

AMERICAN STATE TICKET

FOR AUDITOR, FRANK HARDESET, of East Feliciana.

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

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

FOR CONGRESS, First District—GEORGE EDWIN, Jr.

Second District—GLENNY BURGESS.

Third District—GEO. W. WATKINSON.

Fourth District—W. H. SPAIN.

PARISH OF ORLEANS

FOR STATE SENATE, W. H. ADAMS, JOHN LAIDLAW.

FOR SHERIFF, E. T. PARKER.

FOR CORONER, R. F. DAUNOY.

FOR ASSESSORS, MARK WALTON, A. D. HUBBARD.

THOMAS POWER, J. A. WATKINS.

FOR TAX COLLECTORS

First District—THOMAS ASKEW.

Second District—JOS. HERNANDEZ.

Third District—VAL ST. CERAN.

Fourth District—GEO. NEWMAN.

FOR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

First Justice—J. K. DIXON.

Second Justice—C. M. BRADFORD.

Third Justice—A. SAUCIER.

Fourth Justice—G. DUPLATIER.

Fifth Justice—J. P. BARRETT.

Sixth Justice—J. B. McELLY.

FOR CONSTABLES

First Justice's Court—J. B. HAUGHTON.

Second Justice's Court—G. W. SIMPSON.

Third Justice's Court—JULIUS DELARUE.

Fourth Justice's Court—J. BONAVENTURE.

Fifth Justice's Court—F. H. HERNANDEZ.

Sixth Justice's Court—G. SCHREIBER.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1857

Mr. George Nield, clerk of the steamer City of Memphis, has our thanks for late St. Louis papers.

Talk on Change

There was a fair show of cotton on the levee yesterday, which will be increased by the cargo of the steamer Natchez, which is expected at the landing this morning.

Regarding cotton, we have the following from an important section of the cotton growing section of the country.

Although our correspondent says they are only two weeks behind, the remark does not correspond with accounts from other sections; for it is plain that the receipts of cotton are now fully four weeks behind 1856, and five and six weeks behind 1855.

However, if they have any cotton in bed river picked and baled, the late progress now obtains, we suggest that some forward with all possible dispatch, particularly in the present navigable condition of the river.

CADDO PARISH, Red River, La., Sept. 8, 1857. Gentlemen: As you may have some anxiety concerning the prospect of the Red river crop, I shall endeavor to give you my opinion, and state to you that which will enable you to judge for yourselves.

In consequence of the late spring, cotton was set out about two weeks, and I think more, but not withstanding, by the middle of July there was as fine a prospect for a crop on Red river as there ever was.

About that time the rains commenced, and have continued up to the present date. Cotton has been, for some time, as expected, from the continued wet weather, but has held its terms well, and is now full from bottom to top, but the rain and damage to it has caused it to make too much weevil.

The weevils are intertwined in the middle of the rows, consequently the lower crop must inevitably be lost, and we can have continued wet weather to beat out from the sun. We ought now to be doing good picking, but there is no prospect of it.

In this section of country, we have had a heavy rain again to-day. Dark, cloudy weather, and no likelihood of weather clearing, and the great difficulty will be to gather it. From these facts, you can form some idea of the prospect of crops in this section of country. Red river, I think, will be a fair crop for some time. Had we only the cotton pick, we could get into market very early this season.

Respectfully, yours, C. A. We have received some few bales of this season's crop from Red river, and a small load out of the Ouachita. But really it is coming in very slow from all sections, and one way we may resort to figures. The receipts in Mobile this week, up to yesterday, were 327 bales. We learn that the ship City of Mobile was taken in at that port to load for Liverpool at 7.15 a. m. Yesterday, 5,000 bales. Cotton must arrive fast to load this quantity at an early date.

NATCHEZ AND CAMP STREET.—The long contemplated improvement of Natchez street, we perceived for the first time in taking up the old round stone pavement, preparatory to the laying of a square block stone pavement. This much desired pavement has long been wanted. We regret to learn that the paving of Camp street, with the same material, is likely to be defeated by the want of unanimity on the part of many proprietors of real estate fronting on the street, and the opposition of others who have not resided in the city for the last fifteen or twenty years. The opposition is pretended to arise from the high taxes to which it is supposed real estate is now subject. But this is all imagination, for there is not a real estate owner in this city who has not from time immemorial enhanced rents to double what the increase of taxes may have secured. We have now in our eye a proprietor of real estate who, ten years ago, rented stores on Camp street for nine hundred dollars per annum. He now receives two thousand dollars per annum. This proprietor is one of the opponents of the paving of this important street with square blocks, and every dollar of property he is possessed of was acquired in this city, though he, like many others, were not the possessors of five dollars when they landed in this now much enlarged city.

