The Daily Picayune.

NO. 109 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1855. {Vol. XVI.—SEW SERIES. {Vol. XIII.—Whole No. 1561

THE DAILY PICAYUNE.

Thursday Morning, October 4, 1855.

☞ The Office of the "Bee" is removed to No. 109 Chartres street, between Conti and St. Louis streets.

THE NORTH'S MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

MILES TAYLOR AND FOREIGN INFLUENCE.

Mr. MILES TAYLOR is the candidate of the so called Democratic party, which opposes the Americans, because the latter are in favor of conferring office on their own countrymen, and of amending the naturalization laws, so as to protect the ballot-box from fraud. In seeking to promote the election of Mr. TAYLOR, the Democratic organs have waged a war of relentless ferocity against Col. HUNT. We have seldom, if ever, witnessed so violent and unscrupulous a manifestation of utter hostility as that exhibited by the anti-Americans towards the American candidate. His speeches and votes upon the Nebraska bill, and his opinions upon the American question have been most grossly and unfairly perverted, while himself, a Southerner by birth and education, has been indiscriminately classed with Northern Free-soilers and Abolitionists.

It might reasonably be expected that as the leading issue in Louisiana at this contest is the American question, the candidate put forward by the Democrats in opposition to Col. HUNT, would be enabled to present a perfectly unimpeachable record. As Mr. TAYLOR is the nominee of the foreign party, it is but just that he should be clearly proved the friend of that party, in favor of its views, opposed to changes in the laws of naturalization, the advocate of universal and unrestricted suffrage, and disposed to do every thing possible for the maintenance and increase of foreign influence. What Mr. TAYLOR really thinks on these subjects the reader will fully understand from a perusal of the annexed letter written by Judge ELAM, of Baton Rouge, and published in yesterday's *Crescent*. Judge ELAM's assurance of a fact is sufficient to stamp it with the highest authenticity. He is a man of honor and of unimpeachable veracity, and none who know him would venture to question any statement made on his individual responsibility. Furthermore, we may say that Judge ELAM stated in our presence on Tuesday last, that the conversation held between him and MILES TAYLOR in reference to the corrupt influence of the foreign vote was precisely such as is related in the letter we subjoin:

BATON ROUGE, Sept. 28, 1855.

DEAR MILES TAYLOR:

SIR—As you are a candidate for Congress, I write you and propose to put the American party much commoded by the anti-American press. I take the liberty of calling your attention to your views adversely expressed in a conversation held with myself and two other gentlemen in this city. To refresh your memory, it was on our way to attend Court in the Parish of West Baton Rouge, while seated at the residence of Church and Wade's restaurant, the ferry boat from the opposite side of the river, in April of this year.

The subject of the conversation was the corrupting influence of the foreign vote, or the effort resorted to for obtaining the vote of the foreigners in the city of New Orleans. You was understood by myself and the gentlemen present, *to say, without qualification, that if you being alive not dead, and done speedily, to prevent the ballot box from being corrupted by the VOTE OF FOREIGNERS, American liberty would be lost; adding that nothing could save it at this time, but the conservatism and prejudice of the native Americans.* You then notwithstanding it was a sentiment opposed to the avowed principles of the Democratic party, to which you *then had voted, yet you had been from conviction that American liberty should be better secured by restricting the elective franchise to the native CITIZEN, that none but the man who was born and lived and died in a community or AMENDMENT OF THE SOIL SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO VOTE.* One of the gentlemen present at that time was not then, neither is he a member of the Democratic party, but he is now concurred with your opinions, so did all others, and all concluded, that if you was not a member of the American party, you was one in sentiment so far at least as it concerns the influence of foreigners.

I make no apology for addressing you this letter, knowing the critical state of the Country. The crisis to which we are approaching is pregnant with mighty results, and it is fitting that the patriotic should know who is writing to them.

I am, dear sir, your ob't servant,

J. M. ELAM.

It appears, therefore, that the Democratic party, which assumes foreigners, and the naturalized citizens, the great majority of whom vote with the Democratic party, are called upon to vote for a candidate who, in April last, declared emphatically that "if something was not done and done speedily, to purify the ballot-box from the corrupting influence of the vote of foreigners, American liberty would be lost." It appears, likewise, that those vote are required to support a gentleman who, at the same time, gave utterance to the undemocratic sentiment that American liberty would be better preserved by restricting the elective franchise to the freeholder; and that none but the man who had identified himself with a community by an ownership of the soil, should be allowed to vote."

