New Orleans Daily Crescent.

TWELFTH SHEET.

NEW ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1857.

RASCALLY SLANDERING LANGUAGE.

We extract the following from the Clinton (East Baton Rouge) Democrat of the 31st ult.:

[illegible] Democrat of the Third District, in [illegible] disturbed by personal questions in [illegible] their success, renders it doubly [illegible] to save this Democratic [illegible] Know-Nothing representation. [illegible] D. O. Georgetown.

If the result of the contest in this State depended [illegible] of the First and Second Districts [illegible] the city of New Orleans, the Democrats would be in a most deplorable condition, [illegible] of contagious would be rampant throughout [illegible] Time will be seen whether the state of [illegible] in the city, brought about by that faction of which the Courier is the organ, will be in any way changed for the better at the coming election. For our own part we have no hope of it, and will not have until the Shiloh dynasty ceases to reign.

The "Bull's mistake," as the Courier is pleased to term the division in this District, and among which it attributes the unpopularity of Mr. Sigur, has in reality been the unpopularity of the entire Democratic ticket, in respect to the State ticket, and if there is any falling off, will be in the parish tickets, brought about by the factious faction. At least it seemed to us so, when we passed down the coast, who were [illegible] Waterproof and Waterston.

We [illegible] not with the view of interfering [illegible] the Democrat and [illegible] being simply able to take care [illegible] the purpose of directing the [illegible] State Rights Democrats [illegible] the significant revelations it makes. [illegible] from a Democratic source of the [illegible] we have confirmation almost [illegible] the language will permit, of what we have [illegible] the "Shiloh oligarchy." In this [illegible] tendency of its proscriptive [illegible] we have said, time and again, and we now [illegible] that until this "oligarchy" is overthrown, [illegible] will there be, any overshadowing [illegible] in New Orleans. Why? We [illegible]

We have often explained why in pre[illegible] but as there may be those who yet [illegible] we will enter upon a brief ex[illegible]. The reason why is founded upon [illegible] sufficient fact that the best, most intel[illegible] patriotic portion of the Democracy of this [illegible] is ostracised by the "oligarchy"—persecuted by the "oligarchy"—kicked out and kept out of office by the "oligarchy"—and the whole influence of the Administration, reaching all the way from Washington, is brought to bear against them by the "oligarchy." Is there an anti-Shiloh man in a federal office? Is there a friend of ex-Senator Soule in office? Is there a strict and inflexible Southern Rights Democrat in office? If there is, we should like to have the individual pointed out.

This selfish and proscriptive course has produced its natural fruit—disgust, alienation, animosity and non-action on the part of many hundreds of Democrats who, of yore, were in the habit of rallying the faithful to the polls in cities, hundreds and thousands. Well may the Clinton Democrat give expression to the belief that there is no hope of the Democratic party here "until the Shiloh dynasty ceases to reign." Men, brave, high-toned, independent men, as the anti-Shilohites usually are, will not work for a party governed arbitrarily by a clique of corrupt, selfish and unscrupulous politicians, when triumph brings relentless persecution, success insult and continuely, victory wrong, outrage and ostracism! Here, in a very few words, is the prime cause of the demoralization of the once powerful and respectable Democratic party of the Crescent City.

With such a condition of things staring them in the face, it is difficult to imagine how any opponent of the "oligarchy" can vote for any ticket but the American ticket. Elect the entire American ticket—and it will be done—by a rousing majority, and the destruction of the "oligarchy" will be as permanent and complete as was that of the doomed cities of the plain. This is a fact so obvious that he who runs the may read; but in no other mode nor manner can the object be accomplished!

How any State Rights Democrat, belonging to the South side of the house, can vote the "oligarchy" ticket, passeth our comprehension. We can't understand it at all. Buchanan and Walker have sold Kansas to the Freesoilers—the "oligarchy" support Buchanan, and malign and abuse the State Rights Democrats wherever they are found, all over the South. Here is the whole proposition in a nut shell, and here we take leave of the subject.

