE.—For an infallibly excellent supply of cigars and tobacco, call upon Mr. P. Prats, at the Venus Cigar Store, No. 88 St. Charles street, corner of Commercial Place. Mr. P. imports the best articles to be had in Cuba, and is well supplied also with the best samples of the Virginia and Turkish weed for smoking, with pipes, snuff-boxes and all the luxurious concomitants of the weed. We advise our friends not to overlook the Venus, in their searches for comfort. See card in another column.

ROBBERY AT THE CITY HOTEL—*Reward Offered.*—We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. H. Kaun, in another column. He was robbed of $130 in cash and sundry valuable papers, on Saturday night, and offers through the Chief of Police, a reward of $100 for their recovery.

FALL GOODS AT REILLY'S'.—Messrs. P. & E. Reilly & Co., No. 126 Canal street, have received, and will to-day offer to the inspection of their numerous patrons, a large, beautiful and rich stock of fall dry goods—the silks and robes in particular being of the most gorgeous descriptions. The store now opening, though sufficiently extensive and varied to suit the tastes and wants of all customers, is only a portion of what Messrs. Reilly & Co. are to receive. The attractions of Touro Row, as the season advances, are manifold, but none of them more beautiful or more generally attractive to the ladies who throng that elegant mart of fashion. We would direct the attention of our lady readers, for interesting particulars, to the advertisement in another part of this morning's Crescent.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.—Messrs. F. Malard & Co. have just received at their extensive and well-known establishment, Nos. 58 and 60 Canal street, corner of Old Levee, a very large supply of fall and winter clothing for gentlemen, youths, boys and children, all of the latest fashion, well and elegantly made, together with underclothing and furnishing goods in every possible variety. They have also received an extra stock of plantation clothing: embracing all the needful garments for both sexes, with blankets, socks, wool caps and hats, etc. The citizen or planter will not find a finer stock to select from anywhere, or invest their money to greater advantage. We advise all to look over the list, as detailed in our advertising columns this morning.

CARPETINGS AND MATTINGS.—House furnishers and housekeepers generally will bear in mind that every description of floor furnishing, window shades, etc., is to be had of Messrs. A. Broussard & Co., No. 19 Chartres street. Some of the patterns lately received are very rich and beautiful. See advertisement.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—Country merchants and planters wishing to supply themselves with silk, fur, cassimere, linsey, wool, Mexican, palm leaf, straw and Campeachy hats, or ducking boots and russett brogans, will find a very large and excellent stock to select from at Messrs. Frost & Co.'s, No. 10 Magazine street. They do an immense business, and sell cheaply. See advertisement in another column.

FALL HATS AND CAPS.—Gentlemen feeling inclined to decorate their craniums in the most elegant and fashionable fall style, have only to drop in at our young friend E. L. Aubert's "City Hat Store," (late Hoyt's) at the corner of St. Charles and Common streets. They may count upon being suited to a charm, and getting the full value of their money. See advertisement in another column.

NEW FALL GOODS AT GIQUEL & JAMISON'S.—Messrs. Giquel & Jamison will have their fall importations open to the inspection of the ladies to-day. The stock is a very large one, and complete in everything that comes under the denomination of dry goods—including not only everything requisite to get up the most queenly wardrobe for a lady, but everything in the way of household and plantation goods. The uniform excellence and elegance of everything sold by Messrs. Giquel & Jamison, and cheapness of their prices, have won a high popularity for the house with the lady public, and there will consequently be a lively time of it there after to-day. The ladies will find it worth while to look over the advertisement in another column by way of a beginning.

COLEMAN'S MILLS.—This great Southern invention, which is winning the highest popularity, not only at the North but in Europe—being already a fixed institution here in the South—is well worth a trial by those who have not as yet tried it. The certificate in our advertising columns—to which we call attention—is but one of hundreds of a similar character which Col. Coleman can show. Whoever gives the mill a fair trial, is bound to acknowledge it the greatest thing of the kind extant.

BRAGG'S ARCTIC LINIMENT.—This famous medicine is to be had in quantities, large or small, of the agents, Messrs. J. Wright & Co., Nos. 21 and 121 Chartres street. A particular account of its merits may be seen in the advertisement, in another part of our paper.

FRENCH LOCKS.—Messrs. Jeannet, Quertier & Co., at No. 22 St. Louis street, have received a lot of locks from the celebrated manufactory of St. Etienne. See advertisement.

