DAILY CRESCENT

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT,
OFFICE NO. 93 ST. CHARLES STREET,
Will be regularly served to subscribers in this city at an early hour every day, (Sunday excepted,) for $5 a year, in advance, payable to the office, or $1 a month, payable to the carriers.

THE CIRCULATION
Of the Crescent, Daily and Weekly, is such as to offer a desirable medium to advertisers. &c. &c.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER
It circulates largely, and is read year long, at the homes of citizens, and is pronounced by the best judges the most advantageously advertised in Louisiana. The paper is the city circulation an extensively among families.

OUR TERMS
Are such as to invite the attention and patronage of the public.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
For Square of Ten Lines or Less—First insertion, in all cases.....$1 00
Every subsequent insertion.....50
Advertisements in the Weekly Crescent are charged as new each day.
A liberal discount will be made with those who advertise by the year or for a shorter period.
All advertisements not marked will be published one month and charged accordingly.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV'R 18, 1852.

OUR SUPPLEMENT.—Contents: *First Page*—"Official Proceedings of the Board of Assistant Aldermen;" and miscellaneous items. *Second Page*—"Official Proceedings of the Board of Assistant Aldermen;" in French.

The list of Letters will appear in to-morrow's Crescent, as usual.

MEETING OF KENTUCKIANS.—We publish, this morning, a call for a meeting of those from Kentucky, to take place to-night, at the Hall over the Shades, on Perdido, near St. Charles. The object of the meeting is, to make suitable arrangements to take part in the obsequies of Clay, Calhoun and Webster, on the 9th December.

Our great trinity of national statesmen is respected by every American. It presents names worthy of general honor and commanding general admiration and respect. As statesmen, orators and legislators, they towered above their generation, and the life which has gone out from them, like the sun behind the mountain's top, has left a deep and solemn shadow on our land and time.

Honoring them all—Calhoun, the pure and honest—Webster the grand and eloquent—Clay the chivalric and patriotic, Kentuckians, whatever the prejudices or belief of an hour, cannot forget that the proposed celebration is in part a homage to their State's chief glory—a man whose chief devotion was the Union, and whose last, prayerful aspiration was for its perpetuity.

The call we publish is from Kentuckians of every shade of political opinion, but who intelligently recognise the greatness of the statesman, the fidelity of the patriot, and the fame of the man of power; and who willingly work to the inauguration of the great Triune in History's Empire.

"COMBINATION TO RAISE AND REDUCE THE WAGES OF LABOR."

Under this caption, the Delta of Sunday has an editorial, which calls for some notice. We deem it ungenerous in its insinuations, as it is vain in its ostentatious boastings. Its insinuations in reference to circulation and to the rates of steamboat advertisement are unusual and without foundation in fact.

The Delta may have a large circulation, and, we sincerely hope it has. But, as we believe everybody and everything are best appreciated at home, we would be happy to wager something with the conductors of the Delta that "their customary and favorite journal" has not as large a circulation in this city as the Crescent. We have reason to believe that the Delta cannot even approach the circulation of the Crescent; and we are more than willing to submit our belief to a demonstration. Our neighbors are respectfully invited to prove their boasts by a demonstration of their confidence in them. We are not in the habit of "puffing" our paper, and our proposition is only drawn from us by the inconsiderate boasting of our contemporary. Will the Delta, with us, submit a comparison of circulation, upon the responsibility of proprietors and book-keepers, to the public. *We* are ready to do so. The results of any wager will, of course, be handed over to some charitable association or establishment, the disposition to be at the pleasure of the winners.

But the Delta reveals the secret impulse which brought its editorial into existence, when it says:

"Hence, combinations to reduce the wages of labor generally so much poverty and wretchedness. Now, of the three kinds of combination, many of the steamboat proprietors in this part have not proved guiltless. By a combination among some of them, the printing of their advertisements in the daily newspapers is fixed below cost."

And it adds:

"Certain papers in the city, seeing no reason why steamboats, whose business is very lucrative, should not pay the prices for the work done by them, demanded to be paid at least *the cost of setting up their advertisements*, as charged by the compositors, the space in the paper being given as a convenience to the public. Such fair and moderate demand was rejected."

And yet further:

"They not only would not consent to pay the cost of work done by them, but they intend, and are actually carrying on, (it is true, in a most impotent manner,) a crusade against the newspapers which respectfully declined to do their work for less than half the cost."

