DAILY CRESCENT.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT
OFFICE NO. 96 ST. CHARLES STREET,
Will be regularly served to subscribers in this city and Lafayette at six cents per week every day, (Sundays excepted,) for $5 a year, in advance, payable in the office, or 15 cents a week, payable to the carriers.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
From and after this date the following rates of charges, per square of ten lines in pearl, will be invariably adhered to, viz:
First insertion, in all issues $1 00
Every subsequent insertion 50
Advertisements on the second page are charged an new rate daily.
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 was large when it came into the hands of the present proprietors, has been steadily and rapidly on the increase, even through the dull season just closed October 31, 1851.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1852.

☞ For Sheriff's, Constable's, and Public Auctioneers' Sales, see Third Page.

Placide, his Attorney, and the Supreme Court.

We yesterday made a notice of a well-accredited report, that Mr. Placide, proprietor of the "Varieties," had published an abusive hand-bill against Judge Rost, a member of the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana.

We had good reasons for making the statement which we did. The attorney of Mr. Placide informs us, by note, that the hand-bill "consists of a legal argument which Mr. Placide never troubled himself to make." Mr. Placide must repudiate his attorney, or he must be responsible for him. We agree with his attorney, that the "abusive hand-bill" may be—nay, is, "very harmless." It is ridiculous that either should attempt to bring so eminent and able a gentleman into odium and contempt, because he rendered a judicial opinion.

We have now before us a copy of the amusing hand-bill, signed in the proper name of the attorney of Mr. Placide. It is addressed "To the Honorable P. A. Rost, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court."

It opens in the following singularly impertinent style. We quote the exact language of the hand-bill:

"You promptly disposed, on yesterday, of the application for replevying the case of Emelie Dreville dit Baron vs. T. Placide, in which your reasons for judgment, no doubt owing to the moisture of your glasses, were thought to present a very hazy summary of the cause. The defendant is not disposed to ascribe the hostility of your establishment to a spirit of competition. He is aware that the taking of the American Theatre, on a recent occasion, was the act of an individual member of your company."

The letter portion of this question, as it plainly appears, refers to Judge Preston, in his speech upon the Convention question. The sentence immediately succeeding is no less impertinent and offensive. We give it literally, italics and all:

"It was on the first night of the Italian Opera at the Varieties, and the manager was, I believe, consoled by your personal attendance. I know, at any rate, that on the nights of *Marie et Nelson* when the Ballet appeared, you were in attendance. Impelled by the same generosity, the proprietor of that institution visited the American and saw the Associate Justice starring it before a discriminating audience."

This is what we call rather a cool defiance of the grave respect which a free and intelligent community habitually pays to a republican Judiciary.

The singular placard proceeds in the following language. It should be recollected that the placard is addressed to Judge Rost. The quotation which we make refers to Judge Preston, beyond all doubt or contradiction:

"Your illustrious colleague on that occasion, imagined a horrible thing of your immaculate court, and then forthwith demolished it. 'Let me tell you, gentlemen,' gazed this distinguished elephantine performer, striking an attitude rather graceful for the stage—'this Supreme Court never took a bribe.' But whether your august tribunal had encountered successfully any sore temptation, or had merely had no opportunity to take a bribe, was not depicted by this great actor. That in his own mind, he connected the idea of justice with the taking of bribes, is obvious by the text, and considering how little connection it seems to have with law, and indeed with common sense, the proposition was natural enough. But courts never take bribes, any more than they perform at theatres. Either would be the individual act of the member; and your taking a bribe would no more disgrace that tragedian, than his performances at the American can disgrace you."

This would seem the furthest limit of private insolence to judicial decisions. But the language immediately following is the most singularly outrageous, and libellous, and blackguardish that could possibly be addressed to a gentleman of the judicial position, and of the many eminent private virtues, of Judge Rost:

"It is not, however, my intention to advance the imputation which seems to have been either apprehended or invited by your colleague. A Judge who, from whatever motive, disregards or perverts facts, and adopts illegal assumptions to make an act of injury appear plausible, could add but little to the weight of his transgression by the taking of bribes. But where there is one man who will not avoid the taking of bribes, there are fifty men who will not avoid the admiration and the pursuit of ballet girls. If your name is enrolled upon the list of souls who compose the latter, suffer me to congratulate you, at least upon your alleged exclusion from the other."

Next we have the following choice declaration as the opinion of Mr. Placide's attorney:

"Whatever associations, in your mind, may have obscured your discernment of facts, or impaired your feeble facility of deduction, must remain conjectural, but the infected and sickly character of its product is capable of demonstration."

Then we have this distinct questioning of the veracity of Judge Rost:

"You elsewhere speak of this witness as unimpeached. His testimony is contradicted in its material facts by Rowe, Duffield and other witnesses, and it is contradictory as well as improbable, in itself. But notwithstanding this, and notwithstanding his own *intimation* of the dismissal, you say he is unimpeached."