We consider the future property of Camp street involved in this question of repairs and requiring with square block. The streets in front of Magazine, running parallel with the river, will all be paved with square block. Carondelet street will be in the course of another. Business will go from Camp street to those localities which offer greater conveniences. In fact, we might now inquire where all the cotton factories have been removed to, which were located on Camp street. Unless Camp street be kept in better repair, it is impossible to keep it in order with the decayed pavement, which we expect will decline twenty-five to thirty-three per cent. before two years pass away, and no decrease in the business of our city result from it.

How TO PRESERVE FRUIT.—A type-founder at Buffalo has completely encased a pipe in a coat of copper by the electrolytic process, and he expects to preserve the fruit for his children's children to eat.

SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND WIGS.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of 100 cases boots and shoes, and a large assortment of winter clothing, to take place this day, at 10 o'clock a. m., at No. 140 Canal street.

DIARRHOEA.—An assortment of these useful articles, including all sizes and styles, has been received by Messrs. W. H. Slack & Co., No. 65 Camp street, next to the Crescent office.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A fine large family residence, with all the modern improvements and conveniences, on Magazine street, is now offered for sale on Napoleon Avenue—the same which Coleman's mill manufactory is situated; and a square of ground in Rich- erdeau's addition, near the Jefferson City, is offered for sale on liberal terms by the proprietor, O. Coleman, or a second removal. For full particulars see the advertisement in another column.

R. A. HUNTER—THE VOTER OF FREE SUFFRAGE

The following article, in reference to this notorious individual, appears in the Alexandria American of the 12th inst.:

The attention of our readers is respectfully called to an article on the outside of our paper of today, taken from the New Orleans Crescent of the 12th inst., in which it is stated that R. A. Hunter, a citizen of the New Orleans Courier of date the 12th inst.

As regards ourselves, we started out in this canvass with the charge that the late Convention of sixty-two negroes who are voted in this parish by the Democratic party, also that R. A. Hunter aided and abetted those negroes in doing so, and that he had armed and furnished them with arms at the polls, at the late November election, so that the challenging committee of the American party could not get to the polls to challenge those negroes without running the risk of being shot by those negroes, or by the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer. In our paper of the 28th ult. we furnished to the world the sworn affidavits of a respectable citizen of the State of Louisiana, or any other other State in the Union, proving the same.

It is now to be seen whether the voters of the State will believe the sworn affidavits of the late Convention, or the sworn testimony of the late Convention, or the sworn testimony of the late Convention, or the sworn testimony of the late Convention.

The editor of the American states his case like a man, as he is. He doesn't flinch in any respect. This is proper and commendable, and had many of our friends been so frank and candid, the result would have been a different one.

What we have said about Col. Hunter was founded upon editorials in the Alexandria American, in the Madison American, and upon reliable information which we considered of the most reliable character.

We have said that we would not have published that which was distinctly untrue, but we would have published that which was not distinctly untrue, but we would have published that which was not distinctly untrue.

We were farthest off, and, consequently, it was safest to do so.

We have been somewhat surprised at the appearance of that card in several reputable Democratic journals. Of this, however, we do not complain, as we do not believe in the complaining school. All we have to say is, that that would not have published that which was distinctly untrue, but we would have published that which was not distinctly untrue.

From the above, passing from digression, it will be seen that the Alexandria American boldly "faces the music" and stands up to the original allegation that Hunter has voted large numbers of free negroes in the parish of Rapides.

In the issue of the 12th inst., in which the Alexandria American published the above article, we have to say that we would not have published that which was distinctly untrue, but we would have published that which was not distinctly untrue.

An article from the latter paper, with certificates attached, will be found elsewhere, and to which we direct the attention of the people. And our readers will not fail to remember the sworn testimony from Rapides that has appeared in these columns on several occasions, proving that the late Convention of free negroes, and that R. A. Hunter has simulated and protected them in the exercise of the highest prerogative guaranteed by our constitution and laws to white men only—the prerogative of suffrage.

It is clear, to our mind, that Hunter has been for several years a voter of free negroes in the parish of Rapides. The affirmative evidence of the late Convention, in the case of any free white man, before him or adopted officers, degrades his manhood by yielding him his support next November? We think not. But should the contrary prove the case, in the name of common sense and ordinary decency, let us not see our ever again open our mouths or will our pens, no matter how foolish or merely we may be assailed by the Abolitionists of the North. Our own practice will preclude a scintilla of practical sympathy.

