DAILY CRESCENT.

NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1849.

See Third Page for CITY NEWS, &c.

THE VOTE OF CLAIBORNE COUNTY.—The politicians have for several days manifested some anxiety to hear the official report of the vote of Claiborne parish. One report makes the vote for Walker 413, Declmet 199, thus giving Walker a majority of 215; while another statement gives Walker 413, and Declmet 204, Walker's majority being 209. We doubt whether the official vote of Claiborne will ever be received. The court-house and all the records of that parish were burnt up on the 5th, and it is hardly possible that the official vote had been forwarded to the Secretary of State before that day.

☞ By a transposition, in correcting the proof of the note appended to the list of members of Congress, published yesterday, Mr. Sprague, of Michigan, (free-soiler,) was described as a democrat, and Mr. Wilmot, of Pa., as a whig. The list itself, with the footings, was correct. The error is evident. It is corrected for the Weekly, in which the list will be re-published, for convenient reference, and will be found useful during the ensuing session of Congress.

☞ We are under obligations to the officers of the Alex. Scott for late papers from Louisville.

THE GIPSY.—The British ship Gipsy, Captain Verrell, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, having on board 300 steerage passengers. As it was reported that some deaths from cholera had occurred on the Gipsy during her passage, the chief health-officer of the city, Dr. Hester, boarded the ship in order to examine the condition of her passengers and crew, before permitting them to land. Dr. Hester informs us that the first case of sickness on board the Gipsy occurred the eighteenth day after the vessel sailed from Liverpool, and the first case of cholera on the twenty-first, in lat. 21° 18', long. 44° 30'. The last case of cholera happened on the 4th of November, in lat. 19° 14', long. 39° 40'. The total number of deaths from cholera was about 20, and no case has occurred for nearly three weeks.

Dr. Hester further informs us that he found the Gipsy remarkably clean for an immigrant vessel, and that all the passengers appeared well, there not being a single case of sickness on board. Dr. H. states this positively, as he inspected almost every one on board and examined all the berths.

Our citizens will see from this statement that there is not the least ground for alarm. The facts which we have given above are entirely reliable, and should at once put a stop to the exaggerated rumors which excitable people may be disposed to give credit.

☞ The races over the Metairie Course commence to-day, with a mile stake for three-year olds, and a two-mile stake for four-year olds. (For entries, see advertisement.) These stakes bring together horses that the owners are willing to run against the world, at all distances. Unprecedented time has been made by some of the nominations, and the ball race of the season may be looked for to-day.

☞ By a letter from Mr. Harman Jones, of the schr. Florinda, from this port for California, we learn that the P. put into Port Praya, Cape de Verdes, Sept. 20th, for wood and water, and sailed on the 22d. Left in port the U. S. sloop-of-war Perpoise. The whale-ship Niobe, Soule, sailed Sept. 20th; Am. ship Mary Mitchell, Barnard, for California, sailed on the 20th; Am. bark Ontasto, Howland, sailed on the 20th—the two latter vessels put in for wood, water and fresh provisions.

☞ We thank the officers of the Pride of the West for St. Louis papers to and of the Montgomery for Natchez and Concordia paper.

☞ Messrs. Alston of Alabama, Johnson of Arkansas, Howard of Texas, Lazere, Hammanson, and Moore, of this State, members of the House of Representatives, and DOWNS, Senator in Congress from this State, left Mobile in the Mobile steamer Selma for Montgomery on Friday evening last, on their way to Washington.

Jefferson Davis, Senator, and Col. McWillie, Representative, of Miss., left Mobile on Wednesday evening last by the same route.

☞ We are again obliged to Mr. A. L. Myers, of the Oregon, for Mobile papers.

HEAVY STOCK OF STATIONERY.—Our friend J. B. Steel, of 14 Camp street, has just received a large stock of blank books, writing and letter paper, desk furniture, etc. For the counting-house he has a fine assortment of ledgers, journals, day-books, and everything needed for the science of book keeping. The material is all of superior quality, and our mercantile firms will find every article reduced to a low rate of profit. The public will also see at No. 14, a beautiful assortment of the more fancy articles of Stationery, comprising everything necessary for a lady's writing desk or a gentleman's office.

CLOTHING.—Another heavy arrival of the latest styles at the mammoth depot of Alfred Munroe & Co. Citizens and strangers will there find, at wholesale or retail, everything that they can want in the line of clothing.

