DAILY CRESCENT.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1, 1849.

See Third Page for CITY NEWS, &c.

The Mammoth Weekly Crescent

Comes out to-day at one o'clock. It is enormous in its dimensions, and contains more reading matter than any other single sheet published in the United States. The number for this week is filled with valuable and interesting information—the News of the Day, City, State, National and Foreign. An abstract of the proceedings of the Legislatures of the several States is given; the movements of parties North, South, East and West, are fully and accurately chronicled; and such miscellaneous facts are given as indicate the spirit of the age and the tendencies of the times. In fact, the Weekly Crescent is a just and entertaining picture of the world as it is, and contains every now and then some hints of the world as it has been and as it ought to be.

Everybody who wants to keep a faithful history of the times should buy the Weekly Crescent; and the New Orleans people who want to let their country friends know what is going on in the world, can find no safer or more reliable vehicle of information than the Weekly Crescent.

☞ The Eastern mail due yesterday failed from beyond Baltimore.

OFFICIAL VOTE.—We have at last received the full official vote of the State, and publish it this morning. The majority for Walker is 1008, for Plaché 425, and for Bordenave 537.

THE CANADA'S NEWS.—*Cotton.*—The news by this Steamer of a still further advance in Cotton at Liverpool, which was hardly expected, has given fresh vigor to our market, and put up prices with us about *sixteenth of a cent*. Yesterday after the favorable news was published, fully 5000 bales were sold at this advance, although the rain poured down without slint throughout the day.

☞ We are indebted to our attentive friend, Jack Pistor of the Oregon, for Mobile papers.

THE RACES.—To-day "rain or shine" comes off the contest for the Great Post Stake—Purse $3000—Four mile heats. The three entries are to be named on the field, but it is supposed that *Vencher, Error* and *Rigadoon*, will be the nags. If so the day will be the greatest one of the meeting; and though the track must necessarily be very heavy, fine sport and a large attendance may be anticipated.

☞ We have received from Mr. Soulé a copy of the Patent Office Report for 1848.

U. S. SENATORS.—Wm. R. King has been re-elected Senator in Congress for the full term of six years from the 4th of March last. Jeremiah Clemens, of Madison county, has been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dixon H. Lewis, temporarily filled by the appointment of Governor Fitzpatrick, who was a candidate for election, but defeated.

King and Fitzpatrick were the nominated candidates of the democratic party. Clemens is also a democrat, run in opposition to the nomination, on the ground that North Alabama, being so largely democratic, was entitled to one of the Senators by custom and courtesy, and that both the candidates are from South Alabama. We have not seen the vote, but we infer that the whigs decided the election in favor of Clemens.

☞ Mr. Soulé, we understand, leaves to-day for Washington City.

THE TRAGEDY IN MOBILE.—A letter from Mobile, dated on Thursday, gives the following particulars of the dreadful homicide which took place in that city on Wednesday last:

"Two old acquaintance, Gen. Thomas Holland, was killed yesterday in the street, by H. G. McClintock. Mac was a clerk in Holland's counter, and the latter boarded with him. McClintock had a wife and several children. Circumstances led him lately to connect too close an intimacy between his wife and the General, and on Monday he made himself sure of it beyond a mere intrigue. He immediately took steps to obtain a divorce, and sent his wife and children away; and yesterday handed to the General with the declared purport of taking his life. They met near the corner of St. Michael and Royal streets, not far from the Theatre, after dinner—McClintock with a double-barrelled gun, charged with buckshot, and Holland, a heavy cane, but a pistol, in his hand, but had not time to draw it. McClintock gave him one charge, which pierced his heart, and a second which passed through his breast and came out at the back of the neck, killing him instantly. McClintock made no effort to escape, but walked down and surrendered himself to the authorities.

"The Coroner's inquest will be held to-day. The city is in a great state of excitement, and the feeling, I must say, is not favorable to the deceased in this matter, although he has been esteemed as a very useful citizen. The funeral will take place to-day; but I understand that neither the Masonic Fraternity, of which he was a prominent member, nor the Military, in which he held a high rank—being the General of the Division—will take any part in it. It is altogether a horrible affair."

(The person named above is Horatio G. McClintock, a native of Illinois, born, we believe, at Shawneetown. His wife is a native of St. Louis, whither she went with her children, on the Iowa, from this port.)