Now we ask the defenders and advocates of Mr. TAYLOR, what they think of these sentiments? Could the hottest Know-Nothing express more thoroughly American opinions, than are embraced in the repudiated declaration that American liberty will be lost, if something is not speedily done to purify the ballot-box from the corrupting influence of the vote of foreigners? A man who honestly entertains these views, needs not initiation into a wigwam to make him a member of the American party. He is already such, in all intents and purposes. Could the most bigoted conservative go farther than Mr. TAYLOR, when he advocates a property qualification as an indispensable requisite to the right of suffrage? How, then can the Democratic party, which upholds doctrines the very antipodes of these, consistently support Mr. TAYLOR? How can the friends *par excellence* of the foreigner sustain a man who thus boldly denounces the corrupting influence of the foreign vote? How can the advocates of unrestricted suffrage vote for a candidate who is free to confess himself in favor of a property qualification? Surely the inconsistency between Mr. TAYLOR's opinions expressed not six months ago, and the fundamental tenets of Democracy, is so monstrous, that every real and honest Democrat must feel himself absolved from any obligation to support him. If the belief that the country will be ruined, unless foreign influence is restrained, be Democracy, every Democrat is a Know-Nothing; if the advocacy of a property qualification for the exercise of the elective franchise, be Democracy, every Democrat is a Federalist of the deepest dye.

GEORGIA.—The State election in Georgia took place on Monday, and it is possible that the telegraph may bring us an inkling of the result in season for this morning's paper. We warn our friends to expect nothing at this place from Georgia. The American party is too imperfectly organized, and must take the contest at least too late for any national hope of success. It is expected this year simply to lay a broad and deep foundation in Georgia, whereon we shall build up a party that will triumph hereafter. We may carry two or three members of Congress, and have a chance for the Legislature. Beyond this we look for nothing.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE.—We are indebted to T. B. WHITE, No. 105 Canal street, for the October number of this ably conducted periodical. It is well filled with interesting articles.

HARPER'S MONTHLY.—Our thanks are due A. & E. EARLE, No. 7 Exchange Place, for the October number of Harper. It is a capital number, and very richly illustrated.

☞ A letter has been received from Hon. James Rock, candidate for Governor of the Free-soil party of Massachusetts. He declines in his opinion, based on his experience in Congress, that the Whig party has ceased to exist, and he hopes that the free States will unite and form a great national party.

FYFE'S MISCELLANY.—The Montgomery Mail newspaper has been suspended. The compositors, alarmed by the sickness, have all left the city. Hooper, the editor, is down with the fever.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Messrs. Editors:

A few days ago, there appeared in the Louisiana Courier a "spotted" extract from the very able speech of Mr. Guyarre, in which the Courier says, "the author of the principles of the American party of Louisiana." After giving several extracts from the speech, the Courier then gives the letter of Mr. Guyarre withdrawing from the American party, and then concludes with the inference that as Mr. Guyarre has left the party because he considered it corrupt.

The most favorable is fairly deducible from the address "On the contrary, it is one of the strongest evidences of the principles of the American party that Mr. Guyarre has presented in the consideration of the public. The few lines quoted by the Louisiana Courier are full of wise admonition; the author, while the author, for reasons satisfactory to himself, has left, and is in certainly to be regretted that that great party will pursue tactics, the course recommended, and which it alone therefore pursued, and avoid those "brothers blunders" so fearfully pointed out. But why did not the Courier make some other extracts from that able document? Is there not in the first lines a most stinging reproof of some PIECE of the conduct of the public, and to more the Courier in the columns of the Courier. I will hazard the conjecture, believing perfectly where the Courier thought it prudent to stop.

As to myself, says the author, "I declared to them on this occasion (meaning the Louisiana party, that I did not intend to repudiate one single act of my political life; that I still cherished the principles which I had advocated, and that I still vindicated the same (*Code, although I was drawn out of their temple by the money changers, the buyers and sellers, with whom I could not conform*) and now I avail myself of this occasion to say, that I acknowledge the existence of rare blotch of Democracy. One is the government of the people by the people, not by an oligarchy of self doubed leaders—an aristocracy of the intellect and of the soul, created by letters patent of nobility issued by a high-minded, high-toned and refined community. To this Democracy I am sworn eternal allegiance. The other is what Lord Byron has so pithily defined to be "*an aristocracy of blackguards.*" To that Democracy, never shall the light of Heaven see me a vassal."

Can any one divine the meaning of the author in the language just quoted? Is it ambiguous, simple or any party now existing, calling itself the Democratic party? To remove all doubt on that subject, I will refer the public in a few more sentences expressed by the talented author, to show what he thinks of the present self-styled Democratic party. And I will be in duty obligation to say that the Courier cannot properly repudiate that authority, which it quotes in an attempt to disparage the American party.

