Crescent Book and Job Printing Office.

☞ The proprietors of the Daily and Weekly Crescent respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have recently made considerable additions to their job establishment, and are prepared to do the work of Mr. LOUIS GRAHAM, who has been long known in this city as a gentleman of high capabilities in the art. The material of the office being now complete, and nothing left to be desired to render all kinds of

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

with the high grade of beauty and without disappointment to those who may favor them with their patronage. Particular attention will be given to the printing of LAWYERS' BRIEFS.

BILLS OF LADING, BILL HEADS, BOOK HEADINGS, CIRCULARS, DRAY RECEIPTS, COTTON RECEIPTS, INSURANCE BLANKS, NOTARIAL AND CURRER' BLANKS, STEAMBOAT BILLS, STEAMBOAT CARDS, POSTERS AND HANDBILLS, CARDS, ETC. ETC.

NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1850.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—The first business was the reading of the semi-annual reports from the Teachers of the different Schools. It appears that the number of scholars in attendance on July 1st is 2654. The largest number is in March, when it was 3001. The number of male Teachers is 11—of female Teachers, 52.

Mr. Carter moved for leave of absence till the first of October, with salary, to Mrs.

Mr. Lindsay objected to paying salary during the school term.

Mr. Kennedy replied that the lady was a meritorious teacher. She was in bad health, and the salary for three weeks was no great matter to the Municipality.

Mr. Bell had voted against every previous application for the payment of salary during the non-performance of duty, and he must vote against that part of the resolution. He asked a division of the question. All were unanimous in favor of granting leave of absence. On the question of the salary, the yeas and nays were called:

YEAS—Messrs. Carter, Hillman, Kennedy and Wilson—4.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Cappel, Cassidy, Jennings, Jones, Lincoln, Lindsay, Sewell and Shepherd—9.

Mr. Carter offered a resolution that the Committee on the Library purchase no more books until the further action of the Board. He said that at the last meeting a hurried, and perhaps thoughtless discussion took place on the condition of the Library. He rose on the condition of the Library. He had been thought he had been misunderstood; and he charged with hostility to the Library more than Lyceum. On the contrary, no one was more friendly to the formation of a public library; he thought the present library did not deserve the praises bestowed on it. Since the last meeting he had given the Library an examination, and his previous opinions were confirmed. The first invoices here date in 1845. Within five years there had been collected 8345 volumes. Under the head of Theology were 1200 volumes of Presbyterian sermons, old stuff and trash. They might interest the little New England villages where they were printed, or a Scotch Parish, but they were not suited to this community. We did not want to educate clergymen—that was not the object of the Library. More than one-eighth of the books were of this class. He deemed this a wasteful expenditure of the public money. He would do the justice to Mr. Peters to say that the selections made by him, were the best books in the Library.

In the department of Jurisprudence, were 81 volumes, and they not the best works.

Under the head of Geography, History and Biography, were 1432 volumes of travels, selected without judgement.

Under the head of *Belles Letters*, are 3111 volumes, a good portion, the ravings of women—1272 volumes are novels.

On Science and the Arts, are 1284 volumes—618 of which are religious works on Mathematics.

He objected to the purchase of books until time had tested their merit. He spoke of Wilkes's Exploring Expedition as a work full of errors, which every day was correcting. He criticised the Juvenile Department, and thought the prices were altogether too high. He wanted a stop put to this injudicious expenditure. He wished a good Library, to be valued by the quality, not the quantity.

Mr. Jennings said that the remarks of the gentleman seemed directed to him, and he felt it his duty as one of the committee during the last year, and as member now, to reply. He would refer the gentleman to a fact stated in the preface of the catalogue; that within the two first years, 7516 vols. had been purchased; that since he had been on the committee, less than 1000 had been purchased. He admitted that there were books he would not himself have selected; but the only mode was to correct the errors. These attacks were injurious to the Library—they tended to degrade it in the public estimation. It had been well remarked—"Praise your friends openly, but advise them secretly." This was the first attempt to establish a literary institution in New Orleans, and to encourage a general culture; and all friends of learning should look leniently on errors of judgement. To show the effect of the unfavorable strictures on the public mind, he would give an instance. A gentleman had accosted him in the street, and taken him to task for the selection of so many theological books, and all hostile to the Catholic religion. Now, he would say, it would be found there were as many Catholic works as those of any other denomination. There were only 860 volumes on Theology. There had been expended, for books, $12,922. In 1849 and '50, only 2,995 had been spent. As to the Lectures, there had been received from the sale of tickets—

Last winter	
For the rent of the Hall	$2,328
For the Course for the benefit of the Lyceum	148
	668
Expenditures for Lectures and incidentals	$3,644
	$3,644

Thus the income had exceeded the expense, and the public had enjoyed a series of lectures, extending through five months. As to native talent about which so much was said—last winter lectures had been delivered by Messrs. Mitchel and Garland, who are foreigners, and by Messrs. Forshey and Riddell, who are residents.

