STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES.

November.	Steamer.	Captain.	Hour.	Destination
Nov'r, 22,	MODELS,	Pool,	6 o'clock	Mobile
" 22,	J. T. DUNWOODY,	Chabert,	10 o'clock	Pelican
" 22,	MUSIC,	Street,	10 o'clock	Donaldsonville
" 22,	R. H. WHITE,	Butler,	4 o'clock	Williamsport
" 22,	GLENDY BURKE,	Wren,	5 o'clock	Pittsburg
" 22,	HUTCHIE No. 3,	Jackson,	5 o'clock	Red River
" 22,	ROCKAWAY No. 2,	Wren,	5 o'clock	Memphis
" 22,	UNCLE SAM,	Yeomans,	5 o'clock	St. Louis
" 22,	TEXAS RANGER,	Stevenson,	5 o'clock	Galveston
" 22,	SWALLOW,	Wade,	5 o'clock	Cincinnati
" 22,	LEXINGTON,	Fowler,	5 o'clock	Louisville
" 22,	CHIEFTAIN,	Rodgers,	5 o'clock	Mobile
" 22,	FRANKLIN,	Russell,	5 o'clock	Shreveport
" 22,	J. M. ELF,	Bell,	5 o'clock	Ouachita
" 22,	TRINITY,	Webb,	5 o'clock	Galveston
" 22,	ARMA,	Johnson,	5 o'clock	Opelousas
" 22,	BELLA,	Ledoux,	5 o'clock	Ouachita
Nov'r, 23,	MEXICO,	Fleet,	9 o'clock	Galveston
" 23,	HUNT,	Orr,	9 o'clock	Mobile
" 23,	ST. CHARLES,	Applegate,	9 o'clock	Bayou Sara
" 23,	MELROSE,	Rankin,	4 o'clock	Mobile
Nov'r, 24,	ST. MARY,	Estes,	5 o'clock	St. Mary's Landing
" 24,	[illegible],	[illegible],	6 o'clock	Napoleon
" 24,	CANOE,	Dudley,	10 o'clock	Donaldsonville
" 24,	ARKANSAS,	Adkins,	5 o'clock	St. Louis
" 24,	PAWNEE,	Marshall,	5 o'clock	St. Louis
" 24,	GEORGIA,	Gordon,	4 o'clock	Fort Hudson
" 24,	BOYE,	Rue,	5 o'clock	Arkansas River
" 24,	ST. LOUIS,	Taylor,	5 o'clock	St. Louis
" 24,	APTON,	Gessner,	5 o'clock	Memphis
" 24,	PALMETTO No. 2,	Sumner,	5 o'clock	New Carthage
" 24,	MAGNOLIA,	Thompson,	5 o'clock	Pittsburg
" 24,	BARDSTOWN,	McNamara,	5 o'clock	Louisville
" 24,	ST. LAURA,	Linsey,	5 o'clock	Bayou Sara
" 24,	FORT BOY,	Peyton,	10 o'clock	Balize
" 24,	R. W. WEBB,	Webb,	5 o'clock	Memphis
" 24,	ROBERT,	Lee,	5 o'clock	Pittsburg
" 24,	MARY POLKS,	Dallman,	5 o'clock	Lafourche
" 24,	ST. JAMES,	Rentzel,	5 o'clock	Pittsburg
" 24,	H. MORGAN,	Irvin,	5 o'clock	Memphis
" 24,	LOUISIANA,	Fisher,	5 o'clock	Galveston
" 24,	J. BULLITT No. 3,	Cassidy,	5 o'clock	Memphis

Amusements....This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—Ion—Chloroform: or, New Orleans in 1861.

SAM ROSE'S CIRCUS, corner of Jackson and Rousseau streets, Lafayette—Equestrian performances.

☞ See advertisements on third page.

Auction Sales....This Day.

WM. P. SCOTT will sell, at half-past 10 o'clock, at No. 68 Camp street—Furniture.

S. of T....Meetings This Evening.

PEARL DIVISION No. 6 meets at 8 o'clock, at the Temperance Hall, 86 St. Charles street.

....To-Morrow Morning....

CRESCENT DIVISION No. 17 meets at 9 o'clock, at the Temperance Hall, 86 St. Charles street.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 22.

The New Orleans Daily Crescent,
OFFICE No. 98 ST. CHARLES STREET,
Will be regularly served to subscribers in this city and Lafayette at an early hour every day, (Sunday excepted,) for $8 a year, in advance, payable to the office, or 15 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
Press and other the date the following rates of charges, per square of Nonpareil, to be inviolably adhered to, viz:
First insertion, in all cases.....$1 00
Every subsequent insertion.....50
A liberal discount will be made with those who advertise by the year or for a shorter time.
All Advertisements not marked will be published one month and charged accordingly.
The Crescent has strong claims upon advertisers as a medium of communication with the public. Its circulation, which when it came into the hands of the present proprietor, has been gradually and rapidly on the increase, even through the dull season has closed.
October 18, 1851.