Says the Hon. Charles Guyarre, "As to the Democratic party, how does it stand nationally? The present administration was installed with universal acclamation; never had Heaven favored a President more unanimously; it had an overwhelming majority in both houses of Congress; and yet, hardly had two years elapsed when, in that very same Congress, his supporters had subsided to a corporal's guard; and every man's voice, and every man's hand, is now lifted up against this doomed administration. *Is it Democracy?* Can the Cabinet have been made up of men who, as individuals, commanded respect by their talents, firmness, integrity, and high-toned character; of whom they met, as party men, to operate in concert, their good qualities seemed to have been neutralized by some fatal spell, and they became mere political necessities. They seemed to have no settled policy, and think, speak and act under the influence of some spasmodic infirmity which they could not control, and which malignantly set their thoughts at variance with their words, and their words with their acts. The administration, in its home and foreign policy, has proceeded at random and by fits and starts. Perpetually jumping forward and backward, to the right and to the left, it has appeared to be the sport of grandeur administration, which, in its erratic orbit, hardly ever alights by accident on a good measure, or a judicious appointment. It is a thing so effete, that it will leave no trace of its existence—there shadow flitting over the surface of a marble wall. Nay, it seems to court oblivion, and to have contracted itself with its iron hand, to prevent the possibility of a posterity which might remind the world of its degenerate parent. It has exemplified the doctrine taught to be applied to the constitutional sovereignty of Europe: "Let religion, but does not govern!" But the Free Democrats—the social reformers are not so much to be derided as to be pitied. Abler men, perhaps, would do my better. They undergo the necessities of their lot. They are crushed and rendered incapable of moving as they please, by the pressure in opposite directions, of an immense body of men, rushing at eagerly and boldly forward as the Abbeyite in the field of the government. There is a *Democratic party* to distract them, by its fanatical divisions and its hungry impatience. But the fair Equitable spirit of Democracy—is not at their elbow, to inspire them with magnanimous resolutions, and form sighted designs. *A body so torn—a mistake in their pick; but the seed, the spring of action, is absent. The Democratic party is there, but Democracy has fled.*"

Such is the author, who is a gentleman, of high toned character and of superior literary acquirements. A sound patriot and an able debater, and once a prominent leader of the state party Democracy. What says the Louisiana *Courier*? Will it copy the above extracts for the benefit of the *unterrified*. It is to be doubted—and the *Courier* can give a very good reason for the refusal. It is not expected that it will "furbish a stick to break its own head."

A. D.

☞ Mexican dates, received at New York, state that Gen. Comonfort had taken Zapatlan, after a battle of two hours, in which two hundred were killed; and the city was then sacked.

SICKNESS IN CATAHOULA.—The Harrisonburg *Independent* of the 26th ult., states that in Trinity, the number of sick and under treatment at this time is about 43; and the number of deaths since the epidemic commenced is 12. Fortunately, the disease yields readily to medical treatment, and the most of the deaths that have occurred are the results of the want of medical attention or some imprudence on the part of the patient.

☞ The case of Governor Price, of New Jersey, for an alleged defalcation of $76,000 while Porter in the United States Navy, came up on the 25th in the United States Circuit Court, before Judges Grier and Dickerson—Gov. Pennington, counsel for Price, moved to compel the Government to produce a bill of particulars against Gov. Price, in order that he might understand how to defend himself. The judges were for decide the motion on the 26th.

THE FEVER AT MEMPHIS.—The Bulletin of the 29th says: Five deaths are reported for the last twenty-four hours, all of which have been from yellow fever. There are so few new cases, we have concerned in the Southern portion of the city, with the exception of one who died on a flatboat.

☞ Mr. Crampton, the British Minister at Washington, is Ophthalmic owner has hitherto been so smooth and formal, appears in a new light—being charged with having broken the laws of this country in the matter of enlistments for the Crimea. Charles Hers and Edward H. Perkins being on their trial in Philadelphia, charged with enlisting soldiers for that purpose, Max Kerbell swore, in his handwriting of Mr. Howe, General Agent for the British Government in the United States, and to that of Mr. Crampton, in notes to the aforementioned Charles Hers—one of which says: "With reference to our late conversation, I am now enabled to give some definite information on the subject to which it alluded." Another letter was produced, being from Mr. Wilkins, Provincial Secretary at Nova Scotia, to Herz, which mentions money *due*, claimed by the latter for services rendered. Additional kindred testimony was offered—the most important being that of Mr. Bucknell, who carried sealed parcels from Mr. Howe to Mr. Herz and Mr. Crampton.

The Cabinet has sat upon their business, and the Washington *Star* has an article said to be semi-official, blinking the affair in the of Citizen Genet, which resulted in the Citizen's being deprived of his office by his Government at the requirement of this country. It does not seem to us, however, says the N. Y. *Tribune*, that a case is made out which can justify any action against Mr. Crampton.