Somewhat to substantiate this, we have the following declaration in reference to the "transcript"—a statement which must be amusing enough to every practical lawyer.

"The transcript contains no evidence on that subject, and I have learned by inquiry at the clerk's office of the Third District Court, that neither you, nor the Court, nor any part of the Court, nor any body for the Court, nor any body else, has ever called there to examine the original, pending the appeal."

The next thing that we note is a plain charge of dishonesty against Judge Rost and his associates of the Supreme Bench.

"Upon these assumptions you refuse to reverse the judgment appealed from, and proceed gradually to the undertaking you had in view—that of 'amending' it."

And again we have this style of language:

"When you undertook so gravely to misconstrue this provision," etc.

And, again, we find this style of address to Judge Rost:

"Yet you, sitting in judgment in the last resort, declare that 'the contract contains a clause, that the party who commits a breach of it shall incur a penalty of fifteen thousand francs towards the other.' It is perhaps strange, that after this most extraordinary misconstruction of a plain provision, you should continue to make absurd remarks upon it."

And, yet again, we find this:

"Did not you, or the Chief Justice, read the plaintiff's petition? Or, in looking for pretexts upon which to justify your donation to Miss Baron of a large sum out of the pocket of Placide, did you fail to consider that those pretexts might be investigated? But if you neglected to inform yourself that this Baron herself alleged notice, you at least know that it has been nowhere expressly denied."

This is not sufficient, but additional vituperation must be heaped upon one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Louisiana.

The following impertinence concludes this singular hand-bill:

"The importance of exposing an unscrupulous incumbent, is precisely commensurate to the importance of his office. I ask none to believe assertion, for I deal in mathematics and prove every proposition.

"Sir, in the early part of this article I intimated the motive to which your judgment has been generally ascribed. If there be other motives they are best known to ourselves, and I freely concede to you all the gratification they afford. Whilst I, in my slave, wholly indifferent to your future acts of reprisal, for which I shall punish you again, exult in having given you this public castigation."

Looking at the extraordinary character of this hand-bill, its unmeasured abusiveness, its gross impertinence, it may be asked why we should condescend to notice it. We answer, that its nominal author subscribes himself the attorney of Mr. Placide—the Proprietor of one of the most largely frequented of our places of public amusement. The principal is responsible for the agent. Mr. Placide lives upon the favor of the community of New Orleans. When he makes the affairs of his theatre a warrant for a gross and abusive attack upon a member of the Supreme Bench of the State of Louisiana, he becomes justly responsible to public sentiment, and deserves that every sense of public decency should mark his theatre as a place to be shunned by respectable citizens. He may call this libellous.

We feel that we have discharged our duty, and we should be little worthy of the editorial position we hold, if we shrank from any just responsibility in the regular discharge of our duty. We cannot permit the decencies of private life to be outraged by such indecent imputations, and the reasonable immunities of judicial station be so ruthlessly contemned, without plainly and decisively declaring that the public sense of the community should visit the severest censure upon the libeller and his establishment.

It is charged that Judge Rost, an amiable, quiet, inoffensive and correct gentleman, is an unprincipled, a profligate and unconscientious man. It is sought to degrade him in his official position, and his brethren of the bench are sought to be involved in the degradation. Hereafter, few respectable citizens will put foot in any theatre conducted by Mr. Placide.

U. S. BRANCH MINT.—The following is a statement of the Deposites and Coinage at the Branch Mint of the United States at NewOrleans during the month of April, 1852:

Deposites:

Gold $292,000 26, of which $276,108 27 California gold,	$292,000 26
Silver $9,392 27, of which $1,283 39 parted bars,	9,392 27
Total amount of Deposites,	$301,392 53

Coinage.

Gold,	
17,250 Double Eagles,	$345,000 00
30,000 Gold Dollars,	30,000 00
Silver,	
73,250 pieces,	Total coinage, $375,000 00

No delivery of Silver.

TARGET SHOOTING.—The Louisiana Greys had a target shooting on the day before yesterday, at Vauxhall Gardens, Algiers, kept by our worthy fellow citizen, Charley Devereaux, well known and appreciated by all the military of the First Brigade, L. M. The members of the Louisiana Greys exhibited great efficiency in target practice, as the target, as returned to the city, will truly demonstrate. The first prize, a handsome gold medal, was won by, and awarded to, private Patrick Daly, and the second prize, a handsome white plume, was awarded to Sergeant John Craney. Too much praise can scarcely be bestowed upon the officers and men who have used such diligence and exertions to create and organize so efficient, well-drilled and gentlemanly a body of our citizen soldiery.

After the military parade and target firing, the corps partook of a splendid collation, prepared by Mr. Devereaux beneath his mammoth Pavilion, and the evening passed in a re-union truly social and hilarious.