THE REY CASE AT WASHINGTON.—The Washington Union, in the course of an article in answer to some statements of the Richmond Whig, mentions a report in relation to assurances given by Mr. Clayton to the Spanish Minister. The Union says: "The trial of the Spanish Consul at New Orleans has not been had; and of course we are unable to say what evidence will be adduced. But we believe that it will clearly appear that Rey was kidnapped by the Spanish Consul, and that the Captain-General of Cuba was a *participeps criminis* in the outrage. If so, we shall do all we can to induce the people to coerce Mr. Clayton to demand full and ample atonement. We do not mean to decide the question of veracity which, report says, is pending between Mr. Clayton and the Spanish Minister, Senor Don Calderon de la Barca, relative to this matter. We do not mean to express an opinion as to the truth of the allegation which we understand the Spanish Minister makes, that in order to obtain the release of Rey, Mr. Clayton gave to him (the Spanish Minister) assurances that the Spanish Consul at New Orleans should not be punished. We do not believe that General Taylor authorized Mr. Clayton to give any such assurance. But if it should hereafter appear that he did give such authority, and if the President should, in accordance with those assurances, pardon the Spanish Consul after his guilt has been proved, and there let the matter rest, we shall denounce the barren reclamation of Rey as a contemptible mockery; we shall denounce the pardon as a criminal dereliction of duty; and we shall endeavor to induce the people to coerce the administration, through their representatives, to vindicate the honor of the country."

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Another new face is put forward to night. "Jack Sheppard," always a favorite with the play-going public, will on this occasion have the advantage of so good a delineation of the character as can possibly be imagined—Miss Price personating the prominent part. Everybody is acquainted with the merits of Ainsworth's novel, which is founded on the same subject that has given birth not only to melodramatic scenes, Captain Mackrate and that jib, but also to the immortal conceptions of Hogarth's pencil. The story has lost none of its interest by being placed in the hands of a skilful dramatist, whose literary attainments will be well sustained in this instance.

In addition to dances by Miss St. Clair and Mr. Thompson, the always acceptable burlette of "Ella Lost Leg," with Mr. Charles or O'Callaghan, will also be performed. There is no doubt that the American will be comfortably crowded this evening.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—This fashionable place of amusement will be crowded this evening to witness the grand Opera, in five acts and seven tableaux, of "Robert le Diable." The great spectacle will be produced for the third time this morning. At each previous representation the house was filled in every part.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—*Last Night of Miss Julia Grove.*—To-night the fine Tragedy of "Lucretia Borgia," and the Comedietta of "False Heart Never Won Fair Lady." Miss Pearson appears in each piece.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCUS.—The attraction is undiminished at Camps Rotunda, where the equestrian host have pitched their tents. Every night the crowded curtains attest the merits of the performers.

BANDS ON SERENADE.—This evening another delightful concert will be given by the popular band, at their Hall in the Commercial Exchange.

PONTOSOUNA'S PANORAMA.—Every one should visit this beautiful exhibition at Armory Hall. The painting holds the mirror up to Nature, until one almost fancies that he is gliding down the banks of the Mississippi, and not viewing mere rolled canvas.

HORSES AT AUCTION.—J. M. Dupuy sells to-day at half-past 10 o'clock, at Rogers' stables, corner of Union and Carondelet streets, Horses, Mules, &c. Sale positive and without reserve.

LARGE SALE OF MULES, HORSES, ETC.—This day, at half-past 10 o'clock, T. J. Bezar sells, at his well-known stand, corner of Common and Baronne streets, a number of Horses, Mules, Large mules, Mules and sale positive.

New State of California.

The California Constitution has not settled the slave agitation, as many fondly hoped it would. All parties had agreed in the opinion that a State on coming into the Union has an absolute right to decide for itself whether it will recognize or prohibit the right of property in slaves. Hence at the last session of Congress various attempts were made to get rid of the disturbing question of the power of Congress over the Territories by organizing and admitting them as States. It was thought by many that by avoiding altogether any territorial organization, the dispute as to the power of Congress would be got rid of, and the decision of the vexed question in respect to slavery ended at once to the new State.