CHINESE MODE OF TREATING CHOLERA.—A Chinese missionary writes to the *Canton Courier* of July 13:

"One morning, after having said Mass, I felt symptoms of cholera. I had a difficulty of breathing, assuming almost to suffocation. A cold as intense took possession of my arms and legs that I could not feel a hot iron applied to them. Just then a Chinese Christian came in to see me, and as soon as he looked at me he said, 'Father, you have the cholera.' To be certain, however, he felt my pulse, my tongue, and observed the peculiar complexion of the visage there, he remarked that indeed I applied a remedy speedily I would not live until night. I told him to do what he could for him. He took an ordinary pin, and began pricking me under the tongue until he drew out from blue-30 drops of jet black blood. Then after rubbing my pulse gently, he took a strong very tightly-wound cord one of my fingers, and pricked quick one on the outside at the root of the nails until he brought a drop or two of the same kind of blood from each. Then, to see whether the operation had taken successful or not, he pricked one with the same in the arm, very near the vein that is usually opened to bleed persons, and, seeing no blood issue he pronounced it unfavorable. I felt, however, a tender opposition of the lancet. To relieve this he put a pill chinese into the pit of my stomach, about the size of an hazel nut. (The operation the Chinese call opening the mouth of the bowel.) Not one drop of blood came out here, but I felt a little warm sensation very relieved, my blood began to circulate, my nerves warmth returned, and after an hour or a night fever, I went about my ordinary. Thus I was the ordinary Chinese remedy. I have known it to be carried to five or six days in cholera, and it killed only once."

WHIG AND REPUBLICAN AMALGAMATION.—A despatch from Syracuse, says:

The nominating committees of the two republican parties agreed to report the following resolution:

Secretary of State—Preston King.
Comptroller—Lorenzo M. Cook.
State Engineer—George W. Cook.
Treasurer—Abr. B. Williams.
Attorney-General—Abijah Mann.
Canal Commissioner—Daniel M. Beardsley.
State Prison Inspector—J. Wesley Talbot.
Appeal Judge—Bradford R. Wood, and Joseph Taylor.

By Telegraph!

Expressly Adapted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the National Line.]

Ocean Wave Lands from Europe.

ARRIVAL of the PACIFIC.

REBELS NOT RETREATING.

Turkish Victory at Kars.

The Czar Going to the Crimea, &c.

NEW YORK, October 3.—The Collins steamship Pacific, Capt Nye, from Liverpool on the 22d ult., arrived off Sandy Hook at 2 o'clock this morning, and reached her dock a few hours subsequently.

The letters are one week later from all parts of Europe than those by the Angola at Halifax, but are not of much importance.

The German steamship Hermann, from New York, arrived off Southampton on the 22d ult.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

According to the circulars brought by the Pacific, the Liverpool Cotton market was dull, and prices had experienced a slight decline since the departure of the Asia. [The sales of the week are consequently omitted from our report.] The closing quotations were for fair Orleans 5½d, fair Uplands 5¼d, and fair Mobiles 5⅛d per pound.

The stock in port was estimated at 547,000 bales, of which about 350,000 were American.

BREADSTUFFS.

In the Liverpool market, Flour was firm at 34a38s for Western Canal, and 38a40s per bbl for Philadelphia and Baltimore brands.

Wheat was very firm at 10s per bushel for white, and 11a11s 6d per bushel for red.

Corn was a trifle lower, mixed being quoted at 36s 6d a 38s per quarter.

PROVISIONS.

Pork had slightly advanced in the Liverpool market. Lard was also somewhat higher, with sales at 68s per cwt.

CONSOLS.

Consols for money were quoted at 90¼.

THE CRIMEA.

The news from the seat of war by this arrival contains nothing of startling importance.

The reported retreat of the Russians to Perekop is contradicted.

It is stated that the Czar is going to the Crimea.

ASIA.

The Russian army in Asia had made an attack on Kars, but was repulsed by the Turks, with considerable loss, and had retired to Erzeroum.

RUSSIA.

Russia had offered to Denmark to mediate with the United States on the question of the Sound Dues.

PORTUGAL.

The inauguration of the young King of Portugal was celebrated on the 16th ult.

ITALY.

King Bomba, of Naples, had apologized to England and France.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, September 29.—There are now 5 feet 3 inches water in the Canal.

LOUISVILLE, October 2.—The river has been rising some our last, but is now stationary, with 5 ft 9 inches water in the Canal. The *Alonzo Antelope* departed last night for New Orleans.

ONE MONTH LATER FROM NEW MEXICO.

We have advices from Independence of the 22d, says the St. Louis Republican. On that day, the mail from Santa Fe left that place, with dates to the 1st inst. On the route, the mail party report no news of special interest. A few Indians were seen at or near the crossing of the Arkansas, and at one or two other places on the way, but they all seemed very friendly.

From the Territory of New Mexico, there is no news of an exciting character. Business was improving as the trains reached their destination.