As a place of resort in the warm evenings of the approaching summer, it is difficult to find a spot more agreeable and refreshing than the Garden at Algiers kept by Charley Devereaux.

THE EXPLOSION OF THE PRAIRIE STATE.—We take from the St. Louis Times the following particulars of the explosion of the steamer Prairie State, which recently took place in the Illinois river:

Steamboat explosions seem to be an epidemic, and they follow each other in such rapid succession, that it is almost difficult to keep up with them. The latest one, is that of the Illinois River packet steamer Prairie State, which we learn collapsed the flue of her starboard boiler while backing out from the landing at Pekin, at about half-past nine o'clock on Sunday morning. At the time the collapse took place, there were quite a number of the crew and deck passengers standing on the forecastle, most of whom were blown overboard. The blue lights went fore and aft, and consequently there were many scalded in the stern of the vessel. The chimneys were blown overboard, and a portion of the cabin floor demolished. Fortunately, there were but few in the cabin at the time, none of whom were injured. The steamer Arcadian had just left the landing, and was going up to take in some freight at a warehouse above, when she immediately backed down and rendered every assistance in her power. She took off a portion of her passengers, together with her mail, which she brought down. The Prairie State will be towed down in the course of a few days for repairs. The following, though imperfect, is a list of the killed and wounded so far as we could ascertain:

Killed.—Burdine Wilson, engineer on watch, (striker.)—Vogel, from Lasalle, with horses on board. He was coming to this city to buy goods. Eight or ten others blown away or drowned—deck hands and passengers, names not known.

Wounded.—Samuel Wilson, chief engineer, on watch. Ten or twelve taken on shore badly scalded and bruised. Two will, in all probability, die.

It is probable that the destruction of life would have been greater had it not have been for a quantity of baled hay, which was stowed aft of the boilers, and which broke the force of the steam, thereby protecting the passengers and crew who were aft. At one time the hay caught fire, but through the efforts of the officers and crew of the Avalanche was happily extinguished before much damage was done. From the best information we can gather, we estimate the loss of human life by this explosion at between twenty-five and thirty.

THE CLAY MEDAL.—The committee of gentlemen from NewYork, Messrs. Ullmann, Leupp and Price, charged with the presentation to Henry Clay of the counterpart of the gold medal which was recently lost, performed their agreeable and interesting duty in Washington city, on Saturday, the 24th ult. Mr. Clay, in reply to the committee, is said to have made a deeply affecting address of considerable length.

THE ECLIPSE.—The fine steamer Eclipse, Capt. Sturgeon, arrived last evening from Louisville. We are indebted to her clerk for late papers.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamers Reindeer and Chancellor for late river favors.

POMPANO.—The lovers of good "eatin" will be pleased to learn that a lot of fresh and delicious pompano was received at "Sam's Saloon," No 101 St. Charles street, at a late hour last night. Sam is always on the qui vive for good things, and he has them fixed up in the most approved style.

SCARCITY OF SEAMEN FOR THE NAVY.—It is said that owing to the difficulty of obtaining seamen, the expedition fitting out for Japan may not, that is, not as early a day as was at first anticipated. The vessels for the Mediterranean squadron are to be first supplied. A draft of seventy-five men left New York on the 23d ult. for Boston, in charge of Lieutenants A. F. Y. Gray, and Wm. B. Renshaw. They are intended for the frigate Cumberland, the flag ship of Commodore Stringham.

FREDERICK WEST.—This gentleman, who has for many years been connected with the press of NewYork, died in that city on the 24th ult.

FLOOD IN THE LITTLE KANAWHA.—The Louisville Journal of 27th ult. says: "The flood in the Little Kanawha river has been productive of very serious damage to property in three or four counties through which that stream runs. The average depth of water on the bottoms was ten feet. Corn cribs and hay stacks, fences, outhouses, and in some instances the soil on the plowed fields, were swept away, producing a perfect desolation.

THE FLOOD AT LOUISVILLE.—The Courier of the 27th says: "The steamboats have been playing havoc with the houses along Water street during the present freshet. The blacksmith shop of Billing & Burkhead was nearly demolished Sunday night—the front and side were both knocked down by either the Ben Franklin or James Robb, but which we are unable to say.

During a sudden storm of wind yesterday, the steamers Schuylkill and Jas. Jackson were forced from their landings, and swung round, forcing the Fourth street wharf-boat against Sprouls's corner, and knocking down a corner of the house. Quite a number of gas posts were also knocked down.

The front of a brick house above Seventh street was also much damaged.

THE FLOOD AT WHEELING.—The Wheeling Gazette says: "The water in 1832 was 49 feet, or within a fraction of an inch of it. It is now within a fraction of 47 feet 11 inches in the channel. The bridge was above the water 45 feet 3 inches, at the highest flood yesterday morning."