☞ Letter No. II, from our New York correspondent, will be found on Third Page.

The Sheriffalty.

The contested election case, between Messrs. Forest and Marigny, was opened yesterday in the First District Court. Our reporter gives full and interesting details, to which we refer the reader.

The argument of Mr. Rosselius was at once beautiful and powerful, and produced quite a sensation among the crowded auditory. He made his points with the honest energy and straightforward logic characteristic of the man.

Mr. Grymes followed in one of his most powerful efforts, massive in argument and ingenious in dexterous application. In this connection, having heretofore alluded to Mr. Grymes's connection with this case, we may remark that the distinguished counsellor is closely connected with Mr. Marigny, and doubtless feels a very natural and strong interest in his success.

But there is no use in the contest. The protest pleads nothing but informalities; and if Mr. Forest were ejected on the flimsy matter brought forward, neither Mr. Marigny nor any other man could hold the office in the face of the indignant public feeling which would be elicited. There is no use in kicking against the votes of the people, and, sooner or later, they will overwhelm any man who does kick against them.

The Elections.—We presume there is no question about Bordelon's success. He is 257 ahead, and Bossier to hear from. Bossier gave Ledoux last time only 67 majority, and its whole vote was only 314.

Hallowell's.—Mr. Young, of this well-known and popular restaurant, has always on hand every thing which can gratify the taste of the epicure. When one of the New Orleans and New York steamships arrives, you may depend on finding at his establishment delicious halibut and splendid lobsters; and always the fattest and freshest of oysters, and game and fish in endless varieties. You can tell Young's customers by their hearty, well to do sort of look. There are no Calvin Edsons among them.

Dry Goods.—We call attention to Mr. Simpson's advertisement of dry goods. He is located at 50 Canal street, as every body knows, and has an establishment unsurpassed in every respect by any other in the city.

Thanks to the steamers Amaranth and Pawnee for late papers from St. Louis, and to the Californian for its customary favors from Mobile.

For the Watering Places.—The following steamers leave for the Watering Places to-day:

The steamer Oregon, Hiern, master, leaves for Mobile on the arrival of the 4 o'clock P. M. cars.

The steamer Mobile, Post, master, leaves for Mobile and all the Coast landings, on the arrival of the 6 o'clock P. M. cars.

HOT FOR LOUISVILLE.—The steamer Lexington, a regular packet (told to be "one of them"), will leave positively this evening, at 5 o'clock. It is unnecessary to say any thing in some relation of Captain Mather. Those who know him best, say testify to his efficiency and gentlemanly courtesy....All aboard? Let go!

We are informed that Capt. J. H. Estes has purchased the steamer Boston, and intends running her in place of the steamer Montgomery as a regular packet between Pensacola and New Orleans. The S. is one of the best business boats in the trade, and will give entire satisfaction to both passengers and shippers.

Get out the delicious Lunch at the Shades this morning at 11 o'clock. Bill in another column.

Messrs. Editors—The following ingenious little puzzle is offered for the amusement of your readers, to while away a leisure hour around the table on a winter evening:

Cut five pieces of pasteboard, or thick paper, exactly square, and cut each one in two pieces, on a line drawn from the center of one side to the opposite corner, all in the same direction; then make one equal-sided square of the whole. It would be proper to mark one side of the cards, and keep that side up, to prevent confusion.

This is more difficult to accomplish than forming the square with the famous Chinese Puzzle of seven pieces, but I hope none who try it will give it up, or think it impossible.

YOUR, A SUBSCRIBER.

Salt Lake City.—A letter from Salt Lake City, written by a leading Mormon there, has been shown to the St. Louis Republican, in which he makes no allusion to the occurrences which are said to have caused the departure of several Government officers from that Territory.

"The public works are progressing at this place, and the Saints are rejoicing in peace and prosperity; though two of the Supreme Judges of the Territory, Hon. Perry E. Brocchus and Judge Brandebury, also, Secretary Harris, have left, on return to the States; also, as is supposed, the Indian Sub-Agent. They appeared to think their salaries too small a mountain life, which, in fact, is but too true, for every thing is much higher here than in the States, generally."

The Methodist Church Suit.

This morning we publish all that portion of Judge Nelson's decision, which will be interesting to the general or unprofessional reader. The merely formal portions we omit.

The case decided is one of great interest in a national, apart from a sectional and denominational point of view. It concludes a long and bitter controversy between the divided portions of a large, wealthy and influential denomination. It secures to the Methodist Church, South, the rights and interests, to which, in equity, it was clearly entitled. It closes a controversy, in which sectional feeling, heated and inflamed by sincere religious zeal, threatened the conflagration of the Union, and fed the spirit of sectional discord in the hearts of thousands of our fellow-countrymen. It rebukes the intolerance in which the controversy originated; and affords a new demonstration of the high toned impartiality of our courts.