But it was obvious that if any territory remained unorganized, the causes of agitation would not be at all removed. While any ground is left uncovered by a State constitution, duly recognized, there will be field of controversy in the extension of the laws of the United States and the organization of a Government. The spontaneous erection of a State government in California by the late Convention, would go but a little way towards quieting the excitement. The boundaries claimed by the framers of the new State, vast as they are, take in only a small part of the territory which the United States has purchased and must govern. All New Mexico, and half of California, including the Mormon settlements, and the State of Deseret, where slavery is not prohibited, and where too, there are said to be slaves now held as property, are left to the law of Congress, and over them the action of Congress will be pressed as strongly as though no part had been taken off for the formation of the State. It would be a great mistake to suppose that the anti-slavery party would be satisfied with the mere exclusion of slavery from California, whether by act of Congress or by the act of the people, either of the territory or of the State. On the contrary success in that particular would be heralded as a certain sign of triumph, and an incentive to renewed exertions to effect the same end in all other parts of the territory.

The attempt, therefore, to get rid of the question in Congress by creating or receiving States, covering less than the whole territory, would necessarily fail. The reception of California with her present constitution, would leave the whole field of contention still undetermined—only that the restrictionists would have gained strength and confidence by a signal though partial success.

But there is to be strong opposition to the recognition of the new State. The process by which it was formed is anomalous; the population who formed it are anomalous; the powers they assumed without precedent, and without sanction; and the territory over which they attempt to supersede the jurisdiction of the United States and establish their own, is too vast and of too peculiar importance to be given up without question to a number of settlers so inconsiderable in numbers, and of such uncertain interest in the State. Besides, the Southern men will argue with a great deal of reason, that the concession to so scanty, scattered, and fugitive a population of the power of fixing permanently the fundamental law in respect to slavery over an immense territory, which will not be sufficiently fitted for the purposes of State Government for half a century, is a mere dishonest political device, irreconcilable with fair dealing, and not warranted by any public interest.

The slave question, therefore, will accompany the California constitution into Congress in an aggravated shape. There will be a violent struggle over it, as a local question there, in which all the most angry passions will be excited; and whenever it shall be decided, and in whichever way, upon its particular merits, the general question will remain for another struggle still more excited in character and disturbing in consequences.

In view of this sad prospect, the only hope of the country is in the triumph of moderation over passion and prejudice, the revival of that old spirit of fraternal devotion to the union of the States, which made this Government, has preserved it thus far, and which is the life-blood of its future existence. Factionists and ultras of all quarters must be taught, and will be taught, that there is a virtue in the great masses of the people, which, fully roused to a knowledge of danger to our liberties or our Union, is mighty to calm and to save.

Presidential Responsibility.

About a month ago, France was thrown into agitation by the announcement that Louis Napoleon had dismissed his Ministers and formed a new cabinet. The act seemed imperial, and it was intimated that this was a step towards the monarchical authority, for which, it is said, the nephew of the Emperor has so long sighed. It is natural that Frenchmen, used as they are to the forms of the constitutional monarchy, and deriving most of their precedents from English history since 1688, or from their own since 1810, should be disposed to regard the conduct of their President as somewhat too arbitrary, and as approaching too near royal habits for the good of a republic. And the dismissal or resignation of the Ministers—for their retirement may be regarded as either one or the other—is the more remarkable, as Louis Napoleon found fault with his old cabinet because they displayed too truckling a spirit to the conservative and reactionist parties.

The real intentions and principles of Louis Napoleon appear so difficult to determine, and are so variously represented, that it is hard to say whether the decision and energy he has lately shown are destined to be useful or dangerous to the French people. The assumption of sole and entire responsibility for the government of the country, though apparently contrary to the letter and spirit of the French constitution, may, if the principle be firmly maintained and correctly carried out, entitle Louis Napoleon to the gratitude of all republican and liberal minded Frenchmen. Many of those who from this side of the Atlantic watched with anxiety the proceedings of the late Constituant Assembly of France, were disappointed when they saw the doctrine of ministerial responsibility engrafted on the constitution. From the discussions in the chamber it was clear that the republican members seemed to regard this responsibility of the cabinet as a retrenchment of presidential power. But a large proportion of Americans, especially of those whose leanings are towards radical and extreme democracy, insist that a President, like any other officer, is more efficient for good and less powerful for evil in proportion as you can fix on him the responsibility of his official acts.

Every man can see, that as you divide responsibility between two or more persons, any enlargement of their powers becomes dangerous and destructive to the rights of those who trust them with authority. If mischief results from official action, the fault is always, where the responsibility is sole and entire, shifted from one man to another, and the public is left in entire uncertainty as to the person to whom blame should be attached. In such a state of things it is impossible for electors to decide on the merits of candidates whose previous conduct may be represented as reprehensible. In fact, the whole representative system rests on the individual and unequivocal responsibility of the office-holder to the electors who may have chosen him. Without such clear and well ascertained responsibility, all democracy would in the end merge into aristocracy and oligarchy.