ITALIANS COMING.—A foreign paper states that a grand ball was recently given at the Theatre of Carlo Felice, at Genoa, by the laboring associations, for the benefit of the Italian emigration. The receipts were 4000 francs

WATER WORKS.—The city of Chicago has borrowed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to assist in the erection of suitable works, for the purpose of supplying the city with pure water.

FINED.—At St. Louis, Capt. J. M. Andrews of the steamer Louis Whiteman, was fined $100, for having violated quarantine regulations, in failing to land at the place indicated by the officers at the station; and Capt. York, of the St. Paul, was also fined $100, for carrying more passengers to the hundred tons register of his boat than is allowed by the regulation.

FORGERY.—A successful forgery of $1000 was perpetrated on the Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, on the 26th ultimo.

DEATH OF DONOVAN, THE ACTOR.—Donovan, the actor, who was well known to our citizens, died at Cincinnati, a few days since. He breathed his last without the consolation of having family or friends near him.

THE REPORTERS.—The NewYork Sun has the following: Committees of management in general will do well to take a hint from Hamlet, where he lays injunctions on the officers of the Court of Denmark to "see the players properly bestowed"—substituting reporters for players. An attempt to make "side dishes" of these useful public functionaries at Newark, was properly resented in the instant, and the arrangement knocked in the head. Notice of the indignity would have been appended to the report of the proceedings of the day, but for the hurry in getting to press; and the reporter endorses the rebuke administered by a cotemporary.

Louisiana Interior.

The Louisiana Floridian, published at Clinton, says: "The recent frosts in this section have so materially injured the cotton crop that many of the planters have plowed up to plant over. The spring this year has been greatly retarded, which will seriously shorten the coming crop.

On the 27th ult. the Odd Fellows of Clinton celebrated their anniversary with much spirit.

A LIBERAL OFFER.—The editor of the *Pluro de New York* has received the following from a subscriber, a rich planter in Tennessee, who urges him to make it as public as possible:

"If among the French who arrive each day, there are found any who, weary of politics, have come to the United States in view of permanent settlement, I am ready to put land at their disposal. To those you may make it known that I will give, *gratuitously and in full ownership*, one hundred acres to each individual, two hundred to each family, who wishes to come and cultivate them.

"These lands are situated in the most salubrious climate, and in a country proverbial for its beauty. Every body knows the Cumberland Mountains, and the advantages they offer. Independent of farming, wheelwrights, carpenters, blacksmiths, and others, will be able to arrive, by their labor, to rapid wealth.

"The only condition that I put to these donations is, that those who wish to install themselves shall engage to live there peaceably, and to respect scrupulously all political or religious opinions."

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER SEA GULL.—The Charleston Courier of the 29th ult. says: "The schooner Sea Gull, Capt. J. S. Bullock, of Rockland, Maine, from Cardenas, bound to Savannah, with a cargo of molasses, was, we regret to learn, on Tuesday, 20th inst., when in lat. 31 deg. 21 min. long. 79 deg. 30 min., knocked on her beam ends, while lying to in a heavy gale from the westward, and had her decks swept of every thing but the chain, the sea taking the rail, bulwarks, boat from the stern, mainsail, foresail, booms and gaffs attached. George Smith, seaman, a native of London, was swept overboard at the same time and was lost. After lying on her beam ends for a half hour, her masts were cut away to prevent her sinking, when she righted with five feet water in the hold. After remaining four days upon the wreck, the officers and crew were taken off by the British bark Peruvian, from Glasgow, for this port, now at anchor off the bar. Capt. Bullock arrived in the city yesterday morning in the pilot boat Catoline, from the Peruvian."

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN BUENOS AYRES.—A correspondent of the Boston Traveler, writing from Buenos Ayres, under date of February 23, says: "As yesterday was the anniversary of Washington's birth day, Mr. Pendleton called on Urquiza the day before to ask him to call at his house and drink a glass of wine to his memory. Urquiza said he should be most happy to do so. Every American in the place was there to meet him. He remained two hours, much pleased with his reception, and left with three times three hearty cheers. The course pursued by our Minister has made him very popular.

The orator of the day was very eloquent. After giving a history of Rosas, his tyranny and crimes, he wound up with that of Washington, hoping Urquiza would imitate his illustrious example, and make himself the Washington of the South. At this time six men-of-war were firing a salute in honor of the day. Mr. P. had prepared a lunch. After introducing the General to the company, Urquiza requested them to fill for a toast. This he preceded with a few remarks upon the character of, and then gave—'The Memory of Washington.'"

METHODIST CONVENTION.—The members of Mount Salem M. E. Church, at Wilmington, Del., have appointed a delegation to attend the Methodist Episcopal Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, in May, to oppose the project of lay membership in the Conference.