The controversy was in every way a very unfortunate one. We do not speak of mere denominational interests or the progress of the peculiar sectarian views, though in these respects it was unfortunate enough to the Methodist Church. It estranged those who had long been most closely and intimately connected, and separated the church into two separate divisions, with an angry controversy between them. The controversy was sectional in aspect, involved the unhappy political discussions of the day, and was much more heated and intolerant than they.

It is in this light we view it. When sectionalism invaded the sanctuary, and sought to drive venerable ministers from their duties, difficulties multiplied in the path to national harmony, and new shadows gathered upon the destiny of the Union. Here was a large and powerful denomination spread throughout the Union, suddenly split asunder upon sectional questions. Here were men who had worshipped in the same faith abruptly changed into angry disputants. Here was one division of a great church, denouncing the very holding of slaves as sinful, and thereby nursing the heat and flame of anti-slavery excitement, giving new motives to secessionists and grossly outraging the feelings of Southern men. If sinful in a preacher, we do not see how it could be otherwise in a layman; and so, the movement of the Methodist Church, North, was, in reality and in inevitable issue, an abolition movement. In other words, it demanded the surrender of slave property upon the part of the professors of Methodism as a matter of conscience. Had it not have been promptly and manfully resisted, this result would have been secured.

It was a singular instance of mistaken religious zeal. There was no thought of the vast and widely interwoven interests of slavery—of the inevitable necessity by which this generation held it as an inherited institution—of the incapacity of the slave for freedom—of the terrible social revolution any thing more than the most gradual emancipation would inevitably work—of the horrors upon horrors which would be created. Blinded by dogmatic generalities, the Methodist Church, North, urged the question to extremities, and a wide and deep gulf now divides her from her sister church of the South. Such a result has made more ultras than any thing else; and we attribute more than one half of our sectional difficulties to this most unfortunate controversy and unhappy division—to the singular resolution by which the holding of slaves was declared to soil the minister too foully to permit his longer continuance of his ministerial duties. Slavery was made unconscientious in the professor; and if it had have been thus undermined, there was an end of it. The current of anti-slavery feeling would have been immensely swollen in volume, and have swept everything before it.

Slavery is hedged in by the opposing sentiment of the world. It is an institution which was originally forced upon our unwilling forefathers by anti-slavery England, and is thoroughly, and perhaps irretrievably, interwoven with every thing that is vital in Southern society. No conference decree could reach it, from citizens of our own country, in the blaze of sectional excitement, without crumbling the whole framework of our society into ruins. We honor the manly opposition of the Methodist Church, South. It held our peace and safety within its control, and maintained both.

There is another feature which made the controversy we have under notice peculiarly unfortunate. The Methodist Church is at once remarkable for zeal and uncontroversial spirit. Its ministers, generally, in fact, almost universally, occupy themselves with urging practical and positive religion, without indulging in tirades against other denominations. As plain, quiet, earnest religionists, Methodists deservedly command general respect, without regard to the truth or falsity of their doctrine—a matter which is not within our province to discuss. That slavery should enter as a question of discord, a bitter issue of separation, into this denomination, was calculated to give rise to serious apprehensions concerning the gravity of sectional issues, and largely to inflame the sectional exasperation prevailing. The injustice of the church, North, in grasping the monopoly of common property, property created to a measurable extent by Southern liberality, and forbidding the church, South, any use or profit thereof, aggravated the dangerous tendencies of the movement. For (men would ask) if co-religionists thus bitterly take issue upon the question of slavery, if for it they thus forget the sacred sympathies of a common faith, sunder its golden links, and know one another no longer in the house of God, what may we not expect from men of no religion whatever, no religious sympathies to restrain, no time-honored associations to appeal for forbearance?

The question had an awkward answer. It blotted the Constitution, it darkened the Union, in the eyes of the patriot, and involved the future in most perplexing doubts. The courts have resolved it handsomely. The law has commanded peace, order and equity in the church, and most happily vindicated that trust and forbearance which true religion and genuine patriotism alike inculcate, and without which human societies, can only know evil and contention.

The following notice from the Delta, corresponds so closely with one which we had designed making, that we adopt it as our own. There have been recently several elections held in the companies, which we will be happy to publish, if furnished us:

The Washington Regiment Reorganized.—By order of Brigadier General Tracy, the 43d Regiment having been consolidated with the Washington Regiment, an election was held yesterday for regimental officers of the new organization. Col J. B. Walton, who commanded the Washington Regiment during the Mexican war, and contributed largely to the efficient organization by which that Regiment obtained a distinguished reputation for gallantry and discipline, having given his consent to the new organization, and declined being a candidate for the Colonelcy of the new corps, an election was held, which resulted in the choice of the following officers: For Colonel, W. W. W. Wood; Lieut. Colonel, Henry Forno; Major, A. A. Soria.

These elections were all unanimous, being presided over by Major Huntington, Brigade Inspector.