All this is in comment upon the Picayune's editorial. We do not, however, relish being rapped over the shoulders of a contemporary; and, as the Crescent is notoriously one of the two papers now doing the chief advertising business of the steamboats, we state emphatically, that we publish no steamboat advertisements or any other advertisements "below cost" or much less at "less than half the cost." We publish the steamboat advertisements at exactly the same rates heretofore established by the Delta, Picayune and Bulletin, and which rates, we suspect, were fixed with a view to driving all other journals—supposed to be less prosperous or wealthy—out of the reach of steamboat business. The rates were not, and certainly are not, fairly remunerative; and for the state of things, the Delta, so long sharing with one or two others in the monopoly of steamboat advertising business, is largely responsible. It cooperated in keeping prices down, until it thought, as others thought, that steamboat advertising business could not flow out of certain channels of journalism, and then, acting with the other (and to it not very friendly) journals, it arbitrarily and without proper regard to the established rules of newspaper courtesy, decreed a new and advanced rate of steamboat advertising. The idea was, that the sudden and forced advance of prices would confirm and consolidate in the hands of the Delta, and its confederates, a monopoly of steamboat advertising—that, in the raising of prices, steamboatmen would be compelled to economise by selecting two or three papers; and that, with the use of evening editions, the monopoly and its incidental advantages were certain to be realized.

The first we knew of the whole matter was a statement that the arrangement was a thing already fixed in type, and a rather impertinent intimation from an employee of the Picayune that it made very little difference whether we relished it or not—that the Picayune, Delta and Bulletin had decreed the advance, and that in their proclamation was the beginning and the end of the argument. In other words, it was intimated, that they proclaimed themselves Kings, lords of the press of New Orleans and dictators to steamboatmen, and looked upon other presses and the balance of the world as "small fry" generally.

We have too weak a stomach for dictation so unnecessarily discourteous and abrupt—and rejected it at once. We are, at the same time, as promptly ready to unite in any general understanding of the press of New Orleans; and we know our circulation can give weight to our points.

As for the complaint of the Delta, that steamboatmen will not voluntarily aid in increasing its circulation, we have nothing to say. Men have a right to buy newspapers, as they would buy lard or butter, wherever they please and wherever they find a suitable article. As for flattering or "honey-fuggling" steamboatmen, we have never indulged in that line of business towards any class of citizens, and this journal and its conductors are too well known among steamboatmen for them to suspect we could be bought in, to any such course. Even the matter of consolidation, *which paid some of our contemporaries something*, never paid us one cent. We have neither pictures nor extravagant puffs for steamboatmen; because we have rated them as common sense men, with little stomach for humbug.

But the Delta is pleased to say:

"But before these laborers are condemned for good manners, it would be well to inquire whether the treatment they usually receive is calculated to develop that dispassionate calmness of which the Picayune is so lofty an admirer."

"The treatment they usually receive!" Well, will the Delta specify in what "the treatment they usually receive," is censurable, and how the officers are guilty? It is not, of course, in a failure to assist in the circulation of the Delta?

The complaint is, that these steamboat laborers not only violate a positive contract of shipment, but cunningly do so at an hour to render a boat's departure possible only by a full concession to their outrageous demands, and if they fail to force this concession, brutally mob and abuse every man the boat may engage to enable it to ship another crew. Such men are nice pets for journalism—but, of course, they are proper men to bully, outrage and defraud those who do not circulate the "favorite and customary journal."

THE FRENCH OPERA.

Yesterday, after a long passage, the Belle Assise arrived at this port from Havre. She had on board Mr. Davis, manager of the French Opera, and the following *artistes*: Messrs. Bordas, First Tenor Grand Opera; Delavarde, First Tenor Grand Opera; Puette, First Tenor Comic Opera; Ludoric, First Lover of Vaudeville; Prevost, Leader of the Orchestra; Muille. Paola, Prima Donna; Mme. Leontie, First Dugazon; Mmlle. Marguerite, Second Dugazon.

The following had previously arrived: Mmes. Widemann, Prima Donna Contralto; Fleury-Joly, Prima Donna Soprano; Darmont, First Part Comedy and Drama; Richer, Second Part of Comedy and Drama; Messrs. Genibrel, First Bass Grand Opera; Grant, Second Bass; Dignet, Baritone; Mathieu, Père Noble; Menehant, First Comic; Lemoul, first part of Drama and Comedy; Mondart, second part of Drama.

This troupe—one of the best which could have been possibly secured—will appear before the public of New Orleans, on Monday next, in a grand opera.

We have frequently spoken of the French Opera (Orleans Theatre) as decidedly the choicest resort in our city for those in search of pleasure or amusement. The perfect order and decorum of the audience at the Orleans Theatre—the respectful bearing of the performers, and their well-studied aptness in their parts leave us but little inclination to criticism. This season the *artistes* rank so highly and the manager has given such indications of a liberal spirit, that we wish it were contagious in other quarters, and feel warranted in bespeaking a corresponding liberality of public patronage.