A LARGE CHEESE.—The Portland (Me.) Advertiser has the following: "A box, purporting to contain cheese, just arrived from Gorham, N. H., attracted the attention of the police, at the Atlantic station house, yesterday morning. One of them thought there was too much of a swash about the contents of the box, for cheese, unless it was in the first stages of the process of manufacture. Upon opening it, the box was found to contain a barrel of liquor, the same that had arrived from Boston, and gone up, much to the chagrin of the claimant in this city, two or three days ago. They accordingly seized it, and had it safely taken care of. This is but another proof of the truth of the adage that "you can not catch old rats with cheese."

GOOD PAY.—The pay of Louis Napoleon as President of France, is twelve millions of francs a year, ($2,350,000,) which is about $192,500 per month, equal to $6,230 per day. So Louis Napoleon gets in four days more pay than our President gets in a whole year; his pay for one day is more than the annual salary of any of the members of our Cabinet. There is something other all in being President of France.

A WATERLOGGED SHIP BROUGHT IN.—The British ship Kate was brought into NewYork on the 25th ult., by a steam-tug, which fell in with her about seventy miles from Sandy Hook. She was waterlogged, and had been abandoned by the captain and crew, with the exception of four men, who refused to leave her, and who, by the greatest exertions, succeeded in bringing her so near NewYork that they fell in with a pilot boat. The water in her was within a foot of her deck when she was brought in.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Two men, named John Hinsley and James Yates, have been arrested in Philadelphia, on the charge of passing counterfeit $2 bills on the Harrisburg Bank. About sixty dollars of the spurious money was found upon the person of Hinsley, and six dollars upon Yates. Several notes of the broken bank of Salisbury, Md., a counterfeit $10 of the York Bank, a counterfeit $5 of the Wilmington and Brandywine Bank, $10s on the Bank of Virginia, at Richmond, and $10s on the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Wheeling, with several others upon different banks, were found in the possession of the former person.

LIGHT HOUSES OF THE U. STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr. Pleasanton, Auditor of the Treasury, in an answer to some strictures which have been made upon the Light-house system of the U. States, gives a table showing that in 1846, it cost England $700,000 to maintain 250 light-houses, and the United States only $284,472 for the same number. In the United States, 30 floating lights cost $80,000; and in England, $109,153. Thus, "on net, shows a large difference in favor of our system.

ARREST OF ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS.—On the 23d ult. five persons attached to a band of Ethiopian Serenaders, were arrested and held to bail at Easton, Md., charged with taking from Tarr's hotel a coat belonging to Mr. S. A. Meginney, which was found in one of their trunks at the steamboat landing. It is supposed the coat was taken through mistake.

YELLOW FEVER AT RIO.—The National Intelligencer says it has good reasons to doubt the statement in the NewYork Herald, that the yellow fever was prevailing to an alarming extent in Rio de Janeiro. Letters received by the same vessel make no mention of the fact; but on the contrary state that a dispatch had been received from the interior stating that yellow fever had become almost extinct, and that in Rio but few cases were occurring.

Mason and Dixon's line is the boundary line between Maryland and Pennsylvania. Frequent disputes had arisen between Penn and Lord Baltimore in reference to the limits of their respective provinces. Years of litigation was the consequence. In 1760 both parties became tired of the dispute and an agreement was made, in consequence of which, Jeremiah Dixon and Charles Mason were appointed to run the line in 1763, which has since borne their names.

PRESENTMENT OF THE LICENSE LAWS IN NEW YORK.—The Grand Jury of the city of NewYork has made a presentment against the present license system, and recommended that the rate of a tavern license be raised from $10 to $100, as a means of ensuring the aid of license holders in suppressing unlicensed tippling shops. They also recommend that the sale of intoxicating liquors be separated from the sale of groceries and all other kinds of merchandise. These reforms, they argue, while they would not decrease the revenue, would diminish the number of drinking places, elevate the moral standard of those engaged in the business, and greatly promote temperance and sobriety among the masses. They have also made a presentment against the present apprentice system, which takes from the master nearly all control over the apprentice.

PUBLIC BATH AND WASH HOUSE.—An establishment of this kind has been nearly completed in NewYork, and the washing department has already been opened. In this establishment there will be 54 bathing tubs, and three vapor baths, and the arrangements for washing are said to be sufficient to accommodate 90 persons. The charge for washing clothes is said to be five cents per hour, the association furnishing every thing except soap. For cold plunge baths the charge will be two cents each; for warm baths five cents; and for certain baths of superior comfort ten cents. Several public spirited gentlemen have an active part in the organization of this institution, and it is hoped that it will prove as useful as similar establishments have done in European cities.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.—On Monday last, a ship bound for Liberia was to touch at Norfolk, Va., for between 70 and 80 emigrants. The Beacon expresses the wish that the number was much larger.