After the election, the commissioned officers of the new regiment adjourned to Holbrook's, where a supper was served up, and a plentiful flow of generous liquids poured out, in celebration of an event which has given great satisfaction to the military of our city.

Col. Wood presided, whilst Lieut. Colonel Forno acted as Vice President. A number of appropriate toasts were drank, and hilarity and good feeling presided over the festivity.

Brigadier General Tracy honored the occasion with his presence.

Louisiana Interior.

Incendiarism.—The citizens of Franklin have organized themselves into a night patrol, for protection against incendiaries.

Inundation.—The property holders and citizens of the Lafourche Parishes, held a convention at Thibodaux, on the 30th ult., to take into consideration the ways and means of removing the obstructions, natural as well as artificial, from the bed of the Bayou Lafourche, and preventing the annual overflow and devastation of the Lafourche Country. Gen. Robert C. Martin presided. Committees were appointed and the convention adjourned.

Fire.—The sugar house of Mr. Laurents Millaudon, situated in the Parish of St. Bernard, was destroyed by fire on the 20th. About a hundred hogsheads of sugar were destroyed.

Bayou Lafourche.—The Lafourche is now rapidly rising, and should it continue, steamboat navigation will soon be resumed. The planters are now shipping small lots of sugar and molasses by flat-boats as far as Donaldsonville for re-shipment to New Orleans.

Thibodaux.—The mechanics of Thibodaux and vicinity are about organizing themselves into a society for common improvement.

Crops and Weather.—The Pointe Caupee Echo of the 15th, says:

Since Thursday night last we have had constant rains, which has caused much damage to the cotton which was open in the fields. The sugar planters are compelled to stop grinding in consequence of not being able to haul their cane.

The Thibodaux Minerva, of the same date, says:

The weather is decidedly cold and windy. Overcoats and thick stockings are quite comfortable things, now-a-days. The sugar planter goes bravely on with sugar making. The sportsmen are out at the break of day, shooting the game that passes along our Bayou and Canals.

Our town was completely *Venicezed* on Wednesday last. Never, within the recollection of that renowned individual, "the oldest inhabitant," was this section of the State visited with a heavier rain. Our streets, and the roads on either side of the Bayou, presented more the appearance of canals, than public highways. Nearly every bridge in the Parishes of Terrebonne and Lafourche, were swept away by the flood.

Japanese at Washington.—It is stated that the Government will bring to Washington, the coming winter, the Japanese officers and crew picked up at sea by an American vessel and carried into San Francisco. They will be entertained at public expense, and shown our public works and institutions, extent of navigation, commerce, etc. They are said to be intelligent, and will be able, when they are sent home, to give such an account of this country as may possibly tend to aid the efforts of the Government to obtain a commercial treaty with Japan. Commodore Shubrick was sent out in the U. S. frigate Susquehanna, to Japan, with a letter from the President to the Emperor, the object of which was to open a commercial intercourse. But the Susquehanna never got beyond Rio Janeiro, and is there likely to be long detained for repairs.

Telegraphing in Europe.—A telegraphic congress assembled at Vienna a few weeks ago, to draw up measures for facilitating telegraphic communications between European countries. It proposes to establish a union between different States; to have translators employed, so as to transmit all dispatches without delay; to have a uniform tariff; to pay their receipts into a common fund, and to divide them afterwards between the States, in proportion to the length of their telegraphic lines, etc. The new arrangements are, it is said, to come into operation on the 1st of January next; and, if France shall accede to them, it will be possible to send a dispatch in a very few minutes from Trieste to Calais or Ostend.

Destructive Fire and Loss of Life.—At Philadelphia, on the evening of November 12, at 6 o'clock, Bruner's cotton and woolen factory, at the corner of Nixon and Hamilton streets, was destroyed by fire, in which about one hundred persons were employed. So rapid was the progress of the flames, that several persons are supposed to have perished. Two dead bodies have since been found, supposed to be those of Edward Crosby and Mary Ann Brown. Several narrow escapes were made by jumping from the windows. The lower story was occupied by Faulkner & Lewis, merchants; the second story by David & James Donnelly, spinners and wool carders; the third story by Bernard McNutt, manufacturer of cotton and woolen goods, and the fourth and fifth stories by Bruner, woolen manufacturer. Nothing but bare walls are left standing. The loss is $30,000, upon which there is a partial insurance.

Traveling Incendiaries.—The Mayor of Alexandria, D. C., has received a note from New York, stating that some incendiaries, who have lately been in that part of the country, are known to have gone South, and advising proper care and caution against their nefarious attempts.

If they come this far South, Captain Forno will pay his respects to them.

The American President a Quasi King.—The Courier of yesterday evening has the following rich morceau:

"Mr. Fillmore sits quietly at Washington, looking out of the windows of the White House, and deeply absorbed in the chances of the next Presidential election. Like Louis Napoleon, he hates badly the idea of leaving the palace, and honors of the *quasi* king, to become plain Mr. Fillmore in the crowd."