A letter from Fort Union, dated on the 1st, gives a few items of news: "Our Indian relations," it says, "are not so much to be desired as to be pitied. Abiquiu, Mora, perhaps, would do my better. They undergo the necessities of their lot. They are crushed and rendered incapable of moving as they please, by the pressure in opposite directions, of an immense body of men, rushing at eagerly and boldly forward as the Abbeyite in the field of the government. There is a *Democratic party* to distract them, by its fanatical divisions and its hungry impatience. But the fair Equitable spirit of Democracy—is not at their elbow, to inspire them with magnanimous resolutions, and form sighted designs. *A body so torn—a mistake in their pick; but the seed, the spring of action, is absent. The Democratic party is there, but Democracy has fled.*"

Such is the author, who is a gentleman, of high toned character and of superior literary acquirements. A sound patriot and an able debater, and once a prominent leader of the state party Democracy. What says the Louisiana *Courier*? Will it copy the above extracts for the benefit of the *unterrified*. It is to be doubted—and the *Courier* can give a very good reason for the refusal. It is not expected that it will "furbish a stick to break its own head."

A. D.

☞ Mexican dates, received at New York, state that Gen. Comonfort had taken Zapatlan, after a battle of two hours, in which two hundred were killed; and the city was then sacked.

SICKNESS IN CATAHOULA.—The Harrisonburg *Independent* of the 26th ult., states that in Trinity, the number of sick and under treatment at this time is about 43; and the number of deaths since the epidemic commenced is 12. Fortunately, the disease yields readily to medical treatment, and the most of the deaths that have occurred are the results of the want of medical attention or some imprudence on the part of the patient.

☞ The case of Governor Price, of New Jersey, for an alleged defalcation of $76,000 while Porter in the United States Navy, came up on the 25th in the United States Circuit Court, before Judges Grier and Dickerson—Gov. Pennington, counsel for Price, moved to compel the Government to produce a bill of particulars against Gov. Price, in order that he might understand how to defend himself. The judges were for decide the motion on the 26th.

THE FEVER AT MEMPHIS.—The Bulletin of the 29th says: Five deaths are reported for the last twenty-four hours, all of which have been from yellow fever. There are so few new cases, we have concerned in the Southern portion of the city, with the exception of one who died on a flatboat.

☞ Mr. Crampton, the British Minister at Washington, is Ophthalmic owner has hitherto been so smooth and formal, appears in a new light—being charged with having broken the laws of this country in the matter of enlistments for the Crimea. Charles Hers and Edward H. Perkins being on their trial in Philadelphia, charged with enlisting soldiers for that purpose, Max Kerbell swore, in his handwriting of Mr. Howe, General Agent for the British Government in the United States, and to that of Mr. Crampton, in notes to the aforementioned Charles Hers—one of which says: "With reference to our late conversation, I am now enabled to give some definite information on the subject to which it alluded." Another letter was produced, being from Mr. Wilkins, Provincial Secretary at Nova Scotia, to Herz, which mentions money *due*, claimed by the latter for services rendered. Additional kindred testimony was offered—the most important being that of Mr. Bucknell, who carried sealed parcels from Mr. Howe to Mr. Herz and Mr. Crampton.

The Cabinet has sat upon their business, and the Washington *Star* has an article said to be semi-official, blinking the affair in the of Citizen Genet, which resulted in the Citizen's being deprived of his office by his Government at the requirement of this country. It does not seem to us, however, says the N. Y. *Tribune*, that a case is made out which can justify any action against Mr. Crampton.

CHINESE MODE OF TREATING CHOLERA.—A Chinese missionary writes to the *Canton Courier* of July 13:

"One morning, after having said Mass, I felt symptoms of cholera. I had a difficulty of breathing, assuming almost to suffocation. A cold as intense took possession of my arms and legs that I could not feel a hot iron applied to them. Just then a Chinese Christian came in to see me, and as soon as he looked at me he said, 'Father, you have the cholera.' To be certain, however, he felt my pulse, my tongue, and observed the peculiar complexion of the visage there, he remarked that indeed I applied a remedy speedily I would not live until night. I told him to do what he could for him. He took an ordinary pin, and began pricking me under the tongue until he drew out from blue-30 drops of jet black blood. Then after rubbing my pulse gently, he took a strong very tightly-wound cord one of my fingers, and pricked quick one on the outside at the root of the nails until he brought a drop or two of the same kind of blood from each. Then, to see whether the operation had taken successful or not, he pricked one with the same in the arm, very near the vein that is usually opened to bleed persons, and, seeing no blood issue he pronounced it unfavorable. I felt, however, a tender opposition of the lancet. To relieve this he put a pill chinese into the pit of my stomach, about the size of an hazel nut. (The operation the Chinese call opening the mouth of the bowel.) Not one drop of blood came out here, but I felt a little warm sensation very relieved, my blood began to circulate, my nerves warmth returned, and after an hour or a night fever, I went about my ordinary. Thus I was the ordinary Chinese remedy. I have known it to be carried to five or six days in cholera, and it killed only once."