Some of the friends of Louis Napoleon speak of him as a man sincere in his democratic convictions, and much inclined to look for his precedents in the habits and history of the United States. If such be the case the responsibility he recently assumed may be considered as *progressive* instead of reactionary. Indeed, the conservatives themselves seem to be aware that the conduct they so much complain of will really strengthen the party they are accustomed to denominate socialist and red-republican. Hence in the Orleanists and Henry Cinquists, devotedness they are to the doctrine of royal irresponsibility and of ministerial responsibility, who are most bitter in their opposition to the late movement of the President. The mere Louis Napoleon can make himself felt in France, and the more he circumscribes the action of his ministers the less probability will there be of a Bourbon restoration.

In the United States there are indications of an attempt to increase the power of the cabinet at the expense of presidential authority. It will be curious, if, at the very time the French republicans are using every effort to approximate the American practice, the people of the United States should be tending towards the customs and laws the French are gradually forsaking. The attempt, however, to take away power from the President of the United States, and give it to his confidential advisers, may look on as a temporary measure adopted for particular ends. It can hardly be the result of fixed convictions, or of a settled determination to modify materially the existing laws of the Union.

Louisiana Election.....Official.

Parishes.	Governor		Lt. Gov.		Auditor		St. Treas.		Ch. Gov.	
	Walker (Democrat)	Plaché (Whig)	Bordenave (Democrat)	Dufour (Whig)	Fortier (Democrat)	Lafitte (Whig)	Duncan (Democrat)	Gibbons (Whig)	Hilliary (Democrat)	Duncan (Whig)
Ascension	304	300	330	300	300	300	300	300	311	300
Assumption	414	301	407	305	416	411	416	411	416	411
Avoyelles	296	439	301	439	298	403	299	398	195	390
Iberville	443	291	780	541	443	541	443	541		
Rapides	112	176	112	176	112	176	112	176	54	176
Lake	207	54	204	245	200	245	200	245	200	245
Orleans	44	3[illegible]	44	3[illegible]	44	3[illegible]	44	3[illegible]	44	3[illegible]
Jefferson	71	117	71	141	70	137	70	137	69	137
Carroll	355	205	327	205	350	205	350	205	350	205
Catahoula	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Claiborne	364	613	364	370	364	370	364	370	363	370
Concordia	140	97	140	98	140	98	140	98	140	98
DeSoto	318	310	318	310	318	310	318	310	317	310
E. E. Baton Rouge	466	128	377	119	362	127	362	126	36[illegible]	413
East Feliciana	328	305	328	305	328	305	328	305	328	305
Franklin	207	178	198	173	198	168	198	168	198	168
Iberville	190	203	190	203	417	203	420	203	203	203
Jackson	146	678	137	678	137	678	137	678	137	678
Jefferson	124	514	117	519	120	518	117	518	120	518
Lafayette	136	414	132	420	119	420	120	420	120	420
Lafourche	150	300	150	300	150	300	150	300	150	300
Livingston	140	320	140	320	140	320	140	320	140	320
Madison	178	520	178	520	178	520	178	520	178	520
Morehouse	127	270	127	270	127	270	127	270	127	270
Natchitoches	227	315	227	318	227	320	224	320	218	320
Orleans	5076	6017	5146	6015	5141	6155	5305	6078	5305	6154
Ouachita	107	217	107	217	107	217	107	216	106	216
Pointe Coupee	146	40	146	40	146	40	146	40	146	40
Rapides	325	1[illegible]	325	1[illegible]	325	1[illegible]	325	1[illegible]	325	1[illegible]
Sabine	325	275	325	275	325	275	324	271	324	275
St. Bernard	171	111	171	111	171	111	171	111	171	111
St. Charles	130	30	130	30	130	40	130	30	130	40
St. Helena	130	135	130	137			130	137	130	137
St. James	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]
St. John Bap.	251	192	257	192	256	192	256	192	257	192
St. Landry	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]
St. Martin	399	37	399	37	399	37	399	37	399	37
St. Mary	400	301	400	298	400	300	400	300	400	300
St. Tammany	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]
Tensas	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Terrebonne	276	258	276	258	276	258	276	258	276	258
Union	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]
Vermilion	194	170	170	170	194	170	190	170	191	170
Washington	1[illegible]	381	1[illegible]	381	1[illegible]	381	1[illegible]	381	1[illegible]	381
W. Baton Rouge	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]
W. Feliciana	177	244	180	246	182	246	177	246	177	246

Recapitulation....1849.