DRUGS AND GROCERIES AT WHOLESALE.—The widely known and very extensive establishment of Messrs. E. J. Hart & Co., Nos. 71 and 73 Tchoupitoulas street, was never better prepared for the calls of its customers than at present. The large patronage which Messrs. Hart & Co. have enjoyed for years past throughout the South—the great number of orders they have to fill for town and country stores, which sell almost everything, and, consequently, in laying in their supplies, authorize their agents to purchase at which they can procure the largest variety of goods of the best quality, and at the lowest prices—has imposed upon them a necessity, which they now observe in the most extensive manner; that of providing every thing within the whole scope of groceries, liquors, drugs and medicines; and not only every thing, but each thing in the largest quantity. The consequence is, that Messrs. E. J. Hart & Co. have the most extensive establishment of its kind in the South, and we believe in the whole country. There is frequently in it more than a quarter of a million dollars worth of goods at a time, and a visitor, attempting to climb up and wind around through the buildings, in order to obtain an idea of their quantity, would only succeed in puzzling himself. The sampling room of the establishment, however, is an arrangement which saves the trouble of wheeling and climbing through the labyrinth of goods. At that round pin-mechanic may sample and price every thing he wants, and fill out his order in almost no time, with a certainty of his order being faithfully and promptly executed. We advise country merchants, as well as city retailers, who have not yet done the thing, to go and make themselves acquainted with Messrs. E. J. Hart & Co. Some idea of their present stock of goods may be derived from their advertisement in this morning's Crescent—which advertisement will not be hard to find.

BENTHUYSEN, LEWIS & CO.'S DRY GOODS BANK.—The run of the lady population upon the dry goods bank of Benthuysen, Lewis & Co., at No. 115 Canal street, continues unabated, and the bank has not as yet betrayed the least sign of failure, or even weakness. If we were to assert, without the testimony of "the documents," all the particulars relative to the stock of goods which Messrs. B., L. & Co. are offering, and the ridiculously cheap prices at which they are held, our animadversions would be liable to suspect as of romancing. We are provided with the documents; they are to be found in the advertising columns of this morning's Crescent, and we earnestly urge it upon every lady reader of the fair sex, as a duty she owes to herself, to give those documents an attentive perusal. They contain matter enough for a day's reflection.

CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE.—These, in their ten thousand shapes, with almost every other conceivable article needful in housekeeping, are to be had at the lowest prices of F. R. Fell & Co., No. 17, Camp street. Their advertisement elucidates the matter satisfactorily. Read it.

PLANTATION AND SLAVES AT AUCTION.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the Antoyna plantation, situated on Bayou Black, in the Parish of Terrebonne, is to be sold at auction, at Banks' Arcade, on the first Monday in February next, in order to effect a partition. It is a very large and valuable plantation, of 2,250 acres, with 700 acres in cultivation, and a growing crop of cane, which is expected to yield 600 hogsheads of sugar. The terms of the sale will be liberal. A fine opening is offered to capitalists. Read the advertisement.

THE OPENING AT GIQUEL & JAMISON'S.—Messrs. Giquel & Jamison, at Nos. 16 and 18 Chartres street, announce that, having been delayed by the opening of the new wing of their store, they will this day open to the inspection of the lady public their winter stock of dry goods, just received from Europe and the North. The ladies who go—and that they will surely do, in legions—will have an opportunity of beholding some of the richest and daintiest dress goods, laces, embroideries, dry goods of the plain and useful kind, cloaks, baby clothing, etc., ever brought to this market; and what is better, they will have an opportunity of purchasing what they fancy at very low prices. The list of goods advertised in this morning's Crescent gives a partial idea of the display, and we would advise our lady friends not to omit looking over it.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS.—The large and well-known boot and shoe house of Taylor & Reddit, at No. 21 Magazine st., of Common street, is as amply prepared as ever for its customers in the city and country trade. They have just received a lot of no less than 2500 cases of boots, shoes and hats, embracing all the best qualities and latest styles—enough, we should think, to gratify the cravings and satisfy the feet of all Louisiana. Wend the trade to the advertisement in another column.

PORTER, ALE AND CIDER.—These beverages, be it remembered, are always to be had in their purity of Mr. T. F. Murray, at Nos. 19 and 21 Bienville street. Mr. M. gives particular attention to families, as well as steamboats and hotels, and they may always rely upon getting the best. See advertisement.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—Mr. S. T. Taylor, at No. 17 Royal street, is as famous as ever for the excellent quality of his wine and liquor importations. He is largely supplied at present, and challenges the inspection of connoisseurs. See his card elsewhere.

PATENT PREPARATIONS.—Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor and Vandeveer's Medicated Gin are to be had in any quantity of the agents, Messrs. J. Wright & Co., No. 57 and 161 Chartres street. Their merits are fully detailed in the advertisements in this morning's Crescent—which advertisements will not be hard to find.

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WHERE WE VOTE TO-DAY.