WHIG AND REPUBLICAN AMALGAMATION.—A despatch from Syracuse, says:

The nominating committees of the two republican parties agreed to report the following resolution:

Secretary of State—Preston King.
Comptroller—Lorenzo M. Cook.
State Engineer—George W. Cook.
Treasurer—Abr. B. Williams.
Attorney-General—Abijah Mann.
Canal Commissioner—Daniel M. Beardsley.
State Prison Inspector—J. Wesley Talbot.
Appeal Judge—Bradford R. Wood, and Joseph Taylor.

PHILADELPHIA, September 29.

The Maryland contests to-day in Philadelphia, one of the city Hall, which is usually occupied by the independent Democrats, adjoins the commonwealth Hall, which is occupied by the Know-Nothings, the latter called a meeting of their party. The meeting had been called in a great hurry.

AMERICAN TICKET.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Charles Derbigny,
OF JEFFERSON.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
Louis E. Texada,
OF RAPIDES.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
Robert G. Banks,
OF EAST BATON ROUGE.

FOR TREASURER,
J. V. Bonadée,
OF WEST BATON ROUGE.

FOR AUDITOR,
Walter Bozeman,
OF CLAIBORNE.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
Randell Hunt,
OF ORLEANS.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION
O. D. Spencer,
OF OUACHITA.

FOR CONGRESS.

First District—*George Eustis, Jr.*
Second District—*Theodore C. Hunt.*
Third District—*Prosper Bonel, Jr.*
Fourth District—*William B. Lewis.*

PARISH OFFICERS.

For Sheriff—*Joseph Shelby.*
For Coroner—*Charles M. Gilmer.*
For District Attorney—*M. A. Bonte.*

FOR CLERKS OF COURTS.

First District Court—*F. Wrangendor.*
Second District Court—*P. A. Wyche.*
Third District Court—*Richard Blanchard.*
Fourth District Court—*J. H. Wallace.*
Fifth District Court—*William A. Hall.*
Sixth District Court—*W. M. Brown.*

FOR ASSESSORS.

Pole. Turner, Urb. Benoit, John T. Barlow, J. A. Wadkins.

FOR TAX COLLECTORS.

First District—*T. Boyman Author.*
Second District—*Jos. Hernandez.*
Third District—*Richard Marrow.*
Fourth District—*George Simonson.*

FOR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

First Justice—*D. F. Hildebrand.*
Second Justice—*C. Ogden.*
Third Justice—*Richard Hatchford.*
Fourth Justice—*Francois Colmegne.*
Fifth Justice—*William Polin.*
Sixth Justice—*Arthur Fortier.*
Seventh Justice—*G. W. Buford.*

FOR CONSTABLES.

First Justice's Court—*William C. Quirk.*
Second Justice's Court—*J. A. Agulon.*
Third Justice's Court—*J. W. Baptiste.*
Fourth Justice's Court—*E. Sompayre.*
Fifth Justice's Court—*F. B. Blanchard.*
Sixth Justice's Court—*John H. Hinck.*
Seventh Justice's Court—*Lord Golding.*

ALGIERS.

Collector—*Richard Wharton.*
Assessor—*G. W. Fowler.*

Commercial.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, 1855.

The tonnage for Cuba has again been dull today, and we hear of no charter worth the mentioning. Our market continues very quiet for Middling and lower qualities, while fine cotton is very firm.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	5-16d	Fair	10½d
Ordinary	7½d	Fully Fair	—d
Middling	8½d	Good Fair	—d
Good Middling	9½d	Good	—d
Middling Fair	10½d	Good and Fine	—d

Of Tobacco, 14 bbls Admitted and Shipped to the amount of 12½, were sold at 4½ round, and 10 Admitted Entered, at 4½.

Sales of 200 bbls Sugar at 6c for good common; 6½c for prime; 7c for fair; 7½c for fine.

Of Molasses, 200 bbls were disposed of at 24½c for fair to prime; 25c for choice.

Sales of 200 bbls Sugar at 6c for good common; 6½c for prime; 7c for fair; 7½c for fine.

Of Molasses, 200 bbls were disposed of at 24½c for fair to prime; 25c for choice.

Transactions in Flour continued to 1000 bbls, at $7 9 to the wholesale, and $8 $8187 for superfine.

Corn, on the spot, is selling freely. Nearly 50 more sold at 67a70c.

Nothing done in Wheat.

A few sales of Rice at 5½@6c, & 100 lbs.

Sales of 700 bbls Sugar at 6c for good common; 6½c for prime; 7c for fair; 7½c for fine.

Of Molasses, 200 bbls were disposed of at 24½c for fair to prime; 25c for choice.

Transactions in Flour continued to 1000 bbls, at $7 9 to the wholesale, and $8 $8187 for superfine.

Corn, on the spot, is selling freely. Nearly 50 more sold at 67a70c.

Nothing done in Wheat.

A few sales of Rice at 5½@6c, & 100 lbs.

Of Cotton, Rice, 10 casks St Louis Gibbs sold at 12c, and 100 prime to true or three lots, at 10c per lb.