"THE GEM."—The family grocery of Mr. E. L. Bercier, at No. 23 Baronne street, was well named at the start, and continues to merit that name. Supplies of the freshest groceries and oldest wines and liquors are always to be had there, there being a great run upon the grocery by those who affect the weakness of good living. Better supplies are not to be had anywhere. See Mr. Bercier's card.

SOUTHERN SCHOOL BOOKS.—Mr. Wm. Flemming, at the corner of Magazine and St. Andrew streets, Fourth District, has on hand no less than ten thousand volumes of those popular school books, known as Cornell's Series of American School Readers, with other books and stationery for school use. The Readers have been edited and prepared for Southern use by Noble Butler, A. M., of Louisville, Ky., and are in extensive use in the schools of this city and vicinity, as well as throughout the West and South. Mr. Flemming will sell them in any quantity, at the very lowest prices. We call attention to his advertisement.

SUNDRIES.—Mr. D. J. Hockersmith, at No. 26 Bank Place, is well supplied with nails, French hoops, twine and different kinds of whisky. See advertisements.

ENGLISH CANNEL COAL.—Mr. P. H. Willard, at No. 18 Exchange Place, has three thousand barrels of the above article, which he offers for sale cheap. See advertisement.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—Messrs. Reed & Field, at No. 66 Gravier street, opposite Bank Place, have just received some mammoth stocks of the above articles, including everything requisite to the country and city retail trade. Of russet brogans alone, 10,000 pairs have been received. We direct the trade to the advertisement.

SCANLAN'S FALL DISPLAY.—Messrs. D. P. Scanlan & Co., at Nos. 12 and 14 Chartres street, are just now displaying a stock of dry goods, millinery and trimmings, which must fascinate the fancy of every lady who beholds them. The latest and choicest articles of American and European manufacture are there spread out in a variety that leaves no escape to any taste, whether the cloak and bonnet department comprises everything that is lovely and attractive. We would direct the attention of our lady friends to the advertisement, which details the leading particulars.

LIQUORS, ETC.—Messrs. Joseph Landis & Co., No. 33 Tchoupitoulas street, have in store large quantities of the best brands of brandy, whiskey, alcohol, lard oil, candles, etc. See advertisement.

FRENCH FANCY GOODS.—A most beautiful and attractive assortment of fancy goods—shirts, perfumery, and other articles—has just been received from Paris by Messrs. Idon & Pisanié, at the corner of Royal and Bienville streets. See advertisement.

[COMMUNICATED.]

EXTRAVAGANCES OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

Messrs. Editors: The Louisiana Democrat—a Democratic paper published at Alexandria—defies the Americans of Louisiana *to specify* some of the extravagances of his party, and "*to make good the contemptible charge of extravagance—extravagance.*"

As an humble member of the American party of Louisiana, I will make some *specifications*, and endeavor to show that the Democracy of our State has been—to put the most charitable construction upon its conduct—guilty of very gross and unwarranted extravagance in the management of the State government.

The evidence of this *extravagance* is to be found in the Treasury and other reports, made to the Legislatures, and are accessible to all; and if your correspondent makes a statement inconsistent therewith, he may be corrected.

I will condense in tabular form the evidence of this extravagance, as it will be the more readily perceived:

DEBT PROPER OF LOUISIANA.

The debt proper of Louisiana was—	
In 1840 Whig government	$1,154,886 43
" 1850 Democratic government	1,318,367 57
" 1853 " "	2,154,319 44
" 1854 " "	3,201,856 41
" 1855 " "	3,859,221 06
" 1856 " "	4,148,668 35
" 1857 " "	4,380,556 95

See reports of Auditors Woodruff, Bordelon and Marks.

The increased *debt proper* of the State is $3,216,704 53. Of which amount, $1,509,000 00 is on account of stock held by the State in Railroad Companies. The *debt proper* of the State has, exclusive of the bonds issued on account of railroads, been increased $1,708,704 53.

It is a very natural and pertinent question for the good people of our State to ask the dominant party, how this heavy increase in the State debt was necessary to their interests.

The following tables may show how very little of these expenditures were to their advantage:

POPULATION.	EXPENDITURES.	AVERAGE PER HEAD.
1840.. 352,411	$842,099 02	$1 54
1850.. 517,704	960,836 59	1 76
1851..	836,757 54	....
1852..	1,096,931 38	....
1853..	1,540,443 30	....
1854..	1,849,552 62	....
1855..	1,688,098 30	....
1856.. 600,000	1,953,840 81	3 25

SALARIES OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

1843, when the Democratic party assumed the government of the State	$81,800
1845, By the same party	88,311
1850 " " "	81,458
1851 " " "	163,300
1856 " " "	165,972
Increase in thirteen years	$84,172

PUBLIC PRINTING OF THE STATE.