The American President a *quasi* king. That will do.

Frederick Douglass.—It will be remembered that this fugitive slave received twenty votes for member of Assembly in a Convention at Rochester, N. Y. Douglass has issued a "card of thanks," in which he deals some just satire upon those politicians who acted so contemptibly and offered such insult to their constituents. Douglass really appears to have more sense than the fools who nominated him. The Tribune says that the Silver Grays were guilty of this contemptible trick.

Wealthy Brewers.—Maculloch gives the names of the twelve firms who still practically enjoy the monopoly of supplying the metropolis with malt liquor. They are Barclay & Co., Whitbread & Co., Reid & Co., Meux & Co., Combe & Co., Calvert & Co., Hoare & Co, Elliott & Co., Charrington & Co., Taylor & Co., and Courage & Co. "The names of every one of these firms," says a correspondent of the Morning Chronicle, "is synonymous with extreme wealth. Moreover, it is well known that their 'Co.'s' comprise a number of other individuals, spending princely fortunes in the highest ranks of society. Our most spirited owners of race-horses, our most popular masters of foxhounds, our lavish game-preservers, our most accomplished picture collectors, may all be recognized in the above list."

Interesting Incident.—The following touching incident is related in a private letter from Yarmouth, England, dated the 7th ult., written by a lady, and giving an account of the disastrous results of the late shipwrecks upon the east coast:

"Last Friday, a dear little babe, supposed to be about four months old, was picked up in the roads, off Yarmouth. Its long clothes prevented it from sinking; it was fast asleep and almost benumbed with cold. There was no trace of any ship in sight, or of any boat for miles around, and it was supposed that the vessel from which it had been thrown had sunk, and that all hands perished. The captain who picked it up lives at Yarmouth, and intends to rear it as his own."

The Christiana Witnesses.—The escape from prison of two of the witnesses against the Christiana rioters, has induced the U. S. District Attorney, at Philadelphia, to request the Circuit Court to appoint two watchmen, one to remain at the prison during each day, and the other every night, until the trials take place. The court complied with the request, and also granted a writ of *habeas corpus*, ordering the keeper of the prison to produce the missing witnesses. This movement will probably bring out all the facts connected with the escape.

The Israelites in Italy.—Letters from Rome, in the Risorgimento, of Turin, state that the old regulations concerning the Israelites have been revived, viz: that they cannot travel within the Roman States without a permission from the Inquisition, nor stop in any place without a new permission.

Extraordinary Sagacity.—On Sunday afternoon, as the Morris and Essex Railroad train was returning to Newark, N. J., when within one mile of the depot, an infant was discovered lying or crawling on the track. A large Newfoundland dog, belonging to James Bishop, Esq., rushed forward, and seizing the child, bore it to a place of safety, the locomotive almost grazing the dog.

Mobile and Girard Railroad.—The city of Columbus (Ga) has, in public meeting, which has been confirmed by the City Council, authorized the subscription of $150,000 dollars to the stock of this road, which is to be applied exclusively to the purchase of iron. This subscription, it is said, will enable the company to complete the road to Chunnenuggee, Ala., a distance of over forty miles.

Destructive Fire.—We learn from the Burlington Daily Telegraph, that a fire broke out in that place on the morning of the 6th inst., and destroyed property to the value of $4000. Dr. Rauch, Messrs. T. D. Crocker, Michaels & Clark, Mauro, A. Armstrong, Simpson & Reed, were the principal sufferers. A German was seriously, if not fatally, injured in an attempt to pull down the side of one of the burning houses.

Naturalization.—In the case of Marsh *vs.* McCarthy, recently tried in New York, the Court of Appeals, through Judge Ford, decided that a citizen producing the record of his admission to citizenship, is not bound to prove that he had duly declared his intentions according to law two years previous. The record is to be taken as conclusive evidence of this fact. This settles a much debated question.

A Grand Archeological Discovery.—Alexander Von Humboldt publishes in the Gazette de Spener some particulars of his interesting discovery at Athens, of the Council Chamber, where the Five Hundred held their deliberations. At a depth of one foot below the surface, he had come upon a large mass of inscriptions, columns, statues, etc., which forbid a doubt that there had been the seat of that building. The explorations have not gone on as rapidly as they might, on account of the expense. There is little doubt, however, that the discovery is of extraordinary importance.

Mobile and Amsterdam.—The Advertiser says that Mr. Baylor expects to establish a house in Mobile in connection with one at Amsterdam, for the sale of cotton, and a return cargo of goods suitable to our own market in Alabama. And that a vessel will leave Mobile about the first of January next, direct for Amsterdam, to commence the trade, and that one is expected to sail every month thereafter.

Something for Everybody.

The Royal Commissioners have voted £5000 to Mr. Paxton, the designer of the Crystal Palace.

Messrs. Paxton, Fox and Corbitt have been knighted by the Queen.