As the new election law provides the electors of New Orleans with two polling places where they have hitherto had but one, it becomes a matter of importance that every man should know precisely where to go to deposit his vote. In order, therefore, that our readers may readily know the polls to which they are respectively assigned by the astute alphabetical arrangement of the Army bill, we have prepared a description of the several precincts of the city and the polls located therein, as now established:

First District.

FIRST WARD.—From the line of the parish of Jefferson to the middle of Benjamin, Estelle and Theilia streets. *First Precinct*: Comprises all that portion of the First Ward situate between the river and the middle of Magazine street. *Poll No. 1*: At the Engine-House of Fire Company No. 12, on Tchoupitoulas street, between Race and Orange streets. *Poll No. 2*: At the Engine-House of Fire Company No. 1, on Hunter street, between Tchoupitoulas and Levee streets. *Second Precinct*: All that portion of said Ward situate in the rear of Magazine street. *Poll No. 1*: At the Engine-House of Fire Company No. 20, on Thalia street, between Bacchus and Dryades streets. *Poll No. 2*: At the Washington School-House, corner of Magazine and Robin streets.

SECOND WARD.—From the last mentioned limits to middle of Julia street until it strikes the N. O. Canal, thence down the middle to Lake Pontchartrain. *Third Precinct*: That portion of the Second Ward situate between the river and Camp street. *Poll No. 1*: At the Engine-House of Fire Company No. 6, corner of St. Joseph and Commerce streets. *Poll No. 2*: At the Paulding School-House, corner of Constance and Gaiennie streets. *Fourth Precinct*: All that portion of said Ward situate in the rear of Camp street. *Poll No. 1*: At the Engine-House of Fire Company No. 13, on Calliope street, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets. *Poll No. 2*: At the Webster School-House, corner of Dryades and Brato streets.

THIRD WARD.—From Julia street to Canal street. *Fifth Precinct*: All that portion of the Third Ward situate between the river and St. Charles street. *Poll No. 1*: At the Engine-House of Fire Company No. 2, on Tchoupitoulas street, corner of Natchez street. *Poll No. 2*: At the Franklin School-House, on St. Charles street, between Girod and Julia. *Sixth Precinct*: All that portion of said Ward situate between St. Charles street and the middle of Circus street. *Poll No. 1*: At the Engine-House, corner of Perdido and Carondelet streets. *Poll No. 2*: At the Engine-House of Fire Company No. 5, on Girod street, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets. *Seventh Precinct*: All that portion of said Ward situate in the rear of the middle of Circus street. *Poll No. 1*: At the Engine-House of Fire Co. No. 14, on Common street, near Marais. *Poll No. 2*: At the School-House on St. John street, between Girod and Julia streets. *Poll No. 3*: At the Fisk School-House, corner of Perdido and Franklin streets.

Second District.

FOURTH WARD.—From the middle of Canal street to the middle of St. Louis street, until it reaches the Metairie road, thence along the middle of said road to the New Orleans Canal. *Eighth Precinct*: All that portion of the Fourth Ward situate between the river and Rampart street. *Poll No. 1*: At the Engine house of Fire Company No. 7, on Dauphin street, between Custom house and Bienville streets. *Poll No. 2*: On a lot on Burgundy street, between Custom-house and Canal streets. *Ninth Precinct*: All that part of said Ward situate in the rear of Rampart street. *Poll No. 1*: At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 15, at the corner of Basin and Conti streets. *Poll No. 2*: At the School-house on the corner of Bienville and Robertson streets.

FIFTH WARD.—From the last mentioned limits to the middle of St. Philip street, thence down said street until its intersection with the Bayou St. John, thence along the middle of said bayou until it intersects the Metairie Road, thence along the middle of said road until it reaches St. Louis street. *Tenth Precinct*: All that part of the Fifth Ward situate between the river, Rampart, St. Louis, and St. Peter streets. *Poll No. 1*: On Toulouse, near Rampart street. *Poll No. 2*: On Jefferson street, between Chartres and Levee streets. *Eleventh Precinct*: For all that portion of the Fifth Ward situate between the river, Rampart, St. Peter and St. Philip streets. *Poll No. 1*: At Deputy street Commissioners' office, corner of Chartres and St. Peter streets. *Poll No. 2*: At the corner of Rampart and St. Ann streets. *Twelfth Precinct*: For all that part of said Ward situate in the rear of Rampart and between St. Louis and St. Philip streets. *Poll No. 1*: At the Engine-house of Fire Company No. 10, on Marie street, between St. Claude and Rampart streets. *Poll No. 2*: At the School-house on Rampart street, between Toulouse and St. Louis streets.