1843 at expiration of Whig rule the amount paid the firm and for many years previous, for contract, was annually	$ 4,000 00
1846 The Democracy having full sway it was	15,849 22
1848 " " " "	16,262 18
1850 " " " "	17,314 50
1852 " " " "	37,643 30
1853 " " " "	33,668 01
1854 " " " "	39,920 71
1855 " " " "	72,249 79
1856 " " " "	76,767 14

The increased expenditure of this account is $68,249 79 from 1845 to 1855.

Having "put my finger" as suggested by the Louisiana Democrat, upon the above *extravagances* of his party, I will *specify* a few of those growing out of the administration of the Swamp Land Funds. We will begin with the famous Cat Island. As this Democratic editor may not know where the evidences are to be found of the profligacy of the expenditure in this branch of the State service, I will refer him to the report made to the Legislature of 1855, by a joint committee of both Houses, and appointed at the instance of Gen. B. B. Simmes of Pointe Coupee, to investigate the conduct of the Swamp Land Commissioners. Gen. Simmes is a distinguished member of the Democratic party, and of the Slidell wing of the party.

This report shows that the whole area of Cat Island is 37,103 acres, of which 15,404 acres accrued to the State under the donation acts of Congress. Of these 15,404 acres, *the greater portion was entered at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre*, within a short time after the design of reclaiming it by the funds of the State became known; that the Swamp Land Commissioner of the district in which Cat Island lies, had expended up to the time of this investigation, in 1855, $110,000.

Commissioner Morse, in his last report to the Legislature, shows an additional expenditure of $31,000.

The cost of reclaiming this land is $141,000; say over $9 per acre to the State of Louisiana for reclaiming land, sold at one dollar and a quarter per acre.

All the funds of this district (with the exception of a small amount for surveys) have been expended upon Cat Island, and at a loss to the State of $121,745—the difference between the value of land sold and the cost of reclaiming it afterwards.

Having "put my finger," as suggested by the Red River paper, upon the Cat Island *extravagances*, we will see what this famous Democratic report of Gen. B. B. Simmes and William W. King, Esq., of New Orleans, says of their distinguished chief, John Slidell, and Commissioner G. B. Miller, of the Second District, operating upon the Atchafalaya and in Pointe Coupee.

Gen. Simmes shows that Commissioner Miller, by *his own admission had, with the money of John Slidell and on joint account, bought 14,290 acres of swamp lands; that Miller had, in his official capacity, contracted for the making of levees, etc., which were intended to and would secure these lands from inundation.* The report conclusively shows that the whole of the operations of Commissioner Miller were to enure to the interests of himself and his associate in the purchase of these lands.

The expenditures by Commissioner Miller for reclaiming these lands, by levees, etc., and the expenditures made by his successor, as exhibited in his annual report, for making ditches, etc., to drain these lands, and which will have this effect, (say $47,092 24,) are not less than $150,000, or over $10 per acre, showing a loss to the State of Louisiana of about $120,000 in this sale of land to John Slidell.

The report of Gen. Simmes and W. W. King exhibited such a mass of misconduct and venality in this branch of the State government as to prevent an appropriation being made from the Swamp Land Fund in 1855. Venality was so rampant that a Democratic Legislature dared not brave public opinion by making the appropriation. Thomas Green Davidson *even denounced* the bill for the appropriation for this service. This is a sufficient commentary.

This waste of the people's money has become so notorious—so infamous—that the chief organ of the Democracy of Louisiana has been forced by a decent respect for the opinions of the tax-payers, to take notice of it; and I am pleased to see in its issue of the 5th of August, it has in the following unequivocal language called public attention to the necessity of reform in our State affairs. The Courier says, speaking of the next Legislature: "That the whole machinery of our State Government will receive a good overhauling. Our Public School system must cease to be '*the shadow of a name.*' Our Swamp Land funds must be devoted with greater efficacy to the purposes of their grant. State accountability of Tax-Collectors, Sheriffs and Assessors must be exacted, etc., etc.;" and in order that these reforms may be made, the Courier recommends, I may say commands, "that every Democratic Convention pause before it nominates and reflect on its duty to the *party*, to *the State* and to *the South*. Let the best captains stand at the head of our columns, and the best leaders control our movements. This is no time for *buts* and *ovis*. Let none but men of *brains* and *honesty* represent us. The hope of the land is in the rural districts. Send no *asses in lion skins to deceive and disappoint us.*"

This admission of the Courier is in unequivocal language. It speaks *ex cathedra*. It knows that the Democracy has ruled the State since January, 1843—the inauguration of its rule in the person of its most able and accomplished leader, Alexander Mouton. It knows that, with the exception of a single session of the Legislature—that of 1852—their opponents have been in a minority, and they well know that no increase of the State debt was made in 1852.