ATTEMPT AT NEGRO STEALING IN ALABAMA.—The Camden Mirror, a paper published in Wilcox county, Alabama, records an ingenious plot for running off a valuable negro, the property of which, has not yet been detected. The slave, who is a blacksmith, made his way by land to Blakely, on the eastern side of Mobile Bay, where he crossed to Mobile in the Mail-boat. On landing at the wharf he was arrested, whereupon he produced a "pass" signed by a fictitious name, and a letter directed to Mr. Thos. Lecesne, commission merchant, requesting that gentleman to take charge of him until further orders. To Mr. Lecesne the name was unknown, but the writer inferred him to a Mr. Gregory, of Butler county. About two weeks afterwards, Mr. Lecesne received another letter with the same signature, directing him to send the slave to New Orleans, to some agents, to be delivered to the pretended owner, when claimed. Mr. Lecesne's suspicion was excited—he wrote to Mr. Gregory, and received a reply disclaiming all knowledge of the parties or the affair. The owner, Major Moore, of Wilcox, in the mean time got trail of the property and recovered it. The negro all the time persisted in the story as related in the letter. It is a pity that the negro had not been forwarded, according to instructions, that the rogue might have been caught, *fit grunge doloris*.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The American, tonight, offers on the bill-of-fare of the renowned Chas. Curtis a bill that is a bill—including Broughton's version of "Dombey & Son," with nearly the same entire characters which gave it so much nightly last season—not forgetting Mr. Greene, as Cuttle; Mr. Charles, as Toots; Mrs. Pope, as Edith; and Miss Patch, as Nipper, with original accurate. Who will not endorse this, perhaps the only opportunity of seeing it once more? In addition to dance by Miss St. Clair and Mr. Thompson, Mr. Charles will appear as O'Callaghan, in "He Was Less," and Miss Patch as Jenny Leatherlungs, in the famous little scene of "Jenny Lind in Genoa." Plenty of amusement, this, for one evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Last evening was set apart for the benefit of Miss Julia Dean, and we are glad to say that it was one insuccent. The house gave ample testimony of the appreciation by the public of this talented lady. At the fall of the curtain her enlargement, for a limited season of nightly was announced.—This evening will be presented Balfe's play of "The Lady of Lyons," and the farce of "The Pride of the Market."

SIGNOR BARBOJOLETE.—Now attractions every evening keep up the interest excited by this fine bard. Their Hall in the Commercial Exchange is fitted up with taste, and every regard has been paid to the comfort of the audience. Tonight a number of popular melodies will be given, and several new songs introduced. Go and hear them.

SOUTH WESTERN CIRCUS.—This fine company of Equestrians have removed their large pavilion to Congo Square, where they will perform for a few evenings. The pavilion or hippodrome is the popular place of amusement, the splendid decorations of the tents, the feats of horsemanship exhibited, all are inducements to attend, while the low price of admission enables one to take the whole family along.

THE PANORAMA.—This great painting is now open for exhibition, and will undoubtedly attract the attention of all. The painting covers 10,000 feet of canvas and gives a great variety of place and scene, dissolving views, &c. &c., etc. It is to be exhibited again tonight at the Armory Hall.

☞ We refer all those interested in Paints to the advertisement and commendation of Blake's Mineral Fire and Water Proof Paint, in another column.

CANNEL COAL.—We have seen a specimen of Cannel Coal, from the Kanawha Falls, Fayette county, Virginia, which we commend to the attention of consumers of coal. The agent, Mr. N. L. Burgess, may be found at the corner of St. Joseph and Poydras streets, where he has a constant supply.

Acquisition by the United States.

We have seen no mention in the Washington papers yet of the important negotiations in Central America. By a circular which Mr. Squier, the American Chargé in that region, has addressed to all the foreign legations, we see that he has not only made a convention to purchase from the authorities of Honduras the Island of Tigre, in the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific coast, but has taken steps for assuming immediate possession thereof by the United States, until the convention of agreement between the two countries can be acted upon by Congress. A treaty is also said to have been concluded with the same State, which is described as a treaty of peace, commerce, and protection. Mr. Squier's circular also gives notice to the foreign legations that the United States has acquired "interests" in the Western Islands and coasts of Honduras, which "will not permit her to look with indifference upon any measures which shall affect the present order of things in that quarter."