SIXTH WARD.—From the last mentioned limits to the middle of Esplanade street and residue of the First Municipality. *Thirteenth Precinct*: All that portion of the Sixth Ward between the river, Rampart, St. Philip and Esplanade streets. *Poll No. 1*: At the Engine-house of Fire Company No. 4, on Hospital street. *Poll No. 2*: At the School-house on St. Philip street, between Bourbon and Royal streets. *Fourteenth Precinct*: All that portion of said Ward situate in the rear of Rampart street. *Poll No. 1*: At the School-house on Bayou Road, between Derbigny and Roman streets. *Poll No. 2*: On Rampart street, near the Bayou Road.

Third District.

SEVENTH WARD.—From the middle of Esplanade to the middle of Champs Elysees streets. *Fifteenth Precinct*: All that portion of the Seventh Ward situate between the river and Claiborne street. *Poll No. 1*: At the School-House on Greatmen street. *Poll No. 2*: At the corner of Union and Morales streets. *Sixteenth Precinct*: All that portion of said Ward situate between Claiborne and the Bayou St. John. *Poll No. 1*: At the Breton Market. *Poll No. 2*: On a vacant lot at the corner of Esplanade and Claiborne streets. *Seventeenth Precinct*: All that portion of said Ward situate at Milneburg, Lake Pontchartrain. *Poll No. 1*: At the Engine-House at Milneburg. *Poll No. 2*: At the School-house at Milneburg.

EIGHTH WARD.—From the middle of Champs Elysees to the middle of Enghien street and Lafayette Avenue. *Eighteenth Precinct*: That portion of said Ward situate between the river and the center of Goodchildren street. *Poll No. 1*: At the Engine-house of Fire Company No. 8, on Victory street. *Poll No. 2*: At the corner of Elysian Fields and Craps street. *Nineteenth Precinct*: All that portion of said Ward situate in the rear of Goodchildren street. *Poll No. 1*: At the Mexican Gulf Railroad Depot. *Poll No. 2*: At the corner of Washington Avenue and Morales street.

NINTH WARD.—From the middle of Enghien street to the lower limit of the parish of Orleans. *Twentieth Precinct*: All that portion of said Ward between Enghien and Lafayette Avenue and Elmyra streets. *Poll No. 1*: At the Washington Market, Louisa street. *Poll No. 2*: Girls' School-House, Moreau street. *Twenty-first Precinct*: All that portion of said District below Elmyra street. *Poll No. 1*: At the corner of Congress and Levee streets. *Poll No. 2*: At the California Saw-Mill.

Fourth District.

TENTH WARD.—From the upper line of the parish of Orleans to the middle of First street. *Twenty-second precinct*, comprises the above Ward. *Poll No. 1*: At the Hook and Ladder Fire Company on Jackson street, between Rousseau and Felton streets. *Poll No. 2*: At the Boys' High School-house, on Laurel street, between First and Philip streets.

ELEVENTH WARD.—Comprises the remainder of the present city of Lafayette. *Twenty-third Precinct*, embraces said Eleventh Ward. *Poll No. 1*: At the Engine-house of Fire Company No. 23, on Washington Avenue, between Camp and Magazine streets. *Poll No. 2*: At the Girls' High School-house, on Second street, between Magazine and Constance streets.

The Army bill, it must be borne in mind, provides that the voters in each precinct, with the exception of the Seventh, whose surnames begin with any letter ranging from A to K, both included, shall only be entitled to vote at Poll No. 1; and all voters whose surnames begin with any letter ranging from L to Z, inclusive, shall be entitled to vote only at Poll No. 2. In the Seventh Precinct there are three polls, and voters whose surnames begin with any initial letter ranging from A to G, inclusive, shall be entitled to vote only at Poll No. 1; and all whose surnames begin with any letter ranging from H to N, shall be entitled to vote only at Poll No. 2; and all whose surnames begin with any letter ranging from O to Z, shall be entitled to vote only at Poll No. 3.

WALL PAPERS.—Wall papers in the most splendid and exhaustless variety are to be had of Messrs. Baumbach & Evers, No. 24 Exchange Place. They sell cheap, and put up their papers well. See their card.

THE RALLY ON SATURDAY NIGHT.

Great Demonstration!

Odd-Fellows' Hall Jammed—Speeches by Glendy Burke, George Eustis and Capt. Dreux—Immense Torchlight Procession.