Having all this knowledge of the working of the State government for fifteen years past, they tell us, in the plainest language that they could command, "that every branch (except the Executive,) of the State government requires" a good overhauling—that our public school system is a mockery—that our swamp land funds have not been devoted, with proper efficacy, to the purposes of the grant—that State officers, Collectors, Sheriffs, etc., are not held to a proper accountability, etc., etc., and urges the sending men of honesty, of brains, and not bats and owls, and asses in lion skins, to the coming Legislature.

None are more competent to judge of the men—of the Representatives to our State Legislature—of their want of qualification—of their want of honesty of the majority, and of the perversion of *trust* or *special funds* to the uses of the Treasury generally, and of the waste of these funds by their party—than are the gentlemen of the Courier; and the good, paternal advice which they have given, should be well received by the honest voters of the rural districts.

Your correspondent could swell this to an almost indefinite length in exposing the venality of our State government. We could show how regardless all the great officers have been of the interests of the State; how thousands have been paid out of the Treasury without any authority of law; how our Governors are assuming to be, as Louis XIV did, The State, and assuming powers not delegated them by the laws.

A TAX PAYER.

Letter from Senator H. J. Heard.

ST. MARTINSVILLE, Sept. 10, 1857.

EDITORS OF THE CRESCENT—*Gentlemen:* My attention has just been called to a letter published in the Shreveport (Caddo) Gazette, dated Plaquemine, August 5th, and bearing the signature of the Hon. E. W. Robertson, in which I am represented as having said that I was going with the Democracy in the present canvass. Mr. Robertson is a gentleman for whom I entertain very high respect, and I feel assured that he is incapable of intentionally misrepresenting any one, but he is certainly laboring under a misapprehension when he says that I told him I was with the Democracy. Whatever opinion I may have expressed as to the result of the canvass, or the respective merits of the two parties, I did not intend to convey the idea, nor did I say that it was my intention to vote the Democratic ticket. Mr. Robertson may have drawn the inference, and no doubt did, that such was my intention, from the tenor of my remarks; but the conclusion was an erroneous one, for I had resolved as soon as the nominations were announced, to support the candidates of the American party for Auditor, Treasurer, and Congress in the Second District, from personal considerations and other reasons, and shall certainly do so if I live.

Respectfully your obt'd servant, H. J. HEARD.

ALEXANDRIA, August 7th, 1857.

MR. P. ALEXANDER—SIR—In your paper of the 5th inst., you do me great injustice (no doubt unintentionally) when you say that I admitted "that the people of Ten Mile had African blood in their veins." I certainly never made such admission, but maintain that the charge was unconditionally false.

You will, I have no doubt, sir, correct this error, as I feel sure you would not, knowingly, do injustice to any one.

Yours, respectfully, R. A. HUNTER.

In justice to Col. Hunter, we have deemed it our duty to lay before our readers his communication to the editor of the Madison American. Whether he made the admission we attributed to him or not, his letter amounts to a disclaimer.

[Richmond (Madison parish) American, 5th inst.

Notwithstanding the ungentlemanly manner in which Col. Hunter referred to the Crescent in his recently published card, we present the above to our readers as an act of justice to ourselves, as well as to him. We hold to the principle of giving "the Devil his due," no matter how black he may be painted.

Hunter's disclaimer, or explanation, or contradiction, amounts to nothing when contrasted with the sworn testimony that has appeared in these columns on two several occasions, demonstrating that the "people on Ten-Mile" *have* "African blood in their veins," and that Hunter has championed and protected them in voting for the last three years—thereby justly earning for himself the title of Ajax of free negro suffrage in Louisiana.