In no other city of the Union does the opera find as full and practical appreciation as it does here. Here it is genuine and unpretending: in New York or Philadelphia it is a matter of fashionable eccentricity. In our other theatres, we find (we must confess) a class of actors, imposed upon the public, because it is imagined that, in New Orleans, good or bad actors must command an audience. The managers calculate that our large floating population must patronize their establishments in order to get through with an evening. Under this "foregone conclusion," during the last season, at the St. Charles, an habitually inebriated actor was nightly permitted to insult and disgust the audience, whilst from the Varieties, Mr. Manager Placide poured "placard" blackguardism upon the Judges of our Supreme Bench, and his deputy, Mr. Bass, indulged, on the stage, in some of the lowest and most ribald defamation which could possibly be imported from a New York Five Points Oyster Stew House. If these parties again present their faces to a New Orleans audience, the composition of brass in the aforesaid faces must be remarkably large. When the stage of a theatre is made the arena of blackguardism, and when the money received from the public is used in circulating blackguardisms upon the Supreme Court of the State, we think it questionable if the manager of such a place should receive one dollar of patronage until he has made ample and satisfactory apology to the public. So long as his stage was the arena of abusive personalities, we certainly should not carry any lady to the establishment; and we presume no gentleman would submit a lady to such an ordeal as she might expect at it.

At the Opera there is no danger of anything of this kind. The manager appears to know his business, and the artists appear to know theirs. The Opera is the most refining and intellectual of all other amusements. It combines art and the impression of sentiment. It purifies whilst it recreates. It instructs whilst it whiles away an evening. The cultivation of music propers in its influence. The evenings are decorous and innocent in its enjoyment. After it we sleep with no ghostly memory of a murdered Shakspeare. And if there be influence in music, the scenic display strengthens and the actor's art vivifies it in the heart and soul of every listener and spectator.

We are indebted to the clerk of the steamship Louisiana for Texas papers.

Thanks to the obliging clerk of the steamer Atlantic for St. Louis papers.

We are indebted to the clerk of the steamer St. Louis for late St. Louis papers.

We are indebted to the clerk of the steamer H. M. Wright for Louisville papers. We copy from the Louisville Journal the following notice of this boat:

THE H. M. WRIGHT.—Another floating palace has just been completed, named the H. M. Wright. The Wright is intended for the Vicksburg and New Orleans trade, and is to be commanded by Capt. J. D. Clarke, under whose superintendence she was built.

The hull, by the Messrs. Howard, of Jeffersonville, has a beautiful model. Its dimensions are as follows: Length 200 feet; beam 33 feet; floor 29 feet, and depth of hold 7 feet.

McClaren & Co. built the cabin, and it is an excellent piece of work, and done in the very best style.

The painting and gilding were by Mr. Miller, the upholstery was by H. Davinny, and the furniture by J. M. Monohan. Their work reflects great credit on them.

In what the H. M. Wright particularly excels is the elegance with which her cabins are furnished. The floor of the main cabin is covered with a beautiful tapestry carpet, and the floor of the ladies' cabin with one of the richest and most tasteful velvets. The curtains are elegant and costly, and the linens, blankets, etc., are of the finest description. These were furnished by Messrs. Hite & Small, a house which has already established for itself a wide-spread reputation.

FLOATING PALACE CIRCUS.—The two circumscribed on board the Floating Palace, at the foot of Girod street, near Poydras, are attracting as many visitors as the Palace itself. Three more new performers make their first appearance to-night, and the same number of artists to-morrow night, making an almost entire change at every performance.

The attention of housekeepers and furniture dealers is invited to the sales by J. M. Weymouth this day at 11 o'clock, at 128 Poydras street, and at 4 o'clock on St. John street, between Poydras and Hevia.

So poor is Trinity Church, New York, that persons are charged twelve and a half cents for ascending into the steeple. The church owns over a *hundred* houses in the city.

The newly elected Mayor of Baltimore, John Smith Hollins, Esq., took the oath of office on Monday, the 8th inst., and entered upon the discharge of his official duties.

THE TURF—*Cambridge Park, Boston*, Oct. 8.—The pacing contest between *Tecumseh* and *Pet*, mile heats, to harness, was won by the former. Time, 2:28—2:32—2:31. Track heavy.

DEATH OF A PROFESSOR.—Professor D. Drake, one of the most eminent medical lecturers in the State of Ohio, died at Cincinnati on the 7th inst.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT.

By the National Line.

Fire at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 16.

A fire broke out on Saturday in this city, and destroyed the extensive pork-house of J. J. Bates, containing meats to the value of $12,000. The property was only partially insured.

Ohio River—Steamboats.

LOUISVILLE, November 15.

There is now about seven feet water in the canal, and the river falling rapidly. The following steamboats have departed for New Orleans:

The Brigadier General Stokes, the Buckeye, the Reindeer, the Winfield Scott, Peraila, and the Echo. No boats have arrived from New Orleans during the last twenty-four hours.

CINCINNATI, November 16.

The river here has fallen about eighteen inches during the last twenty-four hours.

Storm on the Lakes.

LOUISVILLE, November 16.

We have reports of many very serious disasters on the Lakes during the recent storm, but the accounts have probably been exaggerated. It is certain, however, that the damages have been very considerable.