Walker	12,127	Plaché	11,081	Bordenave	11,661
Bordenave	11,611	Kenner	11,226	Lafitte	11,127
Walker's maj.	1,046	Plaché's maj.	855	Bordenave's maj.	1,534

Taylor's vote 18,370; Cass' vote 15,369; Taylor's majority 2,001
DuBuys' vote 11,081; Johnson's vote 11,226; Johnson's maj. 145

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.—The returns of the late Congressional election in Mississippi are in from all the counties of the State, except Holivar, in the Second District. In the First District, Jacob Thompson, (dem.) has 2,389 majority. In the Second, Featherston, (dem.) has 1,087 majority. In the Third District, Wm. McWillie, (dem.) has 377 majority, and in the Fourth District A. G. Brown, (dem.) has 4,160 majority. In the Legislature the democratic majority is 38 on joint ballot, as follows: Senate 29 democrats 10 whigs—majority 19. In the House 62 democrats 36 whigs—majority 26. Together 82 democrats 46 whigs—majority 36.

LAW OF HUSBAND AND WIFE IN MISSOURI. The following communication is from an eminent member of the Missouri Bar:

Eds. Crescent—In an article in your paper of the 26th ult. it would appear that the Supreme Court of Missouri had decided that an divorce granted by the Legislature of that State, upon the application of one of the parties, was void. The decision in question is then referred to gives no further then to decide that when a divorce is granted by the Legislature, upon the application of the Husband, it does not affect the rights of the Wife in her property, and that she could recover dower in all property owned by the Husband at the time of the divorce. This is far away of the Courts have gone in regard to Legislative divorces. A MISSOURIAN.

☞ The merchants of Philadelphia have prepared a memorial to the President, asking that a second or semi-monthly mail to California shall be established by steamships from Philadelphia, so as to give the same facilities to the merchants of that city as to those of New York in the transportation of their letters and treasure in gold dust. There are steamships now ready at Philadelphia to enter into this service with the same aid that the government extends to those of other cities.

Examination of the Crew of the Austerlitz, charged with Mutiny.

Before Recorder Baldwin, Sitting as U. S. Commissioner.

The examination of Louis Cendanne, Peter Perry, Felix Tolland, Antoine Valery, Robert Brown, and Louis Lalle, part of the crew of the American ship Austerlitz, charged with Mutiny upon the high seas, commenced yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock—L. Hunton, U. S. District Attorney, for the Prosecution; Messrs. Foot, Duld and Randolph, for the Defence. The names of John Keenan, Jonathan Mitchell, S. Usse, Chester Raymond, E. Fillon and Pierre Pragnan, mentioned in the affidavit upon which issued Lucenay of Cart of the cargo, while the vessel was lying aground on the Tortugas Banks, were called. The accused (three of whom were out on bail) answered to their names, and the investigation of the charge against them was deferred until Monday next. The examination of the crew was then proceeded with.

Mr. Rudd stated that he shipped Sailors in the afternoon of them charged with mutiny, as witnesses for the case.

Mr. Hunton said the statute under which the proceedings were instituted.

Capt. D. BERRIAN sworn.—I am master of the ship Austerlitz, an American vessel, which left Antwerp from Havre, France, to New Orleans. I left Havre on the 15th day of October, and had no fall to find with the men up to the 5th of the month, when I had occasion to flog one, who had been frequently drunk, and, and had him up for insubordination. When I did this, the man at the helm, Peter Perry, cast it away, and when I ordered him back to his station, he said he was standing by the starboard main rigging, and caught me by the shoulders, pulled me round, while two others pulled me away, took the cords down out of the rigging, and sent him forward. I had no more difficulty with the men until the ship struck on the 19th of November, on the Bahama Banks, on a clear calm day, on a smooth ground. After the ship struck, they mutined all that was necessary that night. At 6 o'clock the succeeding morning, when I commenced throwing the cargo overboard. Part of the cargo consisted of wine, which they got down, commenced drinking, and some became intoxicated. I did not order them to grog, because the ship was sinking beneath us. I wished to lighten her, for the purpose of saving the ship and the passengers, and the men seemed interested for two or three days, and if I gave an order they obeyed at first, just as they thought proper, leaving the officers to work the ship. The mutiny commenced on the 8th. W. Fare, when they refused to fall the sails for the pilot. With the assistance of the second mate, carpenter, and two boys, I was able to do the work. The men were supposed to mine seamen and a carpenter. I have only included in the charge those that resisted my orders. I set my officers, consisting in the Pilot, for the purpose of assisting me in the duties. The officers of the cutter were on board; the mutineers were paroled out, and when he attempted to take charge of them they also resisted him. Lucenay, one of the men, was shot by the Mate, Peter Perry struck me after their mutiny were on. When the men were in irons in the cabin, they destroyed a canal deal of property there, breaking the doors, smashing the mirror, etc. I went down to quell this, and they caught hold of me, tearing my clothes, &c.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nine of the crew taken from here when I sailed for Havre, deserted on my arrival at that port; the prisoners were shipped to supply their places.