Sales of 400 bags Rio Coffee at 11c, and 125 at 10½c.

Of Whisky, 100 bbls sold at about 24c, and 200 remained at 25c.

By half of nothing doing in Freights.

Exchanges are dull at our quotations:

Sterling, 90½@91 and 108 grum. France, 5f. 30 & 5f. 32½. New York @ par. Th 97½ @ cent discount. Charles, 4½@5 per cent discount.

Commercial.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL,
NEW ORLEANS.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and customers that he is now on the ground and has leased the above favorite HOTEL. During the past summer the house has been thoroughly cleansed and refitted, and it will be open for the reception of guests on the 15th inst.

Rate of Board—$2 50 per day.

It will be best to be certain, a first class hotel, and I pledge myself that all possible attention shall be paid to the comfort of my guests, and that no effort shall be wanting to make it a comfortable home to the old patrons and strangers.

OWN. L. GUMBEL.

An Excellent Bargain!
Furniture of the Carondelet Hotel,
BY PUBLIC SALE!
The Lease will be Renewed.

THE above establishment, Chartres street, No. 145, are favorably known by visitors and country traders, can be made very profitable.

For terms, apply on the premises, or at No. 16 Conti street, up stairs.

oct 4 1m L. TROSCLAIR.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the tenement of DESAUNIELS & CO., are requested to present the same within ten days from the date hereof, to

E. GIGUEL, Sindic.

oct 4 1m 14 Chartres st.

LANDING on ship Trent, from Bordeaux—150 bags Bordeaux Aniseed Guigneot; 150 boxes Wine Prunes; 50 do Fresh Cherries, new crop; 200 do 1½ Wine Liquor bottles.

WINE IN BOXES—27 boxes St. Julien Medoc, Private Claret; 25 do Pauillac (Vieux Margaux, Chateau Bourcan, old St. Julien and Chateau Lagrange); in store and for sale by

H. VATON,
22 St. Louis st.

LANDING on ship Trent, from Bordeaux—150 bags Bordeaux Aniseed, now crop; 60 do Brandy Cherries, new crop; 50 do Brandy Mirabelles; 50 do Fresh Cherries, new crop; 200 do 1½ Wine Liquor bottles; 100 do Best Bordeaux White Wine; 50 boxes and 100 bags Bordeaux Prunes; 50 do Ladies; 100 do 1 boxes Relish; 50 do Orange Flower Water; 20 demijohns Swiss Absynth; 20 boxes Fresh Figs; and 20 boxes Fresh Almonds.

Nos. 1,250, 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallon Demijohns, Mustard, Pickles, Sauces, Preserved Ginger, &c.

For sale by LAVATA, GARDOLPH & CO.,
oct 4 9 & 10 Jefferson st.

CLARET WINE—1,000 boxes claret wine, with the usual assortment, landing ex ship Trenton, from Bordeaux;

WHITE WINE—119 casks red wine, landing on ship Trenton, from Bordeaux;

HAUT BRION—100 boxes Haut Brion, Carbonet, Sauterne, Barsac, landing ex ship Trenton;

BRANDY CHERRIES—100 boxes brandy cherries, landing ex ship Trenton, from Bordeaux;

COGNAC BRANDIES—50 cases Hennessy's old brown cognac, landing ex ship Trenton, from Bordeaux;

SHERRY WINE—90 quarters sherry wine, pale, of Hermosa's brand, in the warehouse of Jos. Fox.

For sale by

E. CAHUZAC & CO.,
oct 30 Old Levee st.

Assessment and Taxation for the Year 1855.

THE ROLL OF ASSESSMENT for the First Division of Taxation, is ready for collection, and will remain open for examination and correction during thirty days from and after this date, at Room No. 90, in the Exchange Building, corner of Carondelet and Gravier streets, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., in order that any person registered may have the opportunity to make any appeal, and have the same corrected, if found improperly assessed.

New Orleans, 3d October, 1855.

RUFUS DUNCAN,
Recorder of the First District.

Jefferson Academy,
85 BOURBON STREET, NEW ORLEANS,
Conducted by G. S. Lord.

THIS school will open on the 1st of November, and continues that it is carried on, as heretofore, the IMPORTATION and WHOLESALE of DRY GOODS

oct 3 tf

ST. LOUIS HOTEL,
NEW ORLEANS.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and customers that he is now on the ground and has leased the above favorite HOTEL. During the past summer the house has been thoroughly cleansed and refitted, and it will be open for the reception of guests on the 15th inst.

Rate of Board—$2 50 per day.

It will be best to be certain, a first class hotel, and I pledge myself that all possible attention shall be paid to the comfort of my guests, and that no effort shall be wanting to make it a comfortable home to the old patrons and strangers.

OWN. L. GUMBEL.