THE UPPER RIVERS.—The St. Louis Republican of the 11th inst., says: The river above and below may now be said to be in good navigable condition. Boats down report four and a half feet water in the Missouri from St. Joseph down, from four and a half to five feet in the Upper Mississippi from this point to Keokuk, with also a fair stage above, and a little short of five feet in the Illinois from Lasalle down. The Ohio, as we learn by telegraph, continues rising, and we may expect the next boat in to report a fair stage of water there. The Cumberland and the Kentucky rivers are also reported rising, the latter quite rapidly. In fact, we have now a fair prospect of a good stage of water in all our western rivers, for a short time at least. In the Missouri, however, the swell comes too late to do much good, as the business is nearly, if not quite over for the fall in that region. Upper Mississippi and Illinois boats are doing a fair business, the travel on the latter having, since the improvements in navigation, began to be quite considerable. At this point the river is rising steadily, and is now about four feet above the point at which it stood when the present rise commenced.

THE OHIO RIVER.—The Louisville Journal of the 8th inst says: "The river, up to Saturday evening, had risen about twenty inches altogether above the Falls, making nearly four and a half feet water in the canal. It was rising very rapidly then, and boats will no doubt be able to pass over the falls to-day.

THE MACON BLUFF.—"Yesterday," says the Savannah Courier of Friday, "the first train of loaded cars passed over the new railroad bridge, at Macon. The work has been slightly delayed, owing to the difficulty of procuring laborers, and the sickliness of the season; but we understand that the structure is one of the finest ever put up in the State. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon those who have charge of the work, for the energy which they have shown in pressing it to an early completion. Henceforth the breaking of bulk, and the portage of Macon, will be entirely dispensed with. This will facilitate the transportation of merchandise and produce, and no doubt greatly increase the business of the season.

THE BUTTER TRADE OF CINCINNATI.—Cincinnati is a great distributing point for butter and cheese for the south and southwest, and the annual receipts of butter by public conveyance alone, for ten years past, amounted to nearly half a million of dollars. The exports are large, the city consumes depending mainly upon private conveyances for their supplies. During the year ending September 1st 1852, the receipts and exports were as follows, in pounds: Imports, 3,412,000 pounds; exports, 2,321,250 pounds. Excess of imports, 1,091,350 pounds. The Price Current estimates the consumption of Cincinnati and vicinity at about four million pounds per annum, and the receipts by private conveyances at about three millions, making seven million pounds as the ready supply of butter from all sources, the value not less than a million of dollars, or nearly one-third the value of the hogs disposed of in the pork city.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF CHOLERA IN GERMANY.—In Germany and Austria the hot air bath has been called into requisition by some eminent medical gentlemen when patients have become too weak for the administration of medicine internally; and in the majority of cases where this has been done, it appears, by accounts published in the German newspapers, that a speedy recovery has followed, even notwithstanding symptoms of the worst character had presented themselves, and threatened a fatal termination. Of course the air is previously impregnated with medicinal properties of sufficient strength to act powerfully on the system. There is, unfortunately, a great dislike among medical practitioners in this country to travel out of the beaten track, even though new modes of treatment are proved to be both efficacious and in skilful hands, free from danger; but it is to be hoped that the above simple plan will not be lost sight of if this frightful disease should once more devastate our population.

LARGE COLLISIONS.—It is stated that an attorney of the Messrs. Wards has gone to Columbus to commence suit in behalf of those owners against the Court for the collision of the propeller Ogdensburgh with the steamer Atlantic. A legal investigation will show which craft was in the wrong—an investigation which we understand the owners and officers of the Ogdensburgh do not shrink from.

The collision of the steamer Ocean with a schooner near the spot where the Atlantic went down, a collision which came near being equally fatal as to its results, was another act of the most criminal recklessness. The boat was in charge of the mate, and it was so light that the schooner was visible over a mile. The collision was a tremendous one, and had the Ocean been struck as far forward as the Atlantic, she too would have gone down. As it was, the schooner was cut in two and sunk so completely, that not a single arm or paddle was left unbroken. The shafts were unshipped from their bed, and the cranks broken.

The resolutions reported by a committee of the passengers on the Ocean, and unanimously adopted, reflect severely on the mate for his recklessness and bad management, and no doubt justly. It does seem that a large steamer, on the broad lake, might be kept out of the way of a sail vessel, especially when it is light enough to plainly see the vessel at a distance of a mile or more.

The Ocean has been repaired, and is again running in the North Shore Line. (Cleveland Herald.

THE SLAVE CASE IN NEW YORK.—The case of the eight slaves of Mr. James Hamilton, of Virginia, further investigated on the 9th inst. A large number of colored persons were present. The amended return to the writ of *habeas corpus* was read, showing that the slave, belonged to Mrs. Hamilton, and were *en route* from Virginia to Texas, to have slaves, and that it was not their intention to sell them.