Mr. Foot here asked for the shipping papers, and showed that the crew consisted of 12 Frenchmen with the exception of two, had been shipped twenty days before sailing, and purporting to be American citizens. The, however, gave in testimony, was a "fair business transaction," and on every day occurrence. Mr. Foot said that he wished to obtain the copy of provisions shipped at Havre for the voyage, as he had heard from one man that they had been put on short allowance.

Cross-examination resumed.—We started from France with 1473 pounds of bread; I had three barrels of beef, 300 pounds in all, and two barrels of beef of 200 pounds each; also 4 barrels of pork, 60 pieces of 100 gallons each, and 2 casks (subsequent) of 14 casks of the ship, making in full 1862 gallons of water; the water was not put on board in bond and as much meat as they wanted; there was nothing expected out, but an unlimited supply given until half the voyage, when finding that the supply was going very fast, from waste, I had it weighed out. I gave the men a pint of one pound per day, until we got to the gulf of Florida, when I put them on the Government allowance, 14 ounces; when we struck I had just been called upon at 2 o'clock, and had an notion beleaghed that the water was shoaling; the weather was hazy; my and was not throwing because I thought it was far to leeward of the Bahamas; the cargo belongs to Frank Fraser of this city; I sell her on monthly wages; the first and second officers both deserted at Havre, and I shipped two in their place; I have no fear of my seamen strangers to me; I did not want to prosecute my mate for larceny, and told him at the Bahias that if he would go away and not trouble me, I would give him his wages and clothes; I don't know whether the cargo was insured or not; I have been 19 years at sea, and never sailed with ten American seamen in that time.

Capt. ALBERT G. CROS (of the Revenue Service) sworn.—I am a lieutenant on the Revenue Cutter Dunne. I think it was on Saturday last that the Lieutenant-in said to me that there was a vessel with cargo on shore, and that there was not any signal of distress. I supposed disease or death was on board of the vessel. Towards evening the Revenue Officer came alongside and stated that the Captain of the Austerlitz required aid. By order of the Captain of the Cutter, I boarded the ship immediately. I went on board; saw the Captain, who told me that his vessel had been on shore and that the crew had broken into the wines and refused to stay by him. The crew, at my order, were mustered; they were drunk, and I brought them on board, and put them in irons. They resisted so much that I ordered up the balance of my men from the boat, with their cutlasses, to assist in securing them, and the men were then placed in the cabin. I returned to the Cutter, and in an hour was again on board of the Austerlitz, where I found the mutineers destroying bottles of wine, and smashing glasses. I placed six men on board there during the night.

Mr. Foot cross-examined.—I was a passenger on the Austerlitz. Can say I saw the men drunk, and "I was placed in the Captain was going to fire the cook. The cook was drunk; I saw his knife, and came out with two pair of mates; he told me he was going to shoot a man; I said nothing, supposing he knew what he was about if he was drunk; I saw the man at the helm leave it and tell the Captain that he was afraid to stay where he was. Then when I saw of the Captain fleeing the vessel, he was drunk and at all times.

THEOPHILE VAN DEUN sworn.—This witness corroborated the testimony of Mr. Foucoude, adding that when the men were chained in the cabin and breaking things to pieces, the Captain fired a pistol down the stairs to have a silight term.

Other witnesses were examined, and but little further shown in evidence.—The Court adjourned to meet again on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Auction Sales This Day.