These are very decisive steps for preserving the ascendancy of the United States in that region. What gives greater moment to them, as political acts, is that they are taken plainly for the purpose of checking the advance of British influence, and that the occupation of the Island and coast at this particular time is known to be for the purpose of anticipating a seizure by the British. Indeed, some accounts say that British vessels of war are on the way to take possession. The object is therefore directly to dispute with England for the permanent control of the political affairs of the Isthmus.

This presents a grave and distinct policy. The merits can fairly be understood, without a possession of all the papers, showing the grounds for the action of our Minister, and his authority, whether by previous instructions or the subsequent approval of the Government. The purchase, by Executive direction, of a distant island in the Pacific, and the occupation of it by American forces, naval or military, as announced by Mr. Squier, presents a novel case, certainly, in the history of this Government. There is nothing in the Florida, Louisiana or Texas examples, that offers a good analogy, and it cannot be expected that the powers of the Executive will not be freely questioned, and the whole policy of the act made a theme of ardent legislative controversy. It adds new difficulties to the Nicaragua affair, which in itself has very grave international complications.

The feeling of the people will, however, be undoubtedly in favor of all discreet and fair means of maintaining on this Continent the principle of American over European supremacy. The instincts of our countrymen are against the interference, and much more against the control, of trans-Atlantic Governments in the affairs of American Governments, or in the material interests which are peculiar to this Continent. It must be gross blundering in diplomacy, or in Executive action, and we have no right or wish to anticipate such that will deprive in Administration of hearty support in vindicating these principles.

Compromise on Slavery.

"Isa," of the Baltimore Sun, gives out the following anticipations of the course to be taken in the next Congress for the settlement of the Slavery question:

"I am at liberty to say that on the first day of the session notice will be given in the Senate of a bill to admit certain Territories; to provide for the admission of California, the creation of a new State or States; and the adjustment of the boundary between Texas and New Mexico. The bill will provide for the establishment of the Territory of Deseret, also, for the Territory of South California; also, for the Territory north of 36° 30'. The bill will provide that the Territory of South California should be admitted as a State into the Union; and at the same time it will provide that a portion of Texas, adjacent to the Rio Grande, should be admitted, by State Constitution; and that the question of boundary between Texas and New Mexico shall be submitted to a Board of Commissioners, etc.

The essential omission in this statement is the provision for the Slavery question. By the adoption of the parallel of 36° 30' as the line of division between the States proposed, it would seem, although it is not so stated, that the Missouri Compromise is intended to be reenacted, and carried out to the Pacific.

The plan is said to be "projected by eminent statesmen from the South and West," and it is recommended as likely "to settle the whole question." It would profitably settle the "question," if it could be adopted. A prudent and enduring adoption of the Missouri line would satisfy both Southern pride and Southern interests; but we have no faith that such a proposition would "settle" the controversy. With the free-soil sentiment of the North—not the free-soil party only, but of the anti-slavery masses of both parties—this scheme must, in consistency, be treated as a surrender of the whole question involved in the Wilmot Proviso. The point with them, as Provisists, or simply as anti-slavery men, is fixed opposition to the extension of slavery in fact; and the relinquishment by Congress of the right or power to prohibit it in the larger part of the new Territories will be denounced as a surrender both of the argument and the fact—a renunciation of the power to prohibit, as well as an express consent to the fact of extension. This will be, we doubt not, very violently opposed, and a combination of powerful interests, such as we are unable to anticipate in the present state of the question, would be necessary to give it a chance of success. Still, with the aid of Clay, Webster, Benton and Calhoun, who are said to be ready to sustain it, it would probably be carried, and this "settle the controversy," and settle the question—but when all these Senators unite on any proposition involving Constitutional questions of difficulty, and matters requiring harmony of personal views and feelings, we may look for an early Millennium.

GEORGIA.—The bill to repeal all laws prohibiting the slave trade in Georgia, has passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 93 to 29.

☞ The steamer Eudora, Captain Barlaman, which left New York for San Francisco, spring aleak when two days out, and put into Lodlam's Beach.

☞ The purchase of the Northerner and Southerner for the Tehuantepec route, announced in the Charleston Mercury, on the — inst., was contradicted in the same paper the next day.

The Courier says the offers were not such as could be accepted.