Mr. Culver, counsel for the slaves, argued in favor of their freedom, and also contended that, by the statute of New York, it is held that every slave brought into that State for the purpose of being sent into another State, or otherwise, shall be free. He noticed the fact that Mr. Webster, in his speech on the Oregon question, said that every State has a right in this respect to make its local laws.

Mr. Lebaugh, in behalf of the claimant, insisted that persons owning property in one State have a right to pass with it through any other State, and that the State of New York had no right, according to the constitution or of the law of nations, to prevent it. He quoted from the constitution of the United States that the laws of one State shall be respected in another. He contended that as the persons here were recognized as property in Virginia, they should be, by the constitution, so considered in New York while they were passing in transitu through it; and quoted points from the law of nations, decisions, etc.

Mr. Clinton followed Mr. L., urging, also, the idea the clause in the constitution as to the laws of one State being respected in another, etc. The judge remarked that the clause referred to statutes and records, etc.

Mr. Jay concluded the argument in behalf of the motion for the discharge of the persons. He said the principal in this case was settled by the decision of Lord Mansfield, in 1772, in the case of James Somerset. It was urged that he was not to be kept in Slavery in England, but was to be sent out to Jamaica. Mr. Jay read the opinion in consequence of which decision, he said, several hundreds of slaves then resided in England were set free. He said the only doubt that could exist would be the constitutionality of the law, relative to which the court would decide. He contended that the parties were entitled to their liberty.

Judge Pitts said, as argument had been presented and authorities quoted, he would take a short time to consider the subject, and will render a decision on Saturday morning.

"EXPEDITIONS TO ST. DOMINGO AND CUBA.—In regard to expeditions to St. Domingo and Cuba, the New York Courier, a paper which appears to be in the secret, says:

"There has been an expedition organized to go to St. Domingo, but it consists of hundreds instead of thousands. What is the ultimate object of the emigrants is known to nobody, probably not even to themselves. Most certain it is, that if there is any filibusterism in these proceedings, it is entirely disconnected with the Cuba movement.

"Cuba has there is an expedition—a formidable expedition, in which thousands of men are enlisted—now prepared to sail for Cuba whenever the signal shall be given by the leaders, is also a fixed fact. But the object of these men is solely the disruption of Cuba from the Spanish Government. They have not the least connection with the St. Domingo affair.

"As to the Cuban expedition we learn from an undoubted source that it is in a forward state of preparation, and it is represented that the utmost care has been taken by the leaders not to violate the neutrality laws of the United States. All the arms and ammunition required have been procured abroad in large quantities, and are now deposited without the bounds of the United States. In a depot known only to a few of the leading spirits. Not even a pop gun has been procured in the United States. The men are to leave this country as emigrants—unarmed—and will sail from different ports, and it is calculated, in such a manner that no suspicion shall go abroad as to their actual destination. The measures of the revolutionists have been taken with great circumspection, and it is only to be feared that those who embark in this expedition will meet the bloody fate of their predecessors."

THE MAN THAT DON'T READ THE NEWSPAPERS.—The following incident actually occurred in this city yesterday:

A young man about 25 years old, from Columbia, in Morris county, was at the corner of Green and Liberty streets, with a load of potatoes, which he was selling. Some of the bystanders were remarking upon the Whig defeat, and the election generally, when their conversation caught the ear of the countryman, and he inquired with earnestness what had been going on. He was informed that an election had taken place, and Gen. Pierce had been elected President.

"Why," said the youth, "what did they do that for? I thought we had a President now."

The amusement created by the guileless ignorance of the uninformed youth may be imagined. (Newark Daily Advertiser.

The Varieties Theatre in St. Louis, closed for the season on the night of the 11th inst.

HORRIBLE.—The New York Herald publishes a long and particularly horrible account of an attempt to assassinate James Gordon Bennett by means of an infernal machine. The story is rich in the extreme.

A CURIOUS RELIC.—At the last meeting of the New York Historical Society, the Rev. Dr. Abbott, who has been in Egypt, and principally in Cairo, presented a gold ring weighing about three English sovereigns, which had been found in the tomb of a high priest, on the south side of the great pyramid of Loupon, who was the Cheops of Herodotus, and the second Pharaoh of the fourth dynasty. It is believed to be the signet of Cheops himself. Its date was upwards of three thousand years before Christ, and the beauty of the engraving of the hieroglyphics could only be seen by the means of a microscope, and could not now be surpassed.

Local Intelligence.

CORRECTION—*The Commercial Hotel.*—In our report in Tuesday's paper of the trial of Kenney and others, for swindling the Californian out of a thousand dollars worth of gold dust, the types led us into an error. We made the witness (Mr. Hind) say: "We arrived here from California on the 29th of March and took lodgings at the Commercial Hotel." This was an error. He should have been made to say, "Commercial Queen Hotel?" We make this correction, which should have been made yesterday but for absence, because the report as first printed would be calculated to injure Mr. Doyle, the proprietor of the Commercial Hotel. The Commercial Hotel was never a California house, and all who know the proprietor are well aware that he would not countenance any such persons about his establishment as those concerned in the gold dust swindle referred to.