The darkey's reply to a tender of one cent, United States currency, is thus given as by Zero:

The salary of the District Attorney of New York city has been increased from $2000 to $3000.

Three thousand three hundred and forty emigrants arrived at New York on the 12th inst., in ten vessels.

The census of Cleveland, recently taken for school purposes, shows the total population to be 21,145.

There is a vast deal of cotton on the Alabama rivers waiting transit to market. At Demopolis every shelter was filled with it.

In an old French dictionary, *liberty* is defined to be a word *of three syllables*. The lexicographer does not venture farther.

Foote, being scolded by a lady, said—"I have heard of tartar and brimstone; you are the cream of the one and the flower of the other."

Dickens's new book is in press, and Thackeray's almost ready. This holds out a hope of some good reading for the winter.

A few enterprising gentlemen of Portland, Oregon, have dispatched a deputation to the Cascades, to procure a suitable block for the Washington Monument.

The preachers in New York are pegging away at the liquor traffic. According to the Temperance and politics form the sample of their discourses.

At the first anniversary of the Cape Cod Association in Boston, held in the Worcester Railroad Depot, one thousand persons sat down to dinner.

Hon. John C. Bucher, formerly a member of Congress, and late Associate Judge of Dauphin county, Pa., died at Harrisburg lately.

The Raleigh Register announces the death of the Hon. Richard Hines, a member of the Nineteenth Congress from the Edgecomb District.

Lumpkins says it is perfectly natural that lovers should sometimes quarrel. Those who *fall* in love must expect sometimes to *fall out*.

Wild ducks, from the Baltimore market, are among the luxuries noticed in the Louisville papers as having reached that city. Epicures ought to vote for railroads.

Dr. Williams, the recently elected assistant Bishop of Connecticut, was consecrated in St. John's (Episcopal) Church, Hartford, on Sunday, October 26.

A new Order, already numbering several hundreds, has been started at Baltimore. It is called the United Order of Good Fellows. It is partly composed of Germans.

The Chinese in California are great wizards. Linen sheets come back from the Chinese washwomen as cotton, with exactly the same marks on them.

The Grove Hill Herald, published in Clarke county, Ala., says: "The typhoid fever, to which we have frequently alluded, still continues its work of death."

Mr. Webster will soon go out of the cabinet. Attorney General Crittenden will take his place, and Hon. Rufus Choate, of Boston, will fill the place of the latter.

A country paper says that rats may be expelled from your cellars and granaries simply by scattering a few stalks and leaves of mullein in their paths. There is something very annoying in the plant to the rat.

The New England Poultry Society commenced its annual session, Tuesday, Nov. 11, over the Fitchburg Railroad Depot. We are not informed how long it will "set," or what it will hatch.

An author, whose works had been severely criticized in one of the reviews, secured a friend that he would, on all things, be write down the review. "Then write it it," said his friend.

Though de cent be decent, 'tis an awful descent
From de jolly bank note representing
D cents in sense of which it am meant,
A "V" from dissent is dissenting.

Thirty ship-carpenters from Maine arrived at Norfolk recently. They are employed by Mr. Wm. R. Page, to build a ship of 600 tons, of timber to be cut on the lands of John Petty, Esq., near Ramswick, Norfolk county.

It is suggested in the Washington Republic that in all the churches where there shall be divine service on Thanksgiving day, the 27th inst., collections be lifted for the benefit of the poor. We second that.

Two prizes, $300 and $200, have been offered by the young merchants of Boston for two essays which shall be best adapted to the interests of business men. Would n't a bankable note take the prize?

The whigs of Richmond, Va. have nominated John A. Meredith, Esq., for the Senate, and W. C. Carrington, Wm. F. Butler, and Conway Robinson, Esqr., for the House of Delegates.

The newspapers announce that the British Government will not fill the station of Minister, vacated at Washington by the departure of Mr. Bulwer, till some emergency shall arise requiring the presence of such a representative.

At Bethany College, Va., week before last, a student, named Talbott, mortally stabbed another named Hood, while a third named Tener, held him. Tener and Talbott were both arrested, but the latter escaped.

As the widow of Dr. Judson was embarking for the United States at Calcutta, a number of noble-hearted and disinterested friends made her a present of three thousand rupees, or nearly $500.

Justice Clarke, of Washington, has warranted officer Wm. Cole for a whole three cent piece, (which the latter picked up from the floor of his office several days ago,) claiming it as his property because it was found upon his premises. Several paper-sets engaged in this important case.

The new Constitution of Virginia contains in the 11th article, the following clause; "And no person shall have a right to vote who is of unsound mind, or a pauper, or a non-commissioned officer in the service of the United States."

The Presbyterian Synod of Missouri, at its late session at Potosi, decided to erect "a Literary Institution of high order, to be in the interest of the Presbyterian Church, subject to its control, and favored with its patronage and supervision."