An Excellent Bargain!
Furniture of the Carondelet Hotel,
BY PUBLIC SALE!
The Lease will be Renewed.

THE above establishment, Chartres street, No. 145, are favorably known by visitors and country traders, can be made very profitable.

For terms, apply on the premises, or at No. 16 Conti street, up stairs.

oct 4 1m L. TROSCLAIR.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the tenement of DESAUNIELS & CO., are requested to present the same within ten days from the date hereof, to

E. GIGUEL, Sindic.

oct 4 1m 14 Chartres st.

LANDING on ship Trent, from Bordeaux—150 bags Bordeaux Aniseed Guigneot; 150 boxes Wine Prunes; 50 do Fresh Cherries, new crop; 200 do 1½ Wine Liquor bottles.

WINE IN BOXES—27 boxes St. Julien Medoc, Private Claret; 25 do Pauillac (Vieux Margaux, Chateau Bourcan, old St. Julien and Chateau Lagrange); in store and for sale by

H. VATON,
22 St. Louis st.

LANDING on ship Trent, from Bordeaux—150 bags Bordeaux Aniseed, now crop; 60 do Brandy Cherries, new crop; 50 do Brandy Mirabelles; 50 do Fresh Cherries, new crop; 200 do 1½ Wine Liquor bottles; 100 do Best Bordeaux White Wine; 50 boxes and 100 bags Bordeaux Prunes; 50 do Ladies; 100 do 1 boxes Relish; 50 do Orange Flower Water; 20 demijohns Swiss Absynth; 20 boxes Fresh Figs; and 20 boxes Fresh Almonds.

Nos. 1,250, 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallon Demijohns, Mustard, Pickles, Sauces, Preserved Ginger, &c.

For sale by LAVATA, GARDOLPH & CO.,
oct 4 9 & 10 Jefferson st.

CLARET WINE—1,000 boxes claret wine, with the usual assortment, landing ex ship Trenton, from Bordeaux;

WHITE WINE—119 casks red wine, landing on ship Trenton, from Bordeaux;

HAUT BRION—100 boxes Haut Brion, Carbonet, Sauterne, Barsac, landing ex ship Trenton;

BRANDY CHERRIES—100 boxes brandy cherries, landing ex ship Trenton, from Bordeaux;

COGNAC BRANDIES—50 cases Hennessy's old brown cognac, landing ex ship Trenton, from Bordeaux;

SHERRY WINE—90 quarters sherry wine, pale, of Hermosa's brand, in the warehouse of Jos. Fox.

For sale by

E. CAHUZAC & CO.,
oct 30 Old Levee st.

Assessment and Taxation for the Year 1855.

THE ROLL OF ASSESSMENT for the First Division of Taxation, is ready for collection, and will remain open for examination and correction during thirty days from and after this date, at Room No. 90, in the Exchange Building, corner of Carondelet and Gravier streets, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., in order that any person registered may have the opportunity to make any appeal, and have the same corrected, if found improperly assessed.

New Orleans, 3d October, 1855.

RUFUS DUNCAN,
Recorder of the First District.

Jefferson Academy,
85 BOURBON STREET, NEW ORLEANS,
Conducted by G. S. Lord.

THIS school will open on the 1st of November, and continues that it is carried on, as heretofore, the IMPORTATION and WHOLESALE of DRY GOODS

oct 3 tf

REMOVAL.

JULES BOISSE, dealer in Instruments and Particular articles, and Hair-Dresser, has removed to the corner of CHARTRES and BIENVILLE streets.

oct 3 tf

All Saints' Day.

800 CHAIRS, with bamboo bottoms,
60 do plain cane seats,
40 do with pretty and fine bottoms,
25 do arm chairs,
20 do rocking chairs.

And an extensive assortment of bridal fancies and tough ornaments, for sale at the lowest prices, by

LELIEVRE,
oct 3 tf 110 Royal st.

A Bermudian—Wm. Adams, a native of the King's dominions, and who may be for all we know, a loyal subject of Victoria, (under Jupiter Pluvius a British ship of the first water) was arrested on Tuesday night on the corner of Gravier and Carondelet streets, for quitting drunk and disturbing the peace by shouting, in his vernacular, a melodious air, which, in half a minute, brought a crowd of orfin to the place and chased off Congo rowdies. He seemed to be rather of a funny temper while for being brought before Justice Bonneval, and for being brought to his senses, his life, his calling, &c., he replied in the same strain, and was committed.

Michael Jacquelmann, between one and another possessor, transferred. This was, of course, all in French, which he did with great fluency, and in otherwise quite French and Spanish with equal facility, which, we know, he did, for we have been to Cuba and Mexico, and, in fact, we have been to the Gulf of Mexico. Prosecutor, Mr. Gaudin, and on Tuesday night at the house in Frenchmen street, and on Tuesday night at the house in Frenchmen street, and on Tuesday night at the house in Frenchmen street, and on Tu