The committee would prefer to obtain lecturers here, if possible, but it was well known that the men of education capable of giving lectures, would not take the trouble to do so. They could not afford the time to prepare a series of lectures. This was the reason only the committee had gone abroad. If lectures could be procured here at home, he for one would be glad to engage them.

Mr. Carter discovered any intention to reflect on the present committee, or on any previous committee. He wished to bring the Library into credit by the adoption of some rule, by which books should be selected with more care.

The motion was then modified so that the committee are to submit to the action of the Board all books proposed to be purchased, and passed without objection.

After some unimportant business, the Board adjourned to Wednesday evening.

THE CASE OF JAUBERT.—The First District Court was crowded yesterday afternoon to hear the decision in the case of Blanc Jaubert, a free man of color, called upon by a writ of *habeas corpus* to produce the person of Rebecca Biernstein, a young girl of sixteen, whom it was alleged he had inveigled away from her family. A. Walker appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Kowalesky, the brother-in-law of the girl, and Cyprien Dufour and Perry S. Warfield for the defendant. Jaubert is a remarkably white quadroon, with nothing in his physiognomy to show that he is of African descent, though the fact, we believe, is clearly admitted. We gave yesterday the particulars of this strange affair, and the evidence submitted before the court corroborated our statement. Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Kowalesky, the sisters of Rebecca, appeared as witnesses. Their testimony was given with much feeling and under deep distress, eliciting the warm sympathies of the audience. The family are from Poland, and have for some years occupied a respectable position in our city. Rebecca was placed under the guardianship of her sister, Mrs. Kowalesky, by her mother in Poland. A young and giddy girl, impatient of restraint, she was led to listen to the propositions of this modern Othello, who, by the seductive influence of wealth, (being possessed of large means) and by constantly tampering with her on every occasion, at last induced her to take the step which has involved her relatives in the deepest grief, and plunged her down the abyss of shame.

Jaubert filed his answer under oath to the writ; he acknowledged that on Saturday last he accompanied Rebecca Biernstein to a house in the Rear of the Second Municipality, and that he had again seen her on Monday morning, but since that time he had not visited her; that she was not under his control or detained by him, and that he did not know where she was then to be found.

The first witness was Mrs. Brown. Her evidence showed that she had called upon the defendan, on Monday, and plead with him long and urgently, to give her some information relative to her sister. In this interview Jaubert confessed that he knew where the girl was; that he intended to make a lady of her—to remove to Havana and to sell out his property for that purpose. To her tearful entreaties for an interview with the lost one, he replied that it would take a day to go to her, and after prevaricating for some time, promised to see her again. On meeting her after this Jaubert denied that he was acquainted with the witness.

Mrs. Kowalesky was sworn. She stated that having on several occasions found Jaubert conversing with her sister, she had cautioned her not to do so, as he was a mulatto. This Rebecca denied, saying that Jaubert had told her to the contrary—also that he was very rich and was not married, nor had two children, as had been asserted. Jaubert was a witness a house on Friday, and on Saturday evening Rebecca's absence was discovered. On Tuesday morning witness met Jaubert at the corner of Baroune and Girod streets. Overcome by her feelings, she wept and prayed to him to tell her where her sister was. At first the man denied every thing, but afterwards changed his tone—said that he had the girl, and that the witness would never see her more! At 11 o'clock on Saturday night a letter was found in Rebecca's room, written in German, but without signature.

Mr. Dufour offered the letter in evidence. The Court desired that it should be translated and read. It was as follows:

Dear Brothers and Sisters: So soon as this letter reaches you, I will be far from this place. The reason is, I seek my fortune, which I have not been able to find in your house nothing for me. I can't do otherwise than go. My liberty need not ask for me—it is all done. Tell all the people I have gone over the Lake. My brothers are the cause of this.

Mr. Walker remarked that the letter amounted to nothing; there was neither name nor date, and strong suspicions were entertained that it had not been written by Rebecca.

Other witnesses were called, but nothing important was elicited. One, who had resided in the house with Mrs. K. for eleven months, testified that her sister had always been well treated.

The testimony having ended, Mr. Walker briefly opened the case. He was followed by Mr. Warfield for the defence. Mr. Dufour closed on this side in an ingenious argument, and was followed by Mr. Walker in an eloquent and touching appeal.