The Norfolk Beacon states that the site for the new Custom-house to be erected at that place, has been selected, and private title obtained. It is necessary, to complete the title in the United States, to get an act passed by the Legislature, in January next, for that purpose.

A Willow tree was lately blown down in Boston, which is said to have been transplanted from St. Helena during Napoleon's exile. A firm in Boston has bought the tree, with a view to manufacture it into wooden ware. Leaves from Napoleon's willow will doubtless be the next humbug.

An explosion of one of the lamps in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, on the evening of Sunday, 23, while the church was crowded to excess, caused great confusion. Fortunately no person was seriously injured, and the flames were soon extinguished.

The unusual height to which the Nile has risen this year has caused a great deal of damage in the country, and some of the next year's crops will suffer considerably from it. In some places the embankments have given way, and whole villages have been destroyed by the flood.

During the whole period of the Exhibition the bad money received amounted to £20 in silver and a half sovereign in gold. The half crowns were the most usual bad coin, and it is remarkable fact that nearly all the bad money was taken on the half crown and five-shilling days.

A sporting gentleman of Boston has undertaken to wheel a hand-cart, containing a 150 pound man, from the Court-house in Waltham, to Sudbury street, in Boston, a distance of ten miles—time two hours. The trial is to come off in a few days, and heavy bets are pending on the result.

A document is in preparation containing a detailed account of the value of each exhibitor's goods sent to the World's Fair. The greatest English and the greatest French goldsmith have already sent in their invoices, the former being nearly £ 30,000, and the latter about £100,000.

A disappointed author, indulging in a vein of abuse against a successful rival, exclaimed, "He is, without exception, the most superficial, self-sufficient, ignorant, shallow creature that ever made any pretensions to literature." "Greedy, my dear sir," interrupted a gentleman; "you quite forgot yourself."

The Ohio State Journal learns, from a reliable source, that Jenny Lind gave fifteen hundred dollars as a donation to the Capital University of Columbus, an institution under the auspices of the Lutheran Church. Why does not Jenny Lind send something to lawyers and editors, as well as preachers?

It appears that the Columbus Insurance Company had outstanding risks at the date of its failure, to the amount of five million four hundred thousand dollars. Its losses during the past ten months were $107,000, and its receipts in the same time only $59,900. Insurance Offices are too frequently given to this sort of reckless gambling.

The leading promoters of Bloomerism have announced a Ball, in London, to display the costumes in greater variety, and no charge of admission to those who appear attired as Bloomers. A great many dress-makers have fallen in with the movement, and in several parts of the metropolis it may be seen announced, "The Bloomer costume made here."

There is in a recent number of the Minnesota Democrat, an able and interesting sketch, called the "Rocky Mountain Lion," from the pen of the Chief of the Half-Breed Chippewas of the North-west. The author was last year a member of the Legislature of that Territory, and is said to possess fine talents.

In that section of Long Island, commencing thirty miles east from Brooklyn, there is a region of *forty* miles long and from six to eight miles wide, in which there is neither church nor school; there is a considerable sprinkling of inhabitants scattered over the country. Missionaries are wanted in that neighborhood.

Among the prizes given at the Great Exhibition in London was one to J. & O. Whitworth, of Great Bruton, for a machine for measuring less than the *two hundred thousandth part of an inch.*

The United States Copper-rolling Works, the construction of which at Washington was authorized by an act of Congress, it is supposed, will be completed by the first of next May. When finished, the Government will be enabled to manufacture from the copper required in the public service, as well as to convert the coins retired from the public works into sheets, of marketable size and value.

Amongst many things which had escaped previous inspection in the Crystal Palace, was a small glass case containing the stuffed skin of "Tiny," certainly the smallest full-grown dog in the world, the property of Dr. Archibald M'Laine, who had sent it in rather late for the Exhibition. It was not three inches long, and might have served as a lap-dog for the Queen of Lilliput.

The National Intelligencer contradicts the statement that the Post-master General has decided that the frank of a member of Congress carries a letter free to its destination in any foreign country. It is still held in the Department that franked letters to England and other foreign countries, sent under our postal treaty with Great Britain, are chargeable as prepaid letters, with the full rate of inland, sea and foreign postage.

P. T. Barnum has published a card denying that he is to be a candidate for Governor of Connecticut—announcing his determination to devote his leisure time in traversing the State, and urging upon the people the impropriety of signing a pledge to vote for no man who is not in favor of a law similar to the one in Maine, stopping the sale of liquor altogether.

A gutta percha water pipe, 2000 feet long, half inch bore, weighing only about 100 pounds, attracted great attention in State street, Boston, on the 9th. It was made to order for Mr. George M. Barrett, of Cambridge, Mass., Stoddar, Kilby street. The gutta percha is taking the place of metal pipes to a great extent. Thousands of feet of the pipe are in use in the country, and give general satisfaction.

City Intelligence.