We take the present opportunity of saying that the Commercial Hotel is in one of the most convenient locations in the city, being in the centre of business, and with the comforts and attentions always to be found there, can not fail to prove an agreeable stopping place for the traveling public.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Larue—Trial for Murder.*—The State against John Renahan, for murder in killing John Griffin, mate of the steamboat United States, on the Levee, opposite the First District of New Orleans, on the 12th of February last.

This case came on for trial yesterday. Mr. District Attorney Dunn conducted the prosecution, assisted by John W. Price, Esq. The prisoner was defended by A. P. Field, Esq., by the appointment of the Court. The accused, at the time of the homicide, was a deck hand on board the steamer United States. He had been discharged by the mate, and had been heard to make threats against the deceased on the day of the homicide.

The accused is about thirty years of age, five feet ten inches high, and of ordinary strength. He has red hair and whiskers, grey eyes, freckled complexion, and a sharp, shrewd and sardonic expression about the mouth. He has prominent eyebrows, low and receding forehead. The back portion of his head, between the ears, is extremely broad, showing a great predominance of the animal instincts.

The first witness called for the State was Coroner Wilkinson.—He proved the *process verbal* of the inquest held on the body of Griffin. The inquest showed that Griffin was thirty-four years of age, and a native of Pennsylvania; that he received two wounds, one in the right hip, and the other in the abdomen, separating the intestines; the wound in the abdomen was in the opinion of the Coroner, sufficient to cause death; the wound was such a one as would have been made by the knife exhibited in court; the knife exhibited was a sheath knife, such as is ordinarily worn by sailors, and is about five inches long in the blade and one inch wide.

W. H. Bonnet, for the State, called—Said that on the 12th of February he was employed on the steamboat United States as carpenter; saw Renahan on that day, and heard him say that there were some persons on that boat who would not be so smart after a while; saw Renahan go into the clerk's office to get his wages; Griffin counted out the money to Renahan, which he refused to take, saying it was not enough; Griffin then went ashore, and Renahan followed him; they met on the wharf, and had some conversation; saw accused draw a knife and heard him say to Griffin, "I will show you what kind of a man I am!"—using an oath; Renahan then struck Griffin a blow with the knife in the lower part of the abdomen; Griffin's bowels protruded from the wound, and he held them up in his hands; Renahan then threw the knife away; it was picked up; it is the same knife exhibited in Court, and it had been recently sharpened; the point of it was bent.

Cross-examined: Griffin was a smaller and more delicate man than the accused. After Griffin was stabbed, he was taken to a furnished room on the corner of Magazine and Poydras streets; saw the physicians sew up the bowels of Griffin; the wound was sufficient to cause death; it seemed that Griffin did not strike accused before the stab was given; was so close to the parties that he must have seen a blow had any been given; was a witness before the Recorder, on the primary examination of this case; did not employ counsel to prosecute; it was about sunset when accused and deceased went off the boat on the wharf; was on the plank behind Griffin, nearer to the deceased than to the accused; said nothing to accused after he drew the knife; the stabbing was so sudden that he had not time to say anything; Griffin was carried on board the boat by the Captain and another person; witness caught accused by the arm, and held him until an officer took him away. Witness lives at Newport, Kentucky; no one paid his expenses to this city.

Mr. Strickner, for the State, sworn—Was barkeeper on the boat; it was about dark in the evening, when Renahan and the mate came from the boiler deck of the boat by a stack to the wharf; heard no words; saw Renahan stab Griffin; Did not hear Griffin threaten accused; was about twenty feet off and should have heard threats had any been made; the knife after being used fell back on the levee, and when picked up had blood on it; Griffin was cut in the abdomen; the wound was an inch and a half wide; the cesarean took place at the foot of Poydras street; Griffin remarked to witness, "he stabbed me," meaning Renahan.

Cross-examined by Col. Field—Walked off the boiler deck to the shore because he expected a difficulty between the parties. Renahan objected to taking his pay; does not know why he did so; Renahan went off the boat first; saw Griffin after him; they were two or three feet apart; saw Renahan draw his knife and strike deceased; ran down and caught hold of accused; has been in this city four weeks in March last; has employed counsel to prosecute in this case; heard deceased order accused to leave the boat; did not see Bennet, (the previous witness) until after the occurrence.

Dr. Duvall, for the State, sworn.—Held the *post mortem* examination on Griffin; he had a wound in the abdomen which was mortal.

The District Attorney here announced that the testimony for the State was closed.