Reduction of Letter Postage.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia American says that the Postmaster General intends recommending a reduction of postage, and the establishment of a uniform rate of five cents. He is desirous also of increasing the facilities for circulating newspapers.

A Scheme for Maryland and California.—The New York correspondent of the Washington Union states that there is a proposition in circulation to subscribe a joint stock capital of six to eleven thousand dollars, to purchase negroes in Maryland, give them their freedom, and take five years' indentures to work in California for gold. The concern employees Attorney General Johnson among its patrons.

M. MONTHOLON.—The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer says that this gentleman, who is reported to be the successor of M. Poussin, as French Minister, is said not only to possess talents equal to the office, but to have a better knowledge of the American character, and the practical operations of American institutions, than any French Minister ever sent to this country. His wife is an American lady—a daughter of the late General Gratiot, of the U. S. Army.

MR. FLACCUS'S CONCERT.—From all that we hear, Mr. T. Flaccus has made excellent arrangements for the coming season. His subscribers and patrons are all men and women of note and reputation; and as the VARIETY is to be conducted on the aristocratic principle, persons may go to the theatre with the expectation of seeing a good representation every night. Not only is the management of Mr. Flaccus's theatre highly superior and commendable; but the enterprising manager has succeeded in obtaining many of the paraphernalia of the stage unattainable by most, and to be obtained only by great labor and expense. The wardrobe of the Varieties is, from all accounts, what simple and unadorned. And in addition to the company of comedians which Mr. Flaccus has collected, he intends also to bring together a numerous and select *corps de ballet*. When the Varieties is opened at the end of the week or the beginning of the next, we shall see the improved Mr. Flaccus's company will make on the New Orleans public.

POWERS'S PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—This exhibition was closed last evening, at Armory Hall, by a large number of our citizens, and there was but one opinion of its merits; that was most favorable. The painting covers a hundred thousand square feet of canvas, representing every place of interest upon the Upper Mississippi, and bringing the view through its whole length, down to the mouth of the Father of Waters. Steamboats are seen at intervals, gulded by machinery separate from the Panorama, and adding life to the changing scenes. The entertainment concludes with a dissolving portrait of the great Conflagration at St. Louis. See advertisement of the exhibition.

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

By the Southern Line.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Important Commercial Intelligence---Advance in Cotton---Heavy Sales.

By the following dispatch it will be seen that the Caledonia has arrived at Boston, after a somewhat tedious passage. Her advices, in a commercial point of view, are of interest:

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—The steamship Caledonia reached Boston last night.

London Money Market.

London, Nov. 9.—The Money market has improved. Consols are quoted at 92½ to 93. Discounts are rather easier.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, Nov. 10.—The Cotton market has resumed an active appearance, and sales have been effected at an advance of from ¼d. to ½d. on American descriptions, while full rates are obtained for other varieties.

The committee report Fair Upland at 6¾; Fair Mobile, 6¾; Fair Orleans, 6¾. The sales of the week are about 80,000 bales. From other indications, I am indoged to regard this figure as too low.

Grain and Provisions.

The market for Grain and Provisions at London and Liverpool, evinces a downward tendency. The quotations are about the same as were received per the America.

☞ The health of Father Mathew is so much impaired, as to unfit him altogether for travel at present.

Alleged plot to kill a Judge.—Judge Daly, of New York city, has received a letter stating that a conspiracy has been formed to assassinate him, in consequence of his conduct as Judge on the trial of the Astor Place rioters, and that the writer was asked to join the conspiracy, but declined doing so. It is presumed the object is to prevent his presiding on the remaining trials of the rioters.

MICHIGAN.—The Detroit Free Press states that Barry (dem.) has 4,404 majority over Littlejohn, (whig and free-soil,) with six counties to be heard from, which will probably run up his majority to 4,700; that the Senate will probably consist of eighteen democrats to five whigs, and the House of Representatives about forty-seven democrats to nineteen whigs.

Died:

On Monday morning, 26th inst., ANNA MARTHA, infant daughter of Wm. Pound, Carolina E. B. Campbell, aged 6 months and 18 days.

[Communicated.]

The New Collectorships.