There is a rumor afloat, we know not how well or ill-founded, that the free negroes of the parish of Orleans are about to memorialize Col. Hunter to exert his good offices in *their* behalf. They are, certainly, entitled to equal privileges with their brethren of Rapides.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Messrs. Editors: Aware of the growing taste of your readers to enjoy specimens of the sublime as well as the ridiculous, which the politics of the day so amply furnish us, I take leave to send you the following "elegant extract" from the speech of the *Hon. John Milton Sandidge, of Louisiana*, delivered in the Congress of the United States on the 7th January, 1857—vide Congressional Globe, page 190—the subject being "OUR TRUST IS IN THE PEOPLE."

"I have now said more than I ever expected to utter upon this floor on any occasion but as becomes a good citizen, the representative of a trusting constituency, shall pray most earnestly that the great God, whose ways are inscrutable, may so guide and direct our people, that, unloosed from the old stem, the spreading branches of our country may be preserved in perpetual verdure, their bright and expansive bloom the fire and their protecting shadow the cloud, to guide, in some coming hour of calamitous, earth's toiling millions!"

If this is not worthy to be "*preserved in perpetual verdure*" in the next collection of standard American literature by Sargent, then I confess myself destitute of that discrimination which a collegiate education ought to confer.

Let us therefore, if possible, save "this brand from the burning" and immortalize it through the columns of a daily newspaper! JOSEPHUS.

CONCLUSIVE IF TRUE.—The Atlanta (Ga.) American says: "We have it from a gentleman of undoubted veracity, recently returned from Kansas, that Gov. Walker assured him that his inaugural address was *written out in Washington City, and submitted to the President and a full Cabinet—that it was approved by them*, and, by request of the President, he (Walker) stopped on his way at Chicago and submitted it to Stephen A. Douglas, who also approved it heartily."

The same thing, observes Mississippi cotemporary, has been hinted in more than one of the anti-administration Democratic presses in the South. We hope some one of them, or the Atlanta paper, will give the authority so as to remove all doubt. We feel satisfied that the statement made above is strictly true.

From the very first dawning of Walker's treason to the South, we suspected that he was acting by and with the advice and consent of the President and his Cabinet. But, in order that we might not do injustice to a veteran politician, who had promised so fairly to the Southern people, we refrained from assailing the administration, until its complicity with Walker's treachery was plainly manifest. Still it is not material whether the statement of the Atlanta journal be verified or not, for the proof is as clear as the sun in the heavens that Walker's betrayal of the South has been sanctioned and endorsed by Mr. Buchanan. His retention in office by the President, and the semi-official defence volunteered by the Washington Union, demonstrate the fact so conclusively that it is beyond the reach of truthful controversion.

That the scheme to transfer Kansas to the Free-soilers was connected in Washington now hardly admits of the shadow of doubt. From this significant fact let the Southern people draw their own conclusions.

VERANDAH HOTEL.—Mr. J. T. Deter, proprietor of this Hotel, formerly Florence House, announces to his patrons and the public that his establishment, so admirably located at the corner of Camp street and Lafayette Square, has, during the summer solstice, been thoroughly renovated. The two fine, broad Verandahs, are in themselves a luxury that families habituated to the confinement of hotel life will readily appreciate. His table is second to none in the South; and we advise our friends both in city and country, to secure apartments at an early day.

SPLENDID PRINTING.—Our friends, Messrs. Clark & Brinkle, of the Crescent Job Office, have latterly turned out some jobs of printing which, if they could be seen by old Faust or Guttenberg, would cause them to swear that their pet art had passed from the hands of men and become the pastime of fairies. Letters, such a picture, robed in the colors of the rainbow and the glitter of the caves, and so tastefully arranged as to impart to a steamboat bill the fascination of a landscape—and other displays equally pretty, embodying the very perfection of the typographic art, decorate the walls of Messrs. C. & B.'s office. But this is not what we would particularly set forth. Messrs. Clark & Brinkle have the material and facilities for executing every description of plain printing as well as fancy—books, pamphlets, briefs, circulars, banking and mercantile blanks of all kinds, cards of all kinds—every thing, in fact, that type can be put to. And what is more, they execute their orders quickly, and charge at the most moderate rates. In all respects, as job printers, they have no superiors in the South, and few, if any, equals. We would advise our friends who want printing done to call at No. 70 Camp street, third story, and leave their orders.