GOING, GOING, GONE!—The New York Express of the 29th says:

Saturday last a rather verdant Canadian appeared at the Mayor's office for the purpose of relating his experience. According to his own account he arrived in this city the day previous, on his way to England, and while rambling about the streets in search of the "elephant," his attention was attracted by the cry of "Go-ing, going, go—" at a shop in Broadway near Pine street. The melancholy tone in which the words were uttered, impressed him with the idea that articles must be selling off within at extraordinary low prices, and that in consequence the auctioneer despaired of realizing any thing of a decent per centage. He accordingly entered and became the purchaser of a watch, at the moderate price of $8. An obliging gentleman present, represented that he might have been taken in, even at the low price paid, and persuaded him to accompany him to another shop of the kind to dispose of his watch and get a good one, which he did to the tune of $80. He soon learned that he had again suffered by the operation, and another philanthropist who happened to be present, induced him to attempt to visit another shop, and the verdant customer continued to be led from one shop to another, each having a benefit off him, until he got to the end of his purse, with a very questionable looking "ticker" called gold in his pocket, and caught also besides, having paid out in the different operations nearly $200. Officer Bell, of the Mayor's office, also has a ready eye for such cases, and took to unravel the confused negotiations, but soon found the task too intricate for him. He, however, succeeded in recovering from the last operator $115.

SENTENCES FOR MURDER.—In the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, in session at Providence, Peter Haskell, Aaron Burrill and Sarah Stanton, have been on trial for the murder of James Parker. The men were found guilty and sentenced to the State Prison for life. The woman was acquitted.

CHOLERA IN THE WEST.—The Scioto (Ohio) Gazette says three men and one woman, in the neighborhood of New Market, Highland county, died last week of a disease which the physicians pronounced cholera. Several others were attacked, but all recovered.

DEATH OF A NUN.—Sister Benedict, one of the principals of the Convent of the Visitation, at Georgetown, D. C., died on the 28th ult., deeply regretted.

SMALL POX ON SHIPBOARD.—The screw steamship Sarah Sands, which arrived at New York from Liverpool on the 25th ult. with 262 passengers, was detained at the Quarantine in consequence of having several cases of small pox on board, which broke out during the passage.

SETTLED.—Lola Montez has settled her difference with Mr. Marshall, and has made an arrangement to produce her new drama at the Broadway Theatre, N. Y., in a few days.

SENTENCED FOR ILLEGAL VOTING.—Charles Robinson, Keeper of a public house in Philadelphia, having plead guilty to a charge of voting twice at the late election in that city, was on the 24th ult. fined $50 and imprisoned six months. It was shown he was drunk at the time he voted, but the court seemed to think that an aggravation of the offence.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—The Banks of the cities of Georgetown, Alexandria and Washington have agreed to advance the money necessary to repair the damage done to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal by the late freshet, and the work will be proceeded with at once. It is thought that three months will be required to complete the repairs.

EPIDEMIC AMONG THE POULTRY.—We understand a disease is prevailing among the poultry in several sections of Baltimore county, Md., and is becoming somewhat destructive by its fatality, occasioning in some instances considerable loss and disappointment to those who supply the market with that luxury.

Wm. Adams and Chas. Beverly were arrested at Cincinnati, on the 23d ult., for having in their possession $800 in counterfeit notes.

Lord John Russell has forwarded a subscription to the fund for erecting a monument to the memory of Dr. Murray, Catholic Archbishop of Dublin.

THE SPURIOUS CALIFORNIA TICKETS.—Geo. E. Hamilton, arrested recently in NewYork, charged with selling spurious California tickets, has been discharged from custody, as have also Samuel H. Crook and John Hall, charged with similar offences.

CALIFORNIA FORTUNES.—It is calculated that out of every hundred persons who have gone to California, fifty have been ruined, forty no better than they would have been had they remained at home, five a little better, four something better still, and one has made a fortune. That seems to be a fair proportion of the California adventurers.

NON-SUITED.—Shadrack, the fugitive slave, who brought an action for $10,000 damages against Commissioner Morton, of Boston, was non-suited on the 24th ult.

U. S. CONSUL TO PARAGUAY.—E. A. Hopkins, Esq., of Vermont, has received his commission from the State Department as U. S. Consul to Paraguay. He has resided six years in the country, and is perfectly well acquainted with the upper waters of the Plata river.

ARSENAL FOR SALE.—The United States Arsenal at Memphis, Tenn., we notice, is advertised for sale at public auction on the 16th of May.

CHEAP CHILDREN.—The following price of juveniles is appended to the advertisement of a "splendid oratorio," in the Portland (Me.) Argus:

"N. B.—Tickets 25 cents. Children under 12 years of age, half price, to be had at the door."

City Intelligence.

MEETING OF THE NEW ORLEANS INDUSTRIAL CONVENTION.—The Delegates from the Southern States to the Industrial Convention to be held in this city in March, April and May, 1853, convened yesterday in the Lyceum Hall. The States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, were represented.