Edit. Crescent.—It is always repulsive to the men of the people sensibilities to be compelled to comment upon the traits or failings of action; on the contrary, he would willingly know the veil of charity over the defects and vices of an erring fellow creature, and then stand free from the sin of detraction. But a principle, that should govern each and every one of us in the social relations of private life, can very well be dispensed with so far as regards him who has been entrusted with *public interests*, and proves himself incompetent, and false; it certainly should not smack him from seven on those who may show themselves worthy of an office of trust, in which he is to be the guardian of his fellow-citizens, relying implicitly upon his honesty and integrity. It would be an abuse of the golden rule of charity to permit its operation in favor of him, who manifests his total disregard of the duties which he owes to his constituents, who proves himself a corrupt or careless steward. He ought only to expect all the rigor consistent with strict justice.

These reflections have been suggested by the recently omitted sense of our municipal representatives. At a late meeting of the council, additional tax collectorships were created, in consequence of a supposed deficiency of revenue that will accrue from the new tax lately imposed, upon the beautiful and sensitive portion of the Crescent City, the free and Republican Americans. Some of our public servants evinced their votes and influence in favor of certain gentlemen, as upon a week before the creation of the new offices, it was known that they had promised many their favorite gentlemen picked out, whether either, having expressed claims, should possess capacities or qualifications, have office, and preferred for the purpose of anticipating the generosity of paying the member of friendship, and perhaps office the finding of the public to their own private views and purposes. We have heard of Popular Sovereignty, but doubt whether even the visionary enthusiast, carried out to weight, have admitted these gentlemen into his Republic. Let it be distinctly understood, we do not wish to do injustice to any one, and we earnestly hope that our report has no foundation. Should the name, honour, power, interest, or if not sacrifice that the good people of this Municipality should, (in the innocent simplicity of their hearts,) confer a body of men to watch over their interests, and to stand some and wholesome guardians for their government, is it not similar that a portion of the independent, free, generous, boldness of their patriotism, which to make the station to which they have been called, subservient to their own private views and purposes? Is it possible that the people, (having "built pleasy" in this community, and knowing full well that their actions are open to the inspection of all, is it possible that their representatives, in the performance of the sacred duties day by him to the community, should be so hot to a sense of shame, should openly, or otherwise, prefer their interests to the public good? We hope not; however, judgment have been made, let us pace that they were given in moments of tribunes, excited by the heated passions of the moment, and not in the cool, calm, and sober intentions upon the characters of those who are the office; on the contrary, as far as our knowledge goes, we cannot but pronounce them honest, and worthy citizens. There are, however, regrets in doubt. An opinion may have their minds, by far reason; minds of so any sentiment the time when but not and wrong. Time is a Sage. We hope for the best, and sincerely hope they have allied parent as his position; his knowledge of business and his general acquaintance, not only with business men, but with the interest at large; in a word, capacity, integrity, and the possession of the public confidence of all who may have known him for years, will, we hope, be sufficient to place him at the head of this great and growing municipality. We do not wish to draw any invidious comparisons; but, upon mature reflection, we do not hesitate to say, Mr. Hyde is the man, that none of our citizens are in the habit of giving their votes to such men as would be most influence on our town. We conclude by saying, we cannot but be surprised in admitting such a choice. We cannot name having such vile creatures at the head of our affairs. The board of the Aldermen would be in a pretty state, if, in the place of any such monstrosity, long days over the threshold of the municipal hall to an offender, let him take warning; let him rather leave the city, and take his ill-gotten gains with him; let him be generally ostracised; let him effect that he cannot leave the tenets of his fellow citizens with impunity; let him be taught that if the conscience is in a state of repose, the people are awake, and at an distant day they will, in the night of their wrath, awaken him for his judicial iniquities, his unholy deeds; and, if he be a man, let him be a man, or man that it pays not a whitewash to cover him over from the political world. U. VERITAS BAT.

Commercial Exchange.