Judge Larue gave an immediate decision. He thought there was not the slightest doubt that the party had Rebecca Biernstein under his control, and that he could produce her if he so chose. This the Court believed from the evidence and from the answer of the defendant himself. It was, therefore, ordered, according to the 815th article of the Code of Practice, that Blanc Jaubert be imprisoned until he produce the person of Rebecca Biernstein.

This decision was received with the most tumultuous applause, which was, however, instantly checked by the Judge, and the Sheriff was directed to enfore order, and bring any one found interrupting the proceedings before the Court.

Mr. Fabre said that he could identify one of the disturbers of the peace; upon which a young man was arraigned for participating in the uproar. He denied the charge on oath, and Mr. Fabre substantiated it in the same way. Five dollars fine and twenty-four hours imprisonment were adjudged to the offender, but on the representation of several individuals that there might be a mistake in the person of the accused, the sentence was remitted.

After this little *emeute*, Mr. Dufour announced to the Court that some of the friends of Jaubert would find Rebecca, and produce her in the morning.

Thereupon the Court adjourned.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY—RECORDER GENOIS.—Wm. Gibson was arraigned on the charge of larceny. He was arrested with a lot of harness in his possession, supposed to have been stolen.—Remanded.

John Wiley will have to answer for a breach of the peace in the coffee-house of Mr. Arbite.

There was nothing further before the court.

RECORDER'S COURT—SECOND MUNICIPALITY.—The following cases were disposed of:

John Quinlan found inebriated, was discharged.

Richard Fox and Henry Waters, charged with assaulting John Hugh, on St. Charles street, with a tumbler, which proved to be a glass too much for the complainant, were remanded for further examination.

Patrick Dunn, arrested on Circus street, at the request of John Morris, who charges defendant with robbing him of $20, was held to answer.

Jerry, a slave belonging to Mr. Jauvry, was sent before Justice Winter for an assault on an officer, injuring him severely in the head, and also resisting his master.

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.— Lieutenant Dacosing reported the Louisiana Ball Room opened without license.

Conrad Wagner, arraigned for an assault upon a woman in Decker's ball room, was fined $2, the extent of his means.

John Brower, arrested for disorderly conduct, was discharged on payment of the jail fees.

NEW ORLEANS CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY, Thursday Evening, July 11, 1850.

Arrived to-day per steamer Cadiz, Peter Miller, and Duck River: 557 head of Red River Beeves and Calves, and 126 Sheep.

PRICES: *Beef Cattle*, 2½@5½c ℔ lb net; *Hogs*, 4½ @5c ℔ lb net; *Sheep*, $1 10@$2 40 ℔ head; *Milch Cows*, $31 00@$35 00 ℔ head; *Calves*, $4 50@$6 50 ℔ head.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

LATITUDE 29°57'30" N.—LONGITUDE 90° W.—In Time, 6h

Cleared Yesterday.

Ship Rebecca, Sawyer, Liverpool, Hy Bayne
Ship Emma Watts, Watts, Havana, J. H Cage
Bark Cherokee, Gotty, Charleston, S L & E L Levy
Brig Adams Gray, Schoonian, Havana, Mitchell & Maverick
Schr Eugene, Harrison, Point Isabel, O Wickham

Arrived Yesterday.

Ship Reliance, Somes, 26 days fr Boston, to master—31 mr.
Bark Virginia, Bonsh, 18 days from Richmond via Norfolk, to Nisel & Sprek—1st mr.
U S schr Cal Cross, Knox, 7 days from Laveca, to U S Quartermaster—3d mr.

STEAMBOATS.

Gen Taylor, Hyde, from Donaldsonville.
Duck River, McKinney, from Shreveport.
Louisiana, Dunlap, from the Coast.
Caddo, Graham, from Shreveport—44 bales cotton.
Lafourche, Brady, from Atchafalaya.
Peter Miller, Worsley, from White River.
Towboat Mary Kingsland, Phillips, from the Passes.
Towboat Swan, Shultz, from the Passes.

BELOW—CORINE UP.
4 schrs—unknown.

Memoranda.

Towboat Mary Kingsland towed down and to sea, on the 7th inst, ship Sussex; bark Salt Lily; schrs Major Barbour and Campeachian.

Towboat Swan towed down and to sea, on the 10th inst, ship Wm Fisher, and schr Arbacia.

List of Vessels in Port Not Cleared.

(NOTE.—In the First municipality (designated in the following by 1st mu.) is the Nos. residence at the Railroad and run up. In the Second (2d), the 5th, outwards along the Levee and Bayou St. John. In the Third (3d), the Nos. residence at the Railroad and run down. No. 1 being Ferry wharf.)

Ships.

Athens 6,207
Belmont 3,847
Athens 3,64
Boston Hill 4,00
Bremen 4,00
Bremen 4,00
Bremen