For the defense, Michael Hughes was called. Testified that in the early part of February he was Second Lieutenant of the Police; was at the guard house on the day when Griffin was stabbed; Renahan was brought there in a cab, and appeared to be very badly beaten about the head, arms and chest; he was covered all over with blood; accused was taken to the Charity Hospital, where he stated to witness that he had been beaten by the crew. [The testimony of this witness was very contradictory with the crew of the boat, and after he was stabbed, they tied Renahan with a lead line, beat him severely, and were about to hang him, when they were prevented by the police; accused was perfectly helpless, and unable to stand when first seen by witness.

W. H. Bennett, for the State, recalled.—Does not know by whom Renahan was beaten, but knows that it was after Griffin was stabbed; heard it noised around among the crew that they intended hanging Renahan; heard Renahan; heard Captain Ford's voice protesting against it.

The testimony being closed, District Attorney Dunn addressed the jury, and stated that in certain cases it was discretionary with them to find the prisoner guilty, and to commute his punishment to imprisonment for life, but in this case, there being no extenuating circumstances, they had no choice but to find the prisoner guilty, with capital punishment.

A. P. Field, Esq., spoke in the defence and made a very learned and able argument.

The Judge, in his charge to the jury, stated that as this was one of a series of cases which they would be called on to try in the next ten or twelve days, it was necessary to lay down a few general principles of law for their guidance. The Judge then went into an elaborate definition of the different degrees of homicide, and stated particularly the incredients to constitute deliberate murder.

The jury then retired to deliberate, and after being absent about five minutes, brought in a verdict of *Guilty*, without capital punishment. The prisoner heard the verdict without emotion. He was remanded to prison to await his sentence.

BAD BOY.—James Quinlan, a lad of the age of fifteen, was brought before Recorder Winter yesterday, on a charge of annoying the pupils of the Jackson School. The teacher of the school said in court that James had been dismissed from the school in May last, for unpleasantly striking a boy while in school, and that he returned in company with his mother, who said she would not part quiet in her grave unless James should flog two of the boys. Four of the school boys were in attendance, but only one of them, an intelligent lad named Rogers, was called to the stand. His testimony established the fact, that Quinlan had chased and pelted two of them with rotten eggs, and that he had taken position where they were obliged to pass in school hours, and smeared and daubed their faces in a filthy manner. James, in default of proper security, was sent to the Parish Prison for six months.

A RUM CUSTOMER.—Thomas Haulon was again before Recorder Winter yesterday, having only the day previous been discharged on promise of good behavior. HANDSOME BELTS—All colors, silk velvet Gilt Clasps. MOUSSELINE DE LAINES—From Ten Cents up to the best qualities. RICH BROCADE SILKS—At $1, $1 25 and $1 50. MANTILLAS—Lined, from $5 to $20. CURTAIN GOODS and other HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES at great bargains, at SIMPSON'S, nov19 tf 59 Canal street.

Paper Hangings.

Just received on consignment, 5000 PIECES ASSORTED PAPER HANGINGS, from the Union Manufacturing Company. For sale low to the trade, by TODD & CO., Commission Merchants, Wave Rooms, 120 Canal street, near Royal, Touro Buildings.

Sewell T. Taylor,

NO. 15 ROYAL STREET,
IMPORTER OF
WINES, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, etc., etc.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
See advertisement in another column. nov19 1ply

Lunch at the Shades.

THIS MORNING,
From 8 to 10 and half-past 12 o'clock.
All the Markets fully represented.

UNITED STATES EXCHANGE.—This old and favorite house has lately undergone a complete renovation. SPLENDID LUNCH is served EVERY DAY. The BRANDY, WINES, etc., are unsurpassed. nov18 1m

WINES—
200 boxes CLARET—St. Julien.
100 " " Margaux.
60 " " Chateau.
100 " " Glass Stoppers.
50 " " Leoville, plain.
50 " SAUTERNE.
100 baskets Cobertin CHAMPAGNE.
25 " Sparkling.
25 " Grape Leaf.
50 octaves A. S. Junior MEDEIRA.
50 " " " "
25 quarter casks L. Rosales's PORT.
50 " Romero's PALE SHERRY.
50 " Montilla's GOLD.
25 " Duff Gordon PALE.
25 " Pedro' EAST INDIA MADEIRA.
5 quarter casks Montilla's PALE SHERRY.
BRANDIES—25 half pipes POUILLY.
25 " MARETT.
40 quarter pipes " "
15 eighths " LURMAN. In store and for sale by SAMUEL WOLFE, 93 Camp street.

BARTLETT, C. J., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Commissioner of Deeds, etc., for the States of Florida and California. A business entrusted to him will be punctually attended to. Office 22 Natchez street, up stairs. nov18 1y

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

CITY....Wm Prothro and family, Mr Prothro, Miss Prothro, La; D Adams, Coast; B O Payne, Mrs W Smith, Texas; A Mollville, steamer Georgia; W D Lane, H M Elmore, Ala; F W Hatch, G K Vincent, Mobile; T E Nott, R McClure, A Yancey, J M Hughes, S C; T Wagner, N Y; L Douglass, Ga; E Mollehan, E A Smith, G Gaston, Mrs Richardson and daughter, Miss; J A A Quessler, Va; L B Judson, N Y; T Ren, N O; E M Vinson, St Mary; Capt G Butler, Mrs M S Buckner, A C Buckner.