SOUTHERN FURNITURE WAREROOMS.—Those in want of furniture should, before they think of purchasing elsewhere, just go and take a look through the establishment of Mr. C. A. Stewart, Nos. 171 and 173 Canal street, between Baronne and Dryades. If they cannot find, in Mr. Stewart's stock, all that can gratify their refined tastes and their romantic ideas of beauty, luxury and economy, we can safely assert that nothing will gratify them. A man may there select a furniture outfit for his house, to suit either his taste or his purse; the furniture being various in material and pattern, and all cheap according to its kind. The latest style parlor and chamber sets are to be seen there in the most fascinating array, and it will do any housekeeper's heart good to look at them. Again we say, remember Stewart if you want anything in the furniture line. See his advertisement in another column.

BARGAINS AT CHURCHILL'S.—The ladies will bear in mind that Mr. S. B. Churchill, at the corner of Apollo and Erato streets, is disposing of his stock of dry goods, embroideries, gaiters, shoes, etc., at exceedingly low prices. See the list, articles and prices in our advertising columns.

EPICUREANS, ATTENTION.—We would call especial attention to the fact that a lot of Shrubury Oysters—Little Neck, Clams, etc.—has been received by the enterprising proprietor of the Planters' House, No. 86 St. Charles street. Epicures and all those who are fond of good living, will doubtlessly take advantage of the fact as I appear fully equipped and in fine.

The passenger will be 19, Richard and the contraband Mr. Morse, No. 86 St. Charles street. See advertisement.

TO THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA.

[Published by order of the Executive Committee of the American Party.]

We present, in an authentic form, a statement of the number of murders, etc., committed in the city of New Orleans from February, 1856, to the 30th of July, 1857, with the number of arrests and the nationality of the offenders and of the victims.

We also present the number of arrests made by his honor, Mayor Lewis, in eleven months, with a police force of 456, and of the number of arrests made by his honor, Mayor Waterman, for the same period of time, with a police force of from 250 to 300 men; and also a statement of the number sent to the Work-House and Insane Asylum, with their nativity.

These statements are made to correct erroneous impressions produced upon the public mind by the unfounded assertions of Democratic organs and politicians.

It has been boldly alleged—and the legislation of the past two years has been based upon it—that all the murders, crimes, misdemeanors, riots, rows, disturbances of the peace and breaking of the ballot-boxes, are justly chargeable to the American party. How unjust the charge, and how untrue in fact, the annexed tables will show. While they are a complete vindication of the American party, they also convict Democratic organs and demagogues of the perversion of truth and of the fabrication of falsehood. "Crimes," observed an illustrious orator, "are the acts of individuals, and not of denominations; and therefore, arbitrarily to class men under general descriptions, in order to prosecute and punish them in a lump for a presumed delinquency, of which perhaps but a part, perhaps none at all, are guilty, is, indeed, a compendious method, and saves a world of trouble, without proof; but such a method, instead of being law, is an act of unnatural rebellion against the legal domain of reason and justice."

The truth of the above remarks is obvious to all. That native Americans occasionally are guilty of the minor as well as the graver offences, is lamentably true; and that crime, in all its gradations, will continue to shock the public conscience, is also unfortunately true; but that either party, as a party, is guilty of all the enormous offences which are committed, is a libel upon human nature.

With these remarks we will revert to an instance or two of outrages which happened in the past few years. Of all crimes against the glorious right of free suffrage, the Plaquemine fraud, conceived and executed by the worst fragment of the Democratic party in this city, is the most prominent. The success, unpunished in that case, led to and was the origin of the shameful frauds of 1853. Though the epidemic of that summer had decimated the city, yet the vote was larger then than it ever had been or will be for some years to come. The substantial men of the city, after that election, thought it time to act, and in the winter of 1854 a party, called the reform party, was organized, and in the spring brought out their ticket. With the exception of the Mayor and Recorders, it succeeded. After this date it took the name of the American party. Success has always been certain since that date, simply because the unscrupulous leaders of the Democratic party have been prevented from practicing the infamous frauds of 1853. The result of every subsequent election clearly demonstrates that the Democratic party is in a large minority in this city, and that its previous success was solely attributable to the large number of fraudulent and perjured votes which polluted the ballot-boxes. At the two last elections the American ticket had no opposition, and it is generally understood it will have none in November next, the Democratic party not wishing to expose its weakness, but preferring to keep up the spirits of its followers in the country by a Falstaffian exaggeration of its numbers here.