The Convention assembled at half past eleven o'clock, and was organized by calling M. M. Cohen, Esq. to the Chair, and by appointing Col. J. B. Walton Secretary.

Mr. Cohen, in a brief and elegant speech, explained the objects of the Convention.

Mr. Lathrop moved the appointment of a committee to nominate officers for the Convention, which being carried, the following gentlemen were named on the committee:

Major Chase, of Florida. Thomas Affleck, of Mississippi, J. J. Jewett, of Mobile, Newton Richards, of New Orleans, and T. S. Morehead, of Alabama.

On motion the name of Jacob Ott, from the Mechanics Society delegation, was added to the Committee.

The Committee nominated the following officers, who took their seats: M. M. Cohen, President; Col. J. B. Walton and C. C. Lathrop, Secretaries.

Mr. Cohen, on taking the chair, made a speech, which in our brief report, we regret we are not enabled to give entire.

At the conclusion of the President's remarks, the Convention proceeded to business.

Mr. Hufty moved that a committee on locations be appointed to select a place of meeting for evening sessions. Not acted on.

Motions to appoint a committee of eleven to report business, and a committee of three to report rules of order, were carried.

On the committee to report business, the following delegates, from different States, were appointed:

From Alabama—Dr. Cloud, T. S. James, Chester Root, and George Reese. From N. Orleans—S. W. Oakey, Saml. Jamison, Charles Pride, Charles J. Leeds and Dr. Plough. From Jefferson City—J. G. Noel. From Florida—Major Chase, and from Mississippi, Thomas Affleck.

On the committee to prepare rules for the government of the Convention, the chair appointed Messrs. Isaac Croom and W. B. Hazelson, of Alabama, and G. B. Young, of New Orleans.

The Convention then adjourned to six o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.—At the time appointed for the re-assembling of the Convention, some forty or fifty persons met in the Hall, among whom were about half a dozen ladies. These last, after waiting nearly an hour, took up their bonnets and walked. The masculine portion of the attendants soon began to disperse singly and in pairs, and in a short time the Hall was in a comfortable state of vacancy.

The Hall was hung around with representations of the Crystal Palace, paintings of Oriental scenes, including the cities of Jerusalem and Acre, a drawing of Athens, of the Parthenon at Rome, the ruins of ancient temples selected from classic lands, etc., etc.

At a quarter past seven, the Convention was called to order.

The minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

Mr. Isaac Croom, chairman of the committee appointed to report rules for this Convention, reported a resolution to the effect that the Convention be governed by the parliamentary rules adopted in Congress so far as applicable. Adopted.

Mr. Christian Roselius, being called for, addressed the Convention.

He said that the present movement was calculated to promote the interests of the South-western country more than any movement that had taken place in the last half century. The improvement of the soil and due preparation of the mechanic arts were promoted by it. It should enlist the sympathies of every patriot amongst us. He took a retrospective view of the improvements in science and art in the last twenty-five years. He spoke of the increased facilities of traveling; of the conquest of steam in overcoming distance, and of the wonderful results of the magnetic telegraph. The cause of these vast improvements was inventive genius, and the progress made in the mechanic arts. This was an age of practical progress; science had subdued nature and the elements to her service. It was the collision of minds that produced these results, and it was by interchange of opinions that yet greater triumphs of intellect were to be accomplished. Knowledge, he said, is power; and no country has better illustrated this position than the history of this country in the last thirty-five years. Knowledge was to be obtained by associations and conversations of the people, such as had met here.

It was essential that such assemblages should be convoked. The world's fair had been looked on as chimerical, but the results of that enterprise had shown what could be done by conventions. He instanced the advantages of that meeting of the nations. The English had before thought that in navigation and in naval architecture they possessed all knowledge that was known. The yacht America had shown them their error, and they had been compelled to admit that in sailing points American vessels could surpass the world. In regard to agricultural pursuits the results had been equally gratifying.

The speaker in the course of his remarks referred to the acquisition of California. He thought the discovery of gold in that region was the greatest curse that ever befell this country. The digging of gold took away hundreds of thousands of the productive population, and made them drones and useless members of society. Gold was not to be eaten or worn in the form of garments—it would not support life—it was but a sign of value and intrinsic value it possessed none. Labor was the true wealth of a nation, and every man that raised a blade of grass or planted a tree was a contributor to the common weal.

The speaker continued his remarks at length, much to the instruction of the assembly.

The reports of committees being in order, Mr. McCloud, from the committee appointed to report business, reported a series of resolutions, the chief of which was to postpone the holding of the Newbrauns Industrial Convention to the first of February, 1854.

A committee composed of the Rev. Dr. Scott, H. W. Palfrey and Randell Hunt, Esq., was appointed to prepare an address to all creation on the foregoing subjects.

The Convention then adjourned to meet to-day at 12 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT OF LOUISIANA.—This Court yesterday rendered the following decisions:

Manuel Roselli, appellee, vs. Louis Lombard, appellant. Appeal from Plaquemine. Affirmed.