For the short notice given, and the little preparation made, the American demonstration on Saturday night was altogether tremendous. Large and enthusiastic as were the American gatherings last year, under the Fillmore banner, the gathering of Saturday night was in no respect inferior to any of them.

At an early hour the tide of life set in toward Odd-Fellows' Hall from all quarters of the city—the great mass coming in loose order, but a considerable proportion appearing in organized shape, with music, torches and banners. Before 8 o'clock, the hall was one dense mass of men—every corner, aisle, and possible standing place, being jammed to its utmost capacity, aside from the multitudes that occupied the seats. The American spirit was high and unmistakable. A brass band in the gallery enlivened the intervals with patriotic and other popular airs.

We must make particular note of the different Clubs, as they entered the Hall, one after another, each by its manly presence and telling banners and transparencies arousing the assembled multitude to the stormiest height of enthusiasm and merriment.

First came the Third Ward Club of the First District with any number of banners and transparencies. One banner bore a large caricature of the Superintendent of Elections—an individual with gigantic cockade, epaulettes, and military boots, with big bowie-knives for spurs, astride of a scrubby little donkey, with a bowie-knife sticking from his forehead, *a la* unicorn, and a brass cannon strapped to his rear. Another contained pictures of a man sticking through a cotton bale, with the motto, "Compressed Cotton;" the Superintendent, genteelly dressed in black, "with a bull's-eye in his middle;" and an "extraordinary deputy leaving"—all handsomely painted. The various mottos were in keeping with the pictures, and the whole expressed more keen and genuine contempt and derision for the "Army bill" and its officers, than we ever saw brought out at any election.

Afterwards came the Fourth Ward Club of the Second District. It carried a number of mottos and a most laughable arrangement, half banner and half apparatus. On the banner were the words, "The Superintendent's bruised arms, hung up for monuments!" Two sides of the frame beneath were made of a rusty old hand-saw and a rusty old auger, with two rusty old swords crossed between; a rusty old casque, or wire-helmet, in the upper fork of the swords; with a picayune baby-drum and a bunch of cotton below, flanked by a dozen little wooden soldiers of the children's toy kind. The mottos on the other banners and transparencies were as spirited and telling as those of the Third Ward Club.

Next came the Algiers Club, strong in numbers, with their music and banners, and after them came the Third District Rough and Ready Club, with the beautiful banners which they bore last fall, and transparencies gotten up for the present occasion. A great many of the mottoes of all the Clubs were witty and very much to the point in regard to to-day's election. We regret that we were unable to copy off a score or more of them for publication.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of I. D. Fuller, Esq., to the Chair, with a number of other respected and influential gentlemen as Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Mr. Fuller briefly announced the purposes of the gathering, and stating that, as the procession was the prime object, he would have to limit the speakers to ten minutes each, he introduced the Hon. Glendy Burke as the first speaker. That gentleman made excellent use of his time, and gave way to Hon. George Eustis, Jr. Mr. Eustis was in excellent trim for the occasion, and portrayed the present state of affairs with almost photographic brilliancy in the small time allotted to him. When he concluded, Capt. Charles D. Dreux appeared as the last speaker. His patriotic eloquence, humor and sarcasm, which are his telling points in political speaking, never displayed themselves more brilliantly, or awoke more boisterous responses from a multitude. Each of the speakers had something different to say upon the all-pervading topic, and each was honored in a manner that fairly made the building tremble.

When Capt. Dreux concluded, the meeting adjourned, and a procession was formed—one of those interminably long, brilliantly lighted, and vociferously enthusiastic processions, such as no party but the American was ever able to get up in this city. The night being bright and beautiful, the march was long and circuitous—extending far up and far down town, with many turns and windings, before it adjourned.

Altogether, the display of American spirit was the heartiest and most unmistakable that we have ever witnessed; and the election to-day will show that it was no vain display.

SACRIFICE OF DRY GOODS AT C. C. WAYLAND & CO.'S.—Messrs. C. C. Wayland & Co. announce themselves as of the number of those who took advantage of the panic at the North, and laid in their stocks of goods for little or nothing; in consequence of which they are enabled to offer bargains extraordinary to the lady public of New Orleans. They have a most splendid stock of goods now on display, and when the ladies read the advertisement, and the prices therein stated, we are sure they will feel magnetically attracted toward the corner of Poydras and Carondelet streets. There is no question of the fact that people may dress splendidly for their money now-a-days. Read Wayland & Co.'s advertisement, ladies.