T. J. BEZAR sells, at half-past 10 o'clock, at the corner of Common and Baronne sts., Horses, Mules, Fowls, etc.

J. M. DUPUY sells, at half-past 10 o'clock, at the corner of Union and Carondelet streets, Horses, Mules, etc.

J. A. BEARD sells, at 12 o'clock, in Banks Arcade, choice Dry Goods, street Real Estate.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—Wm Godfaer, H Gawtry, N Y; J B Morgan, Pittsburg; W F Tennant, M P Ellis, J D Morgan, A Tanner, Ten; Col Wm Lee, Va; Lt Col T Morris, Fort Brown; M J McRae, Dr J McLean, Ga; Gantry, Miss; H Foster and daughter, Ala; M T Reed, N O; W P Cooper, Tenn.

CARSTENS' HOTEL.—T M Mullen, J W Cook, NO; O B Pettit, O Peabody, Texas; J E Kennedy, H C Hitchcock, Ala; Anderson, A H Butler, Ala; W H Gibbs, Miss; P H Smith, La; W H Anderson, Ark; L Dunn and lady, St Louis.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.—A O Bonie, Ky; W Hood, C P Rhodes, Miss; R S Dimond, Ark; A Harrington, N O; T Eas.

VERANDA HOTEL.—J F McKinne, Ga; O McCor, C V Rousseau, Miss; W Tucker, Ky; W W Tucker, F W Tucker, Saml Weber, R T Adams, S D Gill, Miss; W L Lanier, N O; W Lewis, Miss; M E Woodhill, T Johnson and lady, J F B Tennant.

LOUISIANA HOTEL.—Capt Farmer, ship Massachusetts; Mr Allen, Bangor; S Pendergrass, NC; Dr Sayre, Va; Dr Fourth, Montgomery, Ala; Don Marcos y Blanco, Havana.

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

By the Southern Line.

LATER BY THE CANADA.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 29.—On the sales of the week, speculators took thirty-one thousand bales, and exporters seven hundred and thirty. The remainder was purchased by the trade.

Flour is without material change. White Corn is quoted at from 28s. to 29s. 6d. Yellow is unaltered.

Consols closed from 93¼ to 93¾ for money and account.

Political.

The political intelligence by the Canada is generally unimportant. Mr. Rives made a speech at the Elysée Nationale, and was replied to by the French President, in which he spoke of the Poussin affair, and alluded to Mr. Rives and the United States in complimentary terms.

England, Turkey and Russia.

The English fleet remains in Abookir Bay, and it will proceed to Constantinople, if the Russian note, addressed to the Sultan, does not prove satisfactory.

Kossuth.

Kossuth has published an address to the people of Hungary, in the course of which he refers to Georgey in very severe language, charging him with gross treachery.

New York Market.

On the 27th the sales of Cotton reached five thousand bales, at the following prices: Fair Upland, 11¼; Fair Orleans, 11¼ to 11¼. The market closed firm.

Large Pears and Apples.

BY STEAM-EX.

I invited an English gentleman to dine with me one day last week, and after the table was cleared some choice fruit was placed as it far dessert, amongst which were genuine, pears, apricots, etc.—in fact, every kind that our market afforded. Said I to him—handing him a plate of rarefige peaches, of the largest size that grow in this country—"Taste, and say if you have any in England of so fine a flavor." "Why," said he, "these are very fine peaches, but we have them at big seats in our country!" After helping himself to a glass of old Bronx Sherry, I requested him to try some of the fine pears before him, and to give his opinion upon them. Still they were no comparison to those that grew in England. While regaling ourselves over a number of glasses of the same kind of wine, and arguing the point as to which country could produce the largest and best fruit, and finding that the English gentleman was not willing to yield to me, he set up from the table, where one of my servants, who had been overhearing our conversation, stepped up to me and in a whisper told me to invite my guest down into the garden to one corner, and show him the apple tree which bore the biggest of apples. I took the hint. We went into the garden and strolled very slowly along, enumerating the different kinds of fruit, etc., until we came nearly opposite to the apple-tree in the corner. "Ah," now said I to him, "I am going to ask you to give me a candid answer," and putting my hand upon his shoulder, and pointing to the tree, "have you got any as large apples in England as these?" "Well," said he, "you wish me to be candid—I will. These apples are very large, but we can beat you a little yet in point of size." "What!" said I, "Oh, yes," he replied, "there is no country in the world that can beat us in raising fruit!"

I did not tell him that my servant had tied about twenty pumpkins up in that tree, weighing about ten pounds apiece! STEAM EX.

Steamboat Departures This Day.