In all large cities, when political excitement is at fever heat, disturbances at or near the polls are likely to occur. On two occasions the ballot-boxes were broken—in 1854 at one and in 1855 at two precincts. Without any evidence, without even cause for the slightest suspicion, those acts of violence were attributed to the American party. At these two dates the Attorney-General, District Attorney, Judge of the Criminal Court, Mayor, Sheriff and Recorders, were all Democrats; and yet, with all their power, with the police at their command, aided and assisted by a disappointed political faction, not a single member of the American party was arrested, tried and convicted of breaking the ballot-boxes, of disturbing the peace or of intimidating any naturalized or native voter. Is it not a little singular, if the American party is guilty, that no proof of its guilt has been produced by all the vigilance of a Democratic administration? Might it not be—is it not more probable, if the Attorney-General, District Attorney, Mayor, Sheriff and Recorders had used all the power which the law gave them, that some arrests might have been made, and that when the guilty should be discovered, truth would be vindicated and Democratic fraud exposed?

We will state a fact which ought to exonerate the American party from the slightest suspicion that there is any truth in the charges made against it. In all the contested election cases—Bell vs. Hufty, Auld vs. Walton, and others—the proof was that every illegal vote was cast for the Democratic ticket. This demonstrates beyond doubt that the American party, never has resorted to unworthy means to gain an end, and never has defiled the ballot-boxes.

Is it not far more probable that those who will disregard the laws of God and man, who will vote when they have no right to vote, but who will commit even perjury to exercise that right, are the very persons who disturb the peace, get up rows and riots, and break the ballot-boxes?

To regain lost power the infamous election law was passed. For the honor of the city but one press could be found to advocate it, whilst almos every Democrat denounced it. It met with as strenuous an opposition from the respectable portion of the Democratic party as from the American party. The ostensible reasons assigned for its passage were the inefficiency of the police, and the intimidation of the naturalized voters. We will let Mayor Lewis defend himself. With a police force of 456, in eleven months he made 10,511 arrests. Mayor Waterman, in the same period of time, with a police force of from 250 to 300, made 25,300 arrests; or, with 150 men less than Mayor Lewis had, he made 3708 arrests more. The grand total of all arrests in twenty-two months is 44,820, of which number but 8920 were Americans—35,900 being of foreign birth. We do not make charges; but we state what is generally conceded to be a fact, that the naturalized citizens vote the Democratic ticket. Now, upon the supposition that such is the fact, would it not be more consonant to truth to charge the Democratic party with the commission of offenses than the American party? If these foreigners vote the Democratic ticket, would they not constitute the majority of the Democratic party, and then would it not be a fact that a majority of the Democratic party was arrested for violations of the law? If 35,900 of one party—all foreigners—are arrested, does it not prove that they are the disturbers of the peace, the violators of the law, and the cause of rows and riots? When more than four Democrats to one American are arrested, which party is most guilty?

The inmates of the Work-house and Insane Asylum show a similar result. Out of 1718 sent to the Work-house but 802 were Americans, and out of 391 in the Insane Asylum but 60 were Americans.

Let the frightful record of murders speak for itself. It is with pain that such a catalogue of crime is exhibited. But how much diminished would it be in numbers were it not for those who have ever warred against our political organization?

We have made these remarks and prepared the tables to vindicate the great American party from the foul charges made against it, not from a wish to cast reproach upon our foreign citizens. We have many worthy ones among us—many who are far more devoted to the South than the followers and eulogists of Gov. Walker. Our German citizens appear to great advantage in these tables; but few of them, compared to other immigrants, were arrested, and it is well known, that they are industrious, frugal and peace-loving citizens. We now ask our fellow-citizens throughout the State, if the city of New Orleans, so much slandered from the most unworthy of motives, would not present an example for order, for quiet, and for an observance of law that should redound to its praise, were it not for the turbulent character of very many of the opponents of the American party.

Without further speculations, we ask a careful examination of the annexed tables, and then let a candid public judge of the truth of the charges brought against the American party.

STATISTICS OF CRIME IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

STATEMENT OF MURDERS, MANSLAUGHTERS AND HOMICIDES IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, *during the time embraced between February 8, 1856, and June 30, 1857—showing the nationality of the persons standing charged with their committal, and the nationality of those murdered.*

A.