CONTESTED ELECTION.—The claim of Mr. Marigny to the Sheriffalty of this parish, to which Mr. Jas. P. Forest has recently been elected, was yesterday brought up in the First District Court, in pursuance of the previous order of Judge Larue.

The interest taken in this case by the public was well shown by the crowd gathered in the Court-room, every seat being occupied, and many spectators barely able to find standing-room. The crowd within the bar was almost as great as that without, and embraced a majority of the members of the legal profession in the city.

The case was opened by Christian Rosselius, with a lucid statement of the facts connected with the election, and an exposition of the laws bearing upon them. He considered the case too plain to require a labored argument in favor of his clients, but he would show how baseless was the claim now preferred to the office to which he had been legally elected—to which he had been elected by a majority of the voters of the district, and the legality of whose election was unquestionable in this process.

Mr. Rosselius proceeded to show that the law of 1847, under which Mr. Marigny claimed a right in the premises, is not merely a declaratory law. It possessed only the mode of elections, fixed with precision the duties of officers at the polls, but the fact that these duties were not well or faithfully discharged by the officers, did not vitiate the election. He referred to numerous authorities to support his position, and cited and compared many declaratory provisions of law, dwelling with some emphasis upon those regarding marriages, mortgages, etc., where vitiation did not follow a non-conformity with certain legal rules and forms. He contended that disqualification even of clerks and commissioners would not invalidate an election, and that fraud alone could do it. No fraud was charged in this case, and the claim of the contestant is not good.

John Claiborne, for the contestant, followed Mr. Rosselius, and after recapitulating the grounds of the contest, and defining them in a few remarks, gave way to John K. Grymes, who made a long and able speech in favor, as far as we could understand him, of breaking the election. He dwelt long upon the purity of elections, considering it paramount to all other considerations pertaining to social relations or law—even those of marriage, to which one of the laws quoted by Mr. Rosselius, referred. His definition of laws conferring authority on executive and administrative officers, particularly on those conducting elections, was interesting. He divided these laws into three classes, permissory, declaratory and imperative, and read largely from the law books, to show that those sometimes considered as belonging to one class really belonged to another.

He showed very plainly that the verbs "shall" and "may" are indifferently used in laws which are really declaratory, and that the word "may, means must and shall in those cases in which the interests and rights of the public are concerned," though in cases where individuals only are concerned, "may" must be used in its usual sense. Among the authorities quoted were 4th Gilman 24, 5th Gowan 193 and 194, and 1st Peters 64.

Mr. Grymes read rather extensively from the book of Contested Elections in Congress, and cited the cases of Duncan McFarland, contesting the election of Samuel F. Purviance, (page 141,) from North Carolina, in one of the districts of which State the Judges refused to take the usual oath. The committee of Congress which had this case in consideration set the election aside, on that ground alone, without examining the other features. In the following year the committee reported and the House concurred in the report, that John Culpepper was not entitled to his seat, though his competitor was not declared to be elected. He also went into the history of a contested election to Congress from Virginia, which, with the others, he had to be in some measure parallel to the present case.

At the conclusion of Mr. Grymes' remarks the Court ordered the case to be continued to this morning at 10 o'clock.

MR. GANDOLFO.—We omitted to state yesterday that Mr. Gandolfo was admitted to bail in the sum of two thousand dollars.

WINNING THE BANQUET.—We recommend very earnestly, indeed we may say feelingly, that the sidewalks in many parts of the city be widened, or that in some of the streets people may be forbidden to walk. The present width of the sidewalks does not afford room for the boxes and stands of our business men, and at the same time for the safe passage of the people, and one or the other should be promptly without delay, unless the corporation should do as we suggest—widen the banquettes. A change in this regard is particularly required in Chartres street, and we think ten or twelve feet should be added to the width of the banquette opposite a print shop, further up, where those queer French pictures are in the window. We hope that some friendly Alderman of the First will move in this matter at the next meeting of the Council.

A. G. POWERS *vs.* WM. FLORANCE.—The jury in this case, in the Fifth District Court, which went out on Thursday afternoon at three o'clock, sent in a verdict yesterday morning at seven o'clock, for the defendant.

Perseverance will do wonders. Mr. Florance has twice had this suit decided against him, and each time has obtained a new trial. This, we presume, is the last that we shall hear of the case.

LARCENY.—Mr. J. Downing states that two coats and a vest were stolen from him on Thursday night, at the boarding house of R. Stewart, in Gallatin street, between Hospital and Barrack streets; and that he yesterday found one of the coats on an individual who is a "runner" for said boarding house. A warrant was issued by Recorder Genois for the arrest of the individual.

SEVERE ASSAULT.—Joseph Kerol yesterday made affidavit before Recorder Genois, stating that he had been assaulted, knocked down, and severely injured by Simon Hoffman, and another person, and produced a certificate of a surgeon showing the nature and extent of the wounds received, which were three in number. Hoffman, or Simon Alexander, as he is called by some, was arrested and put under b