ST. LOUIS....Gen R B Campbell, Miss Laura Campbell, Mrs Sloo and child, Texas; Dr J M Jones, U S navy on order Dening; R Lorens, A Bertel, R F Harrison, W W Morrow, N O; Chas Adams, A Thompson, N Y; Major Chase, U S A, H H Martin, J H Overton, H Hopkins, La; E P Fearnington, Miss; N S Bliss, Vt; R Williams, Va; E B McRoberts, Ala; B O Brooks and lady, Paris.

VERANDA....J C Griffey, J B Quay, J G McKennan, Texas; Jas Case, steamer Louisa; H F Handy, Cleveland; R Brown, D Mitchell, M F Lick, H Rubrum, Jr, Dr D E Reynolds, N O; Geo Gerr, Cowit; G G Wright, Geo Y Batt, Ala; Dr C M Parks, Miss; W Hall, G H Ussi, A E Sterns, Mobile.

ARCADE....C Erieson, Tenn; A D Beaty, Tenn; J G Challenger, Del; G W Bowen, E Patrick, W R Tanner, F H Toler, La; J R Brooks, N O; J Curran, Miss; B Bonds, Ky.

MEETING OF KENTUCKIANS.—Kentuckians now in this city or in its vicinity are requested to meet at the Hall over the "Shades," on Perdido street, near St. Charles, on THURSDAY EVENING, November 18, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of making preparations to join as a body in the FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF CLAY, CALHOUN AND WEBSTER, to take place in this city on the 9th December.

R. A. Ward,	Chas. Harper,	R. W. Kearney,
R. W. Adams,	H. G. Addison,	Edward J. Carroll,
C. Bullitt,	L. D. Addison, Jr.,	F. F. Parmele,
J. F. Redman,	Logan Hunton,	Wm. Chambers,
L. McKnight,	John W. Fiske,	Colville Bell,
Edward Parmelly,	J. L. Armstrong,	F. S. Brower,
H. S. Buckner,	Ben Shaw,	A. S. Trotter,
Thos. Hunter,	Chas. F. Zandt,	Garrett Davis,
M. G. H. Norton,	John H. Owen,	J. M. Finkster,
	Geo. F. Strother.	

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WHIG STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—A special meeting of business of importance will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, November 18, at 7 o'clock, at the corner of Conti and Exchange Alley, over Vignie's auction store. By order of the President. [nov17] E. SALOMON, Secretary.

STATE TREASURER.—*Editors Crescent:* Please announce that GEORGE P. BRIANT, Esq., who has been for the last five years an efficient Clerk in the Treasury Department, will be supported for the office of STATE TREASURER by many FRIENDS. oct17 1e

FOR GOVERNOR.—We are authorized to announce Colonel RICHARD HAGAN as a candidate for Governor of this State, under the new Constitution. oct7 3pls

TO PERSONS RUPTURED.—The many permanent and effectual cures made by Dr. Sherman are deserving of more than a passing notice. For particulars see his advertisement on next page.

60 Camp Street. 60

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(Recommended to Students by the Professors of the University of La.)
The subscriber respectfully solicits the attention of the Students, and the Legal Profession generally, to his extensive and well assorted stock of
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which is not equalled by any other establishment in the Union, and which has first at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction to purchasers.
Call and examine the stock and prices of
J. B. STERN, 60 Camp street.
nov18 3tp

Telegraphic Communication

BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

JOHN HUNTER, Agent in England of the New York Associated Press, respectfully begs to announce to the mercantile and business community, that TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES to and from any part of Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, will be punctually forwarded, if addressed to his care.

Dispatches should be forwarded in envelop, unsealed, and addressed "Telegraphic."

AGENTS:
In LIVERPOOL—J. HUNTER, 9 Paradise street.
In HALIFAX—R. NUGENT, Editor of the Sun.
In BOSTON—W. G. BLANCHARD, office of the Mail.
In NEW YORK—D. H. CRAIG, office of the Associated Press, 3 Hanover street, up stairs.
In PHILADELPHIA—W. W. FULTON, Ledger Building.
For CHARLESTON, S. C., AUGUSTA, SAVANNAH, Ga. } A. CARROL, Courier Office, Charleston, South Carolina.
In NEW ORLEANS—E. FULLER, Merchants' Exchange.
In LOUISVILLE—J. W. CLARKE, Courier Office.
In CINCINNATI—R. SMITH, Merchants' Exchange.
In BUFFALO—A. D. LEVIEN, Commercial Office.

Correspondents in Europe could, to insure prompitude in the delivery and