JOE ROLLINS, NO. 26 ST. CHARLES STREET.—Joe Rollins has just received, at his Diamond Hair Cutting and Bathing Saloon, on St. Charles street, a supply of the best and most fashionable perfumeries, shaving and toilet soaps, hair dyes and restoratives, etc. The articles are all of the very best, and well worth trying. See Joe's advertisement in another column.

JOHNSTON'S HATS.—Our friend Johnston, under the St. Charles Hotel, is getting to be quite an institution. His hats and caps—and they are "the finish" of fashion in that line—go off like "hot cakes;" and thereupon Johnston grows merry, and he sings. If you doubt, see his enlightened advertisement in this morning's Crescent. Johnston is so pleasing to deal with as his verse is to read; therefore it is reasonable to expect that his hats and caps will continue to go off like hot cakes. Johnston is always at home, and glad to see his friends, whether they buy or not. Give him a call, and he will hat you or cap you to a charm.

CARPETS AND CURTAINS.—Messrs. J. D. Dameron & Co., No. 124 Canal street, are stocked with all the latest splendors in the way of carpets, mats, window curtains, table and piano covers, oil-clothes, etc. The humblest and the most extravagant taste may be alike suited there, which everything is sold at very low prices, for its kind, for cash. We refer housekeepers and others to the advertisement.

REED & CO.'S WHOLESALE SHOE AND HAT HOUSE.—This establishment, at No. 66 Gravier street, opposite Bank Place, maintains its proud pre-eminence among our business houses, and, notwithstanding the hard times, continues to do an immense business, for the fact admits of no dispute that people must have hats and shoes, no matter what the condition of the times. Messrs. Reed & Co. are in constant receipt of supplies from their manufactory in the North, and hold out their usual strong inducements to the city and country retail trade. See their advertisement in this morning's Crescent.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.—Our lady friends will do well to cast their eyes over the advertisement of Madame S. G. Fabio, proprietress of the well-known millinery establishment on Chartres, corner of Hospital street. She has received a very large, splendid and complete stock of goods in her line, which she offers at prices unusually low. Some of her bonnets are really bewitching—enough to turn the head of any lady. Again we say, read the advertisement, ladies.

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS.—Mr. R. W. Rayne, agent for the manufacturers, at No. 41 Magazine street, offers great inducements to city and country dealers in boots, shoes and hats. His supplies are very large, and his terms liberal. See his advertisement in another column.

THE REDUCTION AT ALFRED MUNROE'S.—The demand for clothing at the great emporium, since the reduction of prices there, has been tremendous. The stock of goods, however, is apparently inexhaustible, and every description of clothing and furnishing goods for men and boys is to be had at a reduction of 10 to 15 per cent. from previous prices. There never was a better chance to lay in cheap clothing—all who go will quickly be satisfied of that. See advertisements to this morning's Crescent.

OVERCOATS.—It may be judged from the advertisement of Messrs. Pierson, Harrison & Co., in this morning's Crescent—at least if the pictorial appearance of the advertisement is offered as an indication—are rather well supplied with overcoats. We can state, knowingly, that the other garments of gentlemen's wear, are to be seen there in just as large quantities—the stock being altogether immense, as it has to be, to supply the large run of patronage which that house enjoys. All the goods are offered at very low prices, and gentlemen ought to go and see for themselves. To the advertisement we would direct all in search of excellent and cheap clothing.

"VARIETIES FOR THE MILLION."—We would call universal attention to the advertisement under the above heading, in another column of this morning's Crescent. Mr. Piffet's store is one of the grand features of the city that invariably takes the eye and elicits the surprise and admiration of all strangers. The magnitude and variety of the stock is not to be exceeded anywhere out of Paris, and is not equaled elsewhere in this country. For Christmas and New Years' presents, either at wholesale or retail, no better place is to be found. We refer to Mr. Piffet's advertisement.

Northern White Slavery.

The white slavery existing in the Northern States—although the *term* is unknown to the statutes of the respective commonwealths there—the slavery of poverty, labor and want—does not compare favorably with Southern negro slavery. The late revulsions have been the means of making astounding developments, besides proving incontestibly that those States—the people of which abuse, curse and persecute the South, loudest, longest and fiercest—are the very ones that profit most, and are most dependent upon, the productions of Southern slave labor. In proof of this, from among the many evidences at hand, we quote the following paragraph from a letter written by the Newburyport correspondent of the Boston Traveler, in which the subject of cessation of manufacturing industry is elaborately and ably discussed:

We are gratified to learn that every effort will be made to keep our cotton manufactories in operation, and that, if accommodations are extended by the banks, they will not stop during the winter. This will save us a vast amount of suffering, and afford sustenance to many families directly dependent upon the mills. It is really sad to contemplate the extent of the destitution occasioned by the suspension of the manufacturing interests throughout the country. According to the census of 1850, there were in the New England States 300,000 operatives engaged in manufacturing cotton and woollen goods; in New York 200,000; in Pennsylvania 150,000; and in all other States 300,000. The cessation of this immense interest, throwing out of employment so many hands, a portion of whom have families to support, must be dreadful in its consequences. We cannot feel too grateful if means are afforded to keep our factories in operation, that our eleven hundred laborers, and those dependent upon them, may be kept from suffering during the winter. Quite a number from our Irish population are returning to Ireland. By industry and economy many of them have acquired means, and in view of the favorable condition of the old country, start off with the determination of spending the remainder of their days at their early homes."

So, taking the foregoing figures, which are under rather than over the minimum, as a criterion, it appears that nearly *one million* operatives are directly dependent upon manufactories. With entire probability it may be calculated that three million more persons—women, children, infants, aged and infirm persons—are also dependent for a support upon the labor of each operative. This would make the total of operatives and dependents almost four millions! Now, suppose a not impossible case, that the slave grown cotton crop of the South should utterly fail for a single year! What would become of these helpless, starving millions? This is one view of the case—a practical view—but we doubt much whether any Northern philanthropist ever looked at it in its true light.

Abstracts of a Decision of Supreme Court

AUTHORITY OF INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

The Supreme Court, in the case of Auld vs. Walton, decided that "whenever the right of any person shall be challenged at the polls, the certificate of registry issued to such person shall be held conclusive of the right of said person to vote, and no Commissioner or Commissioners of Election shall require, under the pains and penalties imposed by the 16th section, any other evidence of the right of said person to vote, except that portion of the oath prescribed by article 19th of the Constitution respecting dueling, and the following oath or affirmation, viz:

"You solemnly swear, (or affirm) that you are the identical person described in and to whom this certificate was issued, and that you are not a soldier, seaman, a marine in the army or navy of United States, nor under conviction of crime, punishable by hard labor, or a pauper."

"We also hold that, where the registry of the voter is more than three months old, and there is no change of domicile endorsed on the certificate, the vote may be challenged on the ground that the voter has changed his domicile since the date of registry, and by such change of domicile lost his vote in that precinct; and upon such challenge being made, the Commissioners of Election may lawfully swear the voter as to the fact of his change of domicile. For although the certificate of registry be, under the 20th section, conclusive proof to the Commissioners of the residence of the voter in the precinct, at the date of the registry; and although, by sections 7 and 8 of the Registry act, it is the duty of the voter to notify the Register of a change of domicile, and to have the same endorsed on his certificate of registry; yet it may be, that a voter who has changed his domicile, has neglected this formality."

Under this decision, two questions can be asked:

First—Are you the identical person named in the certificate of registry?

Second—Do you now reside at the place mentioned in your certificate of registry? L.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Superintendent of Elections.

The Governor had no power to appoint a Superintendent after the adjournment of the Senate. The office was one created by the Army bill, and it could not, legally, be filled without observing the provisions of the law. If the Superintendent had been nominated by the Governor, and the Senate had given its advice and consent, and the officer had, after the recess of the Senate, resigned or died, then no doubt, under the practice of the general and State governments, the Governor could fill the vacancy. But he had no power to make the first appointment without the advice and consent of the Senate. This is the opinion of the most eminent members of the bar in this city, and it is also the opinion of several Attorney Generals of the United States.

Judge Cotton's commission then is void—all his acts are void, and his appointments are void—and he has no more authority now than he had before his appointment. No one is obliged to obey any of his orders, and his deputies and extraordinary deputies can regard his notes as blank slips of paper. He, and those under him, cannot legally make an arrest. Resistance to his summons is no resistance to any law. On the contrary, Judge Cotton and his deputies are liable, in damages, for any arrests they may make, and any resistance to his commands would be justifiable. He is not an officer, and he cannot justify himself for any act or order as Superintendent, as his commission is a nullity.

A MEMBER OF THE BAR.

COSTLY SAILS.—Among the novelties of the present day is silk for sailing vessels. M. Rodanet, Captain of the Franklin, of La Rochelle, reports that "silk sails possess strength, flexibility, and lightness; they absorb less water than other sails, and dry quicker; when wet, they lose none of their flexibility; and in the roughest of weather are so easily handled that sailors would rather reef one of them several times than any other once."