Mr. Buchanan and Walkerism.

We perhaps have not exposed, with sufficient distinctness, says the Charleston Courier, the closed front of the otherwise admirable manifesto which has recently emanated from the pen of Mr. Buchanan.

Mr. Buchanan, in reply to certain "electors of the State of Connecticut," with Professor Silliman among them. The rebuke administered to these pragmatic busy-bodies and men of corrupt minds, and destitute of the truth, is masterly and scathing; and the principles inculcated, in reference to slavery and the sacred rights of the Southern slaveholders, are so clear, so unambiguous, and so incontrovertible, that they are a rebuke to the whole nation.

The Convention will soon assemble to perform the solemn duty of framing a constitution for the slaves and their posterity, and in the state of present rebellion which still exists in Kansas, it is my imperative duty to state to the Convention, in denouncing the Convention against violence, while framing the constitution, and in protesting the "bona fide inhabitants" of the State, that they are to be held in the right of suffrage when it shall be submitted to them for their approbation or rejection.

Coming from the President of the United States, (continuing the Controversy) the language of state and nation, and the holder of the veto, this amounts to dictation to the Convention of Kansas. What right has Mr. Buchanan to use private language, in reference to an uncertain event, to a hypothetical case? What right or warrant had he to say, "If then it, (the constitution of Kansas) shall be submitted to them, (the people of Kansas) for their approbation or rejection?" It is obvious that he should at least have the right to say "all."

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Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

By the National and Southern News.

St. Louis, Sept. 17.—A large fire occurred yesterday afternoon on Eleventh street, near Market. Among the sufferers are Wm. Morris for \$40,000, and Wright & Co. for \$40,000. The other losses foot up about \$50,000.

Steamer Central America. New York, Sept. 17.—Much anxiety is caused by the nonarrival of the Central America. She has on board, besides her crew, 700 passengers and \$1,400,000 in gold.

The Daniel Webster sailed today for New Orleans, and she is expected to arrive in search of her. The Empire City at Norfolk has received similar orders by telegraph.

Kansas News. St. Louis, Sept. 17.—A dispatch from LeCompton says the Convention has adjourned till the 23rd Monday in October. The Free State delegates were refused seats.

Explosion—Loss of Life. Baltimore, Sept. 17.—The boiler of the Telegraph Flour Mills exploded today, demolishing three buildings, killing four children, and seriously scalding the engineer.

Schooner Fished Up. Savannah, Sept. 17.—The schooner "Ida," of Philadelphia, was fished up from the wreck of the steamer Alabama, after having been abandoned.

True to the South. That stirring Democratic sheet—the Shreveport Gazette—refuses to take any step backward, respecting its denunciations of the Walker-Buchanan-Kansas treasury to the South. In its issue of the 12th inst. it says:

Mr. Walker's Kansas policy.—It is thought by some that we are backing down, and will finally overlook Walker's Kansas policy, and give Buchanan a full and warm support. This cannot be. We will consider his policy as a whole, and not merely as an "interference" doctrine as exposed and carried out in Kansas.

Our position has undergone no change, nor will it, till history is branded as a lie. We withhold direct opposition to Mr. Buchanan, in order that he may have time to act, and properly, and that we may have time to act, and properly, and that we may have time to act, and properly.

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Gold Pens.

A very superior article of GOLD PENS, just received. EACH PEN WARRANTED TO WRITE THE BEST.

COLEMAN & ARMISTONG, No. 89 Camp street.

To the Afflicted.

JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE. A Specific Mixture for the cure of Gonorrhoea, Chlorid, Stricture, and other diseases. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and its use is recommended by the highest medical authorities.

W. H. SLACK & CO., No. 65 Camp street.

Stamboul Books!

We invite the attention of our numerous friends to our very large and well selected stock of STAMBOUL BOOKS, and other publications, which we are offering at reduced prices.

D. FELT & STETSON'S STATIONERS' HALL, No. 41 Camp street and 7th Park Place, New Orleans.

French Perfumery.

Just received by ship Haddam, from France, a complete assortment of PERFUMES, from the best French manufacturers.

LION & PINSARD, 60 and 62 Canal street, corner Beville.

Venus Cigar Store.

Corner of St. Charles street and Commercial Place, No. 88.

Southern Furniture Warehouses.

CHARLES A. STEWART, At Nos. 171 and 173 Canal street, New Orleans.

French Shirts! French Shirts!