State, appellee, vs. Charles Ford et al. James Cassidy, surety. Appeal from First District Court of NewOrleans. Affirmed.

J. N. Rionlé & Co., appellees, vs. Delacroix et al. appellants. Appeal from Fourth District Court of NewOrleans. Affirmed.

Mary Corcoran, Testamentary Executor, appellee, vs. J. L. Riddell, appellant, Citizens Bank of Louisiana called in warranty, appellee. Appeal from Fifth District Court of NewOrleans. Decreed, that the judgment of the District Court, so far as it annuls judgment against Corcoran, be affirmed—that in other respects it be reversed—that all costs be paid by the Citizens Bank, and that the right of Riddell to sue for a rescission of the sale be reversed.

J. L. Sterry vs. N. D. Rimel, tutor, and A. Brousseau, appellant vs. N. D. Rimel, tutor, appellee. Appeal from Third District Court of NewOrleans. Appeal dismissed.

John Page, appellant, vs. Joseph Michel, appellee. Appeal from Third District Court of NewOrleans. Affirmed.

George Tate, Executor, appellee, vs. John Henderson, appellant. Appeal from Third District Court of NewOrleans. Reversed and remanded.

Samuel and Andrew Smith, appellants, vs. Mayor, Aldermen, etc. of the city of Lafayette, appellees. Appeal from Jefferson. Affirmed.

Charles Wilcox, appellant, vs. Mayor, Aldermen, etc. of the city of Lafayette, appellees. Appeal from Jefferson. Affirmed.

H. R. W. Hill vs. Matthew Mooney, and Matthew Mooney, appellee, vs. Susan W. and H. W. Hill, appellants. Appeal from Fifth District Court of NewOrleans. Judgment reversed and appeal dismissed.

A. Thomson, appellant, vs. E. Chapman, appellee. Appeal from First District Court of NewOrleans. Affirmed.

MADAM ANNA BISHOP.—By reference to the advertisement in another column, it will be seen that this distinguished songstress will give our more Concert on Friday next at Armory Hall. Her return to this city has been delayed, in consequence of the great success that has attended her concerts up the river; she having found it necessary to give three concerts where it was originally intended to give but one. We understand that Bochsa intends issuing one of the most attractive programmes ever offered in New Orleans.

FIRST DIETRICT—*Recorder Winter.—The Little Joker.*—Sam Johnson, for practicing the art of swindling with a small baby-thimble ball called "the Little Joker" was up for examination. The plan of proceeding with this instrument, as practiced by the Lerce rats, is found to win in all cases. The game is played on the principle of "heads I win, tails you lose." The process is conducted somewhat in this wise. The owner of the "Little Joker" encounters some green one with a red head from the up country and proposes a bet—large or small in proportion to the countryman's pile—that a half dime which he is seen to put in the "Joker" is not in it when reopened. The bait takes, for the countryman has seen the coin put in the ball and he looks upon the game as dead sure to win. The stakes are put up forthwith, and deposited with a partner of the game keeper who happens to come up, and the parties proceed to open the "Joker" to ascertain the whereabouts of the half dime. To the astonishment of the countryman, the half dime is not there! By some art of Anna-pacus it has slipped into another apartment of the ball and lays effectually concealed. The countryman becomes clamorous to pry further into the mysteries of the ball, but this is not allowed. The bystanders declare that he has lost, and the holder of the stakes in the mean while slips around the corner to be seen no more except by the artist of the "Joker" who is now in the Parish prison. It is a remarkable fact that none but countrymen with red heads are ever taken in, in this way. Those who read the papers know better.

The practices of Sam were testified to by witnesses swearing positively, and Sam Johnson was sent down to joke in the Workhouse six months. The "Joker" was forfeited to the use of the State, and is now on exhibition at the Recorder's office, where the curious and red headed may examine and learn.

A BATCH OF BAGS.—John Brown, James Roach, John Roach, No. 2, Ebenezer Baker and Jane Davis, one of the *faciles nympha*, were sent to the Workhouse for various terms. Baker became rampant when he heard his sentence, and cut up consumedly. He thought it a hard and an anti-republican practice not to allow a gentleman to do nothing and wear a dirty shirt whenever he thought proper—hence the high dudgeon with which he left the court.

The leves of his house was fashionably attended and presented a motley gallery of strange countenances, illustrated by *cats!*

DEAD.—Wm. Foyle, the man charged with killing James Dixon on the 13th ult., became a maniac after his imprisonment, and died on Sunday.

SECOND DISTRICT—*Recorder Genois.*—Capt. Toussaint yesterday arrested Antonio Fernandez as being accessory to the murder of Manuel Cotino, who was killed on the 22th of January last, opposite the Beef Market.

The knife with which Cotino was