ASKS A SUSPENSION.—Major Louis Schlessinger, who was tried in this city a few years ago for theft and in Nicaragua more recently for treason, writes a letter dated Rivas, September 3, to this country, asking a suspension of public opinion regarding his conduct in Nicaragua. If the filibusters get hold of him, or if he will come back to this country just now, he can get a suspension of almost any kind.

MOODY AT HOME.—Moody has been home from his Northern tour but a week; but the news of his presence seems to have spread far and near—for his new headquarters, the granite building at the corner of Canal and Royal streets, has sustained an unabated run from the first day of his arrival. There was never, in fact, greater inducements held out for a run upon Moody than at present. His stock is a very large one, comprising the best selections of European and American fancy furnishing goods for gentlemen, with shirts and underclothing enough for a colony—and all at the most unprecedentedly low prices for cash. In the matter of shirts alone, he stands fully up to his ancient title of the Shirt King; for his supply of that garment, with the variety of their style, and their unvarying cheapness, enables him to laugh at competition. For further satisfaction, just read Moody's list of prices in another column.

CLOTHING FOR MAN AND BOY.—At Messrs. F. Mallard & Co.'s, corner of Canal and Old Levee streets, may be found a stock of clothing adapted to every grade of masculine requirement—a stock no less large and well assorted than elegant and fashionable in every department. Fathers of families can find no better place at which to rig out themselves and their little hopefuls for the coming winter, for our plaintiffs say where find better or more complete supplies for their hands. The cheapness of the goods is the prime characteristic of the establishment. We refer all to the advertisement in another column.

SPLENDID CARPETINGS.—All who have an eye for the beautiful, and housekeepers in particular, should drop in upon Todd & Co., at No. 120 Canal street, and inspect the rich display of carpets and curtains they are now offering to the public. See advertisement.

RAISINS.—The attention of purchasers is called to the sale at auction this day of the cargo of the brig Northern Light, direct from Malaga, consisting of new cooperaisins. The sale will take place at half-past 12 o'clock, at E. R. Sykes' auction sales room, 45 Magazine street, by samples taken from the cargo.

BROUSSEAU'S CARPET WAREHOUSE.—This establishment, at No. 19 Chartres street, keeps up with the times in all that is rich, beautiful and serviceable in the carpeting and matting line. We refer housekeepers and others to the advertisement.

Is it Best to Fight with the South?

We are all interested in free labor. The commercial man is interested. It is that which freights his ships, etc.

D. P. Banks to Faneuil Hall, Boston, Aug. 15.

Let us see how this applies to the exports from this country for a few years past.

For the year ending June 30, 1850, as shown by the last Treasury report, says the Boston Post, our total exports amounted to $136,946,912. Value of cotton, $71,984,616; tobacco, $9,951,023. Making a liberal estimate on the products of the sea, forest and agriculture, and giving all the export of specie to the North during the year, the products of free labor going to freight ships outward bound did not exceed forty millions, or less than one-third of the total exports.

In 1851 our total exports amounted to $195,489,718, of which the North furnished less than one-fourth—say $45,000,000. The South furnished $112,315,317 in cotton alone, and $9,219,251 in tobacco.

In 1852 the total exports were $192,368,984. Giving thirty-seven millions of specie to the North, she exported only about $72,000,000, or a little more than one-third. The value of cotton exported by the South was $87,965,732; tobacco, $10,031,283.

In 1853 the total exports were $213,417,697. Giving the North, again, all the specie—twenty-three and a half-millions—she exported only some $93,000,000, or less than one-third again. The South furnished in cotton $100,556,504, and in tobacco $11,312,319.

In 1854 the total exports were $253,390,870. Including all the specie, some thirty-eight millions, the North could not have exported more than $90,000,000, or a little more than a third. The South sent out more than that in cotton alone ($93,596,220,) and $10,016,046 in tobacco.

In 1855 the total exports were $246,705,533. Giving, again, the specie to the North (some fifty-four millions,) she exported less than $104,000,000, or about two-fifths only. Cotton, $88,143,844; tobacco, $14,712,408.

In 1856 the total exports were $310,586,330, with forty-four millions of specie included, the North exported less than $110,000,000—say one-third only. The South furnished more than that in cotton alone ($128,352,151,) and $12,221,843 in tobacco.

It seems, therefore, by the figures, that when Mr. Banks undertakes to enlighten commercial men, he either knows not what he is talking about, or else for low, sectional ends, he intentionally mistakes the truth. Cotton alone freights more than two-thirds of our outward-bound vessels. The following table will show how large