Edit. Crescent.—In company of highly respectable and influential ladies and gentlemen, I attended the *Soirée* of the Sacred Harmonists last evening, and was pleased to find the room, which is admirably arranged, well filled with many familiar friends whom I had not met there before, and who, like myself, were as much delighted and amused as though we had never been there before. The evening's entertainment commenced with the magnificent "Love not (Overture," by the entire Troupe, which surpassed anything I have ever heard. (and I have heard it a thousand times) which also brought down a storm of applause. Mr. Watson, with his rich, clear, and mellow voice, accompanied with the violoncello, pleading such pathetically wild, and almost unearthly sounds, held that vast audience almost breathless and spell-bound; and Mr. Mote, though I have heard him so often, never sang more admirably, and so unanimously, too upon an old flute which text about two bits and a half, and which might have been said, for aught I know, since the days of old Noah himself; and then there was our favorite Chambers, with his guitar; and our friend Lemoine, with the violin, both pulling in so enthusiastically, that it not only pleased, but provoked one applaud; but then Boner, by Roark, and that too bones, by Francis, would have thought of getting music out of them or four old dry bones, and a sheep skin stained over a hoop! yet it is even so, and the whole interspersed with many witty remarks, dry and humorous jokes, and conundrums, that we were wondering all the time whether their heads were not differently constructed from the common mass of creation, and whether the chords which vibrated from their hearts were not fastened somewhat peculiarly. But we must not forget our young friend Mr. Dent, upon his accordion, playing four or five tunes without any cessation, confounding so many beautifully complicated variations, as to create not any surprise but admiration; and the audience were in a perfect uproar of laughter and applause at the humorous of the Swiss Bell Ringer, *ultra* Cowbellingus. The entertainments though, not did not, but, on the contrary, the interest increased. They are delicate, not, in avoiding the influence of the fairer, for their literary showed increased upon them. Lord, though not long, came Mister Warren, as *Miss Lucy Long*, in appearance *costume, a la Hungarian Polka*. We will let this minstrelsy tend of fine delicacy, determined to go again, and take our friends with us; for we believe in sustaining every laudable enterprise, and we are also

LOVERS OF MUSIC.

[From the Bangor Whig.]

☞ There are sixteen ladies who have a particular business in attendance upon for the TOILET. We have seen a case of an old gentleman, who, without a young wife to tolerate his hole and wickedness, had been taking off at least ten years from his age and at the—here, we need all we are that the Improved Hair Dye, Wholesale and Retail, at Wholesale by Mr. O. M. DALLIARD, No. 48 Courtland street, New York, is a very strong article.

☞ Only Agents in New Orleans.

nov 26 3t J. WEBBLY & CO. 102 Chartres street.

☞ DR. BLAKER'S CELEBRATED AROMATIC BITTERS, for sale at the office and place of business of the Brunswick and Hygeian Hotel, corner of Camp and Gravier streets.

☞ Price Twenty-five Cents per Bottle. Prepared by Thomas Blaker, M. D., New York, and will only be New Orleans in No. 121 Chartres street.

nov 26 1m

Recollect!

☞ The Only Place for the Genuine BALLEY'S BRIMSTONE, ONLY GENUINE MEDICAL FOOD EXTRACTOR, is at 121 Chartres street.

nov 26 1t

JOSEPH BUTMAN, JOHN SAMPSELL.

BUTMAN & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE AND SHIP CHANDLERS, No. 29 Front Levee, opposite Post 2, Second Municipality. New Orleans, Nov. 26, 1849.

NEW AND CHOICE STYLES OF CLOTHING.

Just Received per ship Memphis & steamship Ohio.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.

34 MAGAZINE STREET.

HAVE just received by the above vessels a choice variety of NEW GOODS, among which are:

Black Satin Vestings, Black Satin Cloth Pantaloons and Silk Cords; NEW STYLE BUSINESS COATS, of French, Twill, Tapper and Silk Mixtures, etc., etc.

Fancy and Plain Cloth Pantaloons, Cloth, Tweed, etc.

Many of these goods are Fashionable Cloth Cloth Sack, Beaver, and Tapper Cloth Dress Coats.

Boys' Clothing, Cloth Cloth, Tweed, Jean Cloth, etc.

Boys' Cloth Cloth, Tweed, Jean Cloth, etc.

CASTALLOTS, of Cloth and Silk Velvet, Satin, etc.

VESTS, of Cloth, Silk Velvet, Satin, Brocade, Cloth, etc.

Also, a very large and complete stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, which we will sell at the lowest prices.

Our Silk assortment of CLOTHING of every description is unequalled in variety and cheapness.

Our Stock of Ready Made Clothing is now complete, and we will sell it at the lowest cash prices.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.

34 Magazine street.

Explosion of the Louisiana.

Examination of Capt. John Cannon and John L. Smith, First Engineer, before Recorder Baldwin, sitting as United States Commissioner.

THIRD DAY—Monday, Nov. 26, 1849.