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIRD PAGE

St. Louis ..... SEN WEST, Dolan, 1 P. M.
Cincinnati ..... WESTERN WORLD, Norris, 10 A. M.
Louisville ..... CHILDE HAROLD, Farrel, 10 A. M.
Red River ..... CADDO, Gordon, 4 P. M.

☞ U. S. Mail Steamer WESTERN WORLD—For Cincinnati, Madison, Louisville, Smithland, Paducah, etc.—This fine packet continues well upon THIS DAY, Saturday, at 10 A. M., positively. For Freight or passage, apply on board, or to

HYDE & OGLESBY, 12 Poydras street.

Passengers and shippers will please be ready. 12

American Art-Union.

☞ All persons desirous of becoming Members of the American Art-Union, for the year 1850, are requested to forward their names to either of the Subscribers, on or before the FIFTH DECEMBER, at the office on that day.

A. TYLER, Hon. Secry., 20 Copp st.

☞ Protection Hose Fire Co.—The Officers and Members are requested to attend Monthly Washing on SATURDAY MORNING, the 1 inst., at 8 o'clock. Also, attend Regular Monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING, the 3d inst., at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.....By order,

JOS. F. RUBIA, Secretary.

Mass Meeting.

A Meeting of the DRAYMEN will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, 1st December, at half past 6 P. M., at the U. S. Exchange, corner of Poydras and Tchoupitoulas streets.

☞ Mississippi Fire Co. No. 2.—Attend an adjourned meeting at Engine House, on Monday next, 3 December, at half past 7 o'clock P. M.....By order,

G. A. FORDICE, Secretary.

☞ Mechanics' Fire Co. No. 1.—The Officers and Members are requested to attend a Monthly Meeting on Quarterly Meeting on SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 2, at half-past 9 o'clock.....By order. 3d R. TALBOT, Secretary.

DURBRIDGE & CO.

HAVE now nothing THE same cases of the following Goods, per late arrivals: "Mary Jane," "Ann Maria" and "Ophir:"

CHILDREN'S FANCY BOLTED HATS.
Do. FANCY CAPS.
FANCY BUENA VISTA HATS.
MEN'S FINE BUENA VISTA HATS.
BLACK BUENA VISTA HATS, of all sizes.
No. 1 MOLESKIN HATS.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTH CAPS.

☞ For sale low, at the Hat and Cap Warehouse, 25 CUSTOMHOUSE Street.

DURBRIDGE & CO.
d1 25 CUSTOMHOUSE Street.

Removal.

SICKLES & CO. have removed their Wholesale Store from No. 91 Magazine street to No. 40 Canal street, adjoining their old stand.

Sickles & CO., 40 and 42 Canal street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Instruments, Fancy Goods, etc. n30 1y

Positive Cure!

DR. BLAKE'S Celebrated AROMATIC BITTERS, for treating the system and purifying the blood, are now prepared. Unprincipled a certain remedy for DYSPEPSIA.

☞ Price, one dollar per bottle, or twelve for $10. Prepared by Thomas Blake, M.D., New York, and sold only at New Orleans at No. 116 Chartres street. n30 1m

SPANISH PINOLA—20 sacks of this nutritious article of food, just received from the manufacturers, and for sale by d1 R. WOLFF, 15 Gravier st.

TO RENT.

The house No. 4 Third Walk. There are four large rooms and a two story Kitchen. Apply to

d1 3t J. OTT, 19 Tricou Walk.

For Sale.

The steamboat CLIPPER, now lying at the foot of Bienville street.

For terms, apply on board. d1tf

Board.

A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with Board, in a genteel private family, residing in the upper part of the Second Municipality (where there are no other Boarders but) Address W 32, Post Office. d1 1w

Boys' and Children's HATS AND CAPS.

We are receiving per ships Arkansas and Niagara, a select assortment of BOYS', YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S HATS AND CAPS of late Paris fashions, to which we invite the attention of Boys and Gentlemen to our large assortment. d1 3t BELDEN & 3 Chartres st.

Ships Arkansas and Niagara.

We are receiving per the above ships a large assortment of those extra fine MOLESKIN HATS. Gentlemen BEAVER HATS, and CASSIMERE HATS, of the latest Paris fashions.

d1 3t D. W. & F. BELDEN, 3 Chartres st.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension, or for any information which may lead to the capture of the bay SAM, formerly owned by Mr. Chas. Ball, and who ran away from the undersigned about one month since. He is about 24 years of age, 6 feet high, with a fine set of teeth, and rather good looking.

d1 4t JOH