DATE.	CHARGED WITH COMMITTAL.	NATION.	PERSONS KILLED.	NATION.	REMARKS.
1856.					
Feb'y 9	Henry Hiteman	German	Mrs. Stout	German	Aided and abetted by Stout, her husband.
March 8	Wm. Bellhi Scott	Scotch	John Ever	English	Accused acquitted—plain case of self-defence.
14	Pasqual Brando and Ls. Bertilino	Sicilian	Michael McQueen	Irish	Brutal murder.
16	Parties unknown		Richard Ranson	Amer'n	The deceased was from Nashville, Tenn.
26	Parties unknown		Alex. Algeo	Amer'n	Killed near Banks' Arcade, by a pistol shot in the left temple. The perpetrators of the act have never been discovered. Algeo was a policeman on duty.
April 11	Pauline Scotag	German	Fritz Sontag	German	A case of peculiar atrocity. Pauline Sontag, step-mother to the deceased child, Fritz, actually caused his death by starvation and ill treatment.
15	Jos. Gutierrez	Spanish	Mrs. Gutierrez	German	The deceased was the wife of the accused; he cut her throat with a razor. Whilst in confinement, he committed suicide.
30	Foreigners unknown	Spanish	M. S. Roderigo	Spanish	The deceased was enticed by two of his countrymen to the woods, back of the city; shot, killed and robbed.
May 27	J. McPhillips	Irish	William Sankson	Irish	Deceased was killed by a billet of wood.
28	Name unknown	Irish	Patrick Winer	Irish	Deceased was a nurse in the Charity Hospital, and was killed by another Irishman, also a nurse.
31	Arthur Padron	Americ'n	F. Gerard	French	This is the case which caused so much excitement, and called forth an appeal to the French Minister at Washington.
June 2	Names unknown		Two men	Sicilians	Killed during the Sicilian attack on the polls on Orleans street, they being of the parties who shot and cut the Clerk of the First District Court, N. Trepaguler.
3	Laurent Tabery, f. m. c.	Americ'n	Henry, a slave	Amer'n	
11	Mrs. Ward	Irish	Her slave	Amer'n	Mrs. Ward caused the death of her slave by ill treatment.
9	Unknown		Charles McKay	N. E'nd.	Shot at the Seventh Precinct polls and died in the Charity Hospital.
15	Jos. Gibson	Americ'n	Edward Wesley	Irish	Edward Wesley, an Irishman, was killed by Jos. Gibson in self-defence, he having made an attack upon Mr. G. and stabbed his wife. Gibson was honorably discharged.
15	Edward Wesley	Irish	Mrs. Gibson	Amer'n	A murder most foul. Mrs. Gibson was walking quietly with her husband, when Wesley sneaked up behind them and struck a blow at Mr. Gibson, which, missing its object, went to her heart. It was at that moment that Gibson killed Wesley.
July 8	A crowd of boys		Geo. Klankeo	German	Klanke was killed at the Pelican Beer Garden, in Algiers. The boys were all arrested, but the perpetrator of the deed not identified.
19	Alfred Frederick	French	Francois Ader	French	Result of a quarrel about a female.
Sept'r 4	Nicholas Beck	German	Mrs. Rick	German	Came to her death from injuries received at the hands of her husband.
Octo'r 23	Dennis Driscoll	Irish	Philip Ling	German	Killed in a coffee-house kept by Driscoll.
Nov'r 2	Pat Kelly	Irish	John Tully	Irish	Irish row.
3	John Kelly	Irish	Unknown name	Irish	Irish row.
5	Parties unknown		Pat Bronaggan	Irish	Killed near the polls by an unknown person, whom he had struck with a stone.
8	J. Martinez	Mexican	Pamphilo Garcia	Mexican	Quarrelled about a negro woman.
8	Charles Williams	Americ'n	William White	Irish	Self-defence; the accused was acquitted.
11	Ukonown		Thomas Jennings	Irish	
Dec'r 1	James Cruise	Irish	Alexander Bennet M. Fannin	Amer'n Irish	A cold-blooded murder. J. Cruise laid in wait for Bennet and Fanin, and shot them dead in their tracks. They were both estimable young men, and the sole support of widowed mothers. Cruise fled and has never been arrested.
3	James Cruise	Irish	Owen Carlin	Irish	Carlin also met his death from a wound received at the same time and place; he lingered three days. Cruise's weapon was a six-shooter.
3	Unknown	Unk'wn	Richard Blager	Irish	Killed by a pistol shot fired by some unknown person.
16	Pat Burns	Irish	Sarah Burns	Irish	Died from injuries received from her husband.
18	Daniel Donovan	Irish	John Collins	Irish	A fiendish murder. Donovan, because Collins would not lend him a half a dollar, violently pushed him out of a low Irish groggery in which they were standing, and, following up, ran a large knife up to the hilt in his abdomen.
27	William Murphy	Irish	Mike McCabe	Irish	Irish row.
1857