Monday, at 4 P. M., the examination of the officers of the Louisiana was continued in the Court-room of the Recorder of the Second Municipality. For the Prosecution, there appeared *L. Bouton*, U. S. District Attorney, and *J. W. Prior*; for Capt. Cannon, *T. G. Hunt*; for John L. Smith, *John C. Larue*.

Mr. Hunton, at the opening of the Court, stated that he would move for the discharge of Smith, as he found that nothing could be brought in evidence against him which could tend to his conviction. Mr. Smith was accordingly discharged by the Commissioner, and called on the stand as a witness by the Prosecution. His testimony was as follows:

JOHN L. SMITH sworn.—*Examined by Mr. Hunton.*—I was engaged as First Engineer on board of the Louisiana Clinton Smith was the Second. The other Engineers were named Wm. Richards and Wm. Tucker. The Louisiana was S. Cochin engine boat. I have no reason to believe that Clinton Smith was killed. I have not heard from him since the explosion. Richards has gone to St. Louis; Tucker is second Engineer on the steamboat Wm. Wood. I had been engaged on the Louisiana since the 1st day of October, and have never witnessed an occasion that the boilers were unsafe, as I was there in the Dallas; the other was pressed equally as good. Persons have said that the boilers were not in good condition, but I have always contradicted it; this was before the explosion. The boilers I considered as good as any others.—I did not propose that the Captain should lay by at any time to repair the boilers; but once I asked for a new set of bolts, which he gave it me as required. I wished to wait the last trip, and have metallic packing in the engine; this is merely as a convenience to the Engineer. The packing was put in at the time I was at work at it, and I gave the order for the same. The packing was to make my duties easier, but not required as a matter of safety.—In second, in engine for Engineers, there are six gauges, at $150, $180 and $225; the Jonah Lawrence says $225. Mr. Brown says not quite $175 than over. For the Louisiana, $150 was fixed as the price. Those gauges were given in using the boat, and the sum is divided amongst all the Engineers. $50 is as much as any Second Engineer receives in the St. Louis trade; sometimes he gets a very little more; that is highly favored.—Clinton Smith was employed the same day that I was.—Left the Louisiana on the afternoon of the explosion, between the hours of 4 and 5, having obtained the consent of the Captain. He was standing on the Levee when I came on shore, at the foot of the staging. I had been almost two nights previous to leaving. We put in five between 12 and 1 o'clock.—When I left, the doors were open. Clinton Smith was standing alongside of the doctor, in the middle of the boat. The other Engineers were there; one had been turning the wheels for the engine. They were all in the engine room. It is customary for the First Engineer to be on board at starting, for the reason that there is generally get on board any orders of a boat if he have business, it is not considered improper for him to get on board on the way. I have often done this.—Came on the Pontchartrain, opening the boat at Lafayette.—Tucker was considered a good Engineer; I was particular in selecting him. Of Richards I only know from what he told me.—Clinton Smith, I should think, was about 24 years of age. He was not related to me.—Clinton Smith was on board from half-past 12, and engaged in sawing up some wood, and assisting the Engineers in getting up steam. When I left, the doctor was in good working order as any on the river. I tried the stage-cocks who.—I have known Clinton Smith for a year. I was in London when I engaged the Louisiana, and Brewster, of the Magnolia, told me I could come, stand which, etc., and it would not cost me anything. Brewster was the agent of the Louisiana.—Left Clinton Smith Second Engineer.—I do not recollect that Capt. Cannon asked me, when I left, where the Second Engineer was. The would be an unusual question, and one never yet asked me. When I left the boat I supposed the Second Engineer in my place.

Capt. examined by T. G. Hunt.—I was to receive $150 per month for running the *Louisiana*; the former Engineer received $180; it was my duty to employ the assistant Engineers, or "stokers," but at the same time they were generally recommended to me by the chief Engineer; I was not in being First and another Second Engineer on other boats; I had been very particular in having an extraordinary complement of men on board and had taken a great deal of pains to secure them, not being in good health myself; one particular reason that I employed Clinton Smith, was the good order he kept the engine room in; he was a good man, and I was my Second Engineer on the Dallas, believing that Clinton Smith was a better mechanic and more versed in engineering; he was sober, careful and attentive to his business, and I considered it my duty when he was on watch as though I was there myself; the First and Second Engineers take watch by turns, with the stokers; I was not careful in regard to many things that the Second Engineer should be as competent as the First, especially in the carrying of water in the boilers; when I left the boat I supposed to Clinton Smith that I was going to Lafayette, and would be at the Bluff Landing—but all work we done except taking water; I left the boat in good condition, and had body and all in perfect order; I was anxious for a 5-P-boat; I had to be in charge of the boat; you might find this the cause of some influence this day; Capt. Cannon, when he engaged me, said he particular in the selection of my assistants, and rather wanted me to employ the former Engineer instead of employing Clinton Smith; but I told him I preferred to employ the man I was used to, and I thought that I did not know; Capt. Cannon I understood to be our friend over of the Louisiana; the clerk, McNichols, called me aside and said he was sorry I had employed Clinton Smith; he cautioned me; I mentioned it with him on the President three months, on the Dallas four months.

First examined by Mr. Prior.—My amount, after deducting salaries to the others, was $75 per month; Tucker had been First Engineer, as I heard, on the Tuscarora.

By B. Bouton.—Tucker was Second Engineer; I was engaged by *T. G. Hunt.*—I knew Clinton Smith well; he served eleven months on board the boat with me—five months as Second Engineer, the balance as stoker; in ordinary seasons is that he was a fit person to be Second Engineer, or I should not have had him; he was entirely sober, and I never saw him in the Dallas; the other was pressed equally as good. Persons have said that the boilers were not in good condition, but I have always contradicted it; this was before the explosion. The boilers I considered as good as any others.—I did not propose that the Captain should lay by at any time to repair the boilers; but once I asked for a new set of bolts, which he gave it me as required. I wished to wait the last trip, and have metallic packing in the engine; this is merely as a convenience to the Engineer. They are fastened at the time I put them in, and I gave the order for the same. The packing was to make my duties easier, but not required as a matter of safety.—In second, in engine for Engineers, there are six gauges, at $150, $180 and $225; the Jonah Lawrence says $225. Mr. Brown says not quite $175 than over. For the Louisiana, $150 was fixed as the price. Those gauges were given in using the boat, and the sum is divided amongst all the Engineers. $50 is as much as any Second Engineer receives in the St. Louis trade; sometimes he gets a very little more; that is highly favored.—Clinton Smith was employed the same day that I was.—Left the Louisiana on the afternoon of the explosion, between the hours of 4 and 5, having obtained the consent of the Captain. He was standing on the Levee when I came on shore, at the foot of the staging. I had been almost two nights previous to leaving. We put in five between 12 and 1 o'clock.—When I left, the doors were open. Clinton Smith was standing alongside of the doctor, in the middle of the boat. The other Engineers were there; one had been turning the wheels for the engine. They were all in the engine room. It is customary for the First Engineer to be on board at starting, for the reason that there is generally get on board any orders of a boat if he have business, it is not considered improper for him to get on board on the way. I have often done this.—Came on the Pontchartrain, opening the boat at Lafayette.—Tucker was considered a good Engineer; I was particular in selecting him. Of Richards I only know from what he told me.—Clinton Smith, I should think, was about 24 years of age. He was not related to me.—Clinton Smith was on board from half-past 12, and engaged in sawing up some wood, and assisting the Engineers in getting up steam. When I left, the doctor was in good working order as any on the river. I tried the stage-cocks who.—I have known Clinton Smith for a year. I was in London when I engaged the Louisiana, and Brewster, of the Magnolia, told me I could come, stand which, etc., and it would not cost me anything. Brewster was the agent of the Louisiana.—Left Clinton Smith Second Engineer.—I do not recollect that Capt. Cannon asked me, when I left, where the Second Engineer was. The would be an unusual question, and one never yet asked me. When I left the boat I supposed the Second Engineer in my place.

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Cross examined by Foley.—The brother of the deceased attended Foley in the coffee-house, on the Monday evening previous to the affray.

J. E. GRAY sworn.—He stated that he was in company with Brown and Foley, in the coffee-house, on Friday evening; that the second came in first, and wished him to go outside on the pavement, which he did; that Brown was there at the time, conversation ensued, and that nothing unusual passed; said the parties met again public, near the bar; they had some very nasty words, and Howard said that he could whip Foley, and wished him to go for the respect that he had for his brother. Foley quickly seized that he is not with him, and pulled out a rolled bill, offering to bet $20 or $30 of it. Brown made a pass with his hand, saying that he had no money, or he would bet with Foley; he could be sure that he did strike