DAILY CRESCENT

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, or 50 cents, payable to the office, or 15 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

THE CIRCULATION
of the CRESCENT, Daily and Weekly, is soon to be offered a desirable medium to advertisers. As

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER
it circulates largely, and at an early hour, at the homes of citizens, and articles sent to families may be most advantageously advertised in its columns. No paper in the city circulates so extensively among families.

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

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
Per Square of Ten Lines in Pica:—First Insertion, in all cases.....$1 00
Every subsequent insertion.....50
Advertisements on the second page are charged as new each day.
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.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1853.

The Eastern mail failed yesterday from beyond Stockton.

A portion only of our exchanges due the previous day, came through.

We have NewYork papers of the 24th from Washington and Baltimore to the 25th, and from Charleston to the 27th ult.

We are indebted to the steamer Golden Gate for late Cincinnati and Louisville papers.

CHARITABLE DONATIONS.—Among the many liberal donations for the relief of the sick, in the present stringent necessities of the times, we notice a gift of $500 by the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company of this city.

We understand, also, that our esteemed fellow townsman, H. R. W. Hill, Esq., in a characteristic spirit of liberality has instructed his agent here to contribute not less than $100 per week for the relief of those taken down with the epidemic or other diseases. Although from the known liberality of Mr. Hill much might be expected of him on the appeal of suffering humanity, yet his contributions under the present trying circumstances have been much greater than we had a right to expect. Mr. Hill will have the gratification of feeling that he has alleviated a load of human suffering, which, to the sympathizing mind is productive of more heartfelt satisfaction than the possession of mere wealth can bestow. Will not others, fully as able, come forward and imitate the above mentioned examples?

DR. MCFARLANE ON FILTHY STREETS.—The gentleman whose name heads this article, wrote a few days ago, a letter to the Delta, in which he gave us substantially to understand that filth was a preservative of health, and that the Street Commissioner, in failing to clean the streets, had conferred a substantial public favor. The Doctor came out again yesterday in the same paper with a communication, in which he reiterated this extraordinary doctrine. He assumes the Homœpathic theory, that the various Acherontic fumes that exhale from every street, court-yard and gutter, by creating in the human system a novel disease which we may designate by the Coined term of *Fumo-condensiritis*, effectually guards it against all other maladies. The Doctor's theory is a very convenient one in the present straightened state of the public finances. If adopted by the Board of Health, it will save the scattering of some thousand barrels of lime, and holders of that article may take the hint to relax somewhat in the high prices demanded for it.

In view of the adoption of the new theory, we would also advise the Board of Health to make liberal appropriations for the purchase of poisoned sausages, in order that the numerous canine hordes may be made "to put on immortality," and to strew the thoroughfares with their bloated carcasses. The era of clean linen, too, must have an end, and one change a week will hereafter be sufficient. It may promote health and save washing bills.

What with these reforms in personal cleanliness, the gathering together of scattered filth in piles, so as to give it concentrated power, we may look for the thorough route of all pestilence.

It is really ridiculous to assume that offensive matter operates as a protection against the yellow fever, for although it may not directly prostrate that scourge of our city, it certainly debilitates the system, and renders it more susceptible to the disease. It is a well-known fact that those who are uncleanly in their persons, and who dwell in the filthiest sections of the city, have been victims to the fever. Indeed, if filth be a protection, then ought NewOrleans to be the healthiest city in the world.

N. B.—Would it not be well, in pursuance of Dr. McFarlane's theory, to have a public laboratory established, where all manner of nauseating fumes may be chemically evolved, and furnished to every citizen to be carried in a nose bag? How about that?

WHY DON'T THEY GIVE CREDIT?—Some time ago we wrote an article on "Cuban Intervention," which, for its facts, figures and conclusions, was thought worthy to be copied by the principal papers throughout the Union. The Washington (D. C.) Republic first copied it, and gave the credit of its authorship to the Delta the Union did the same thing. So did the New York National Democrat, the Detroit Free Press, and a host of others. We ask these papers if they consider it fair thus to transfer our valuable lucubrations to the credit of another? If an article is worth republishing throughout the most remote parts of the United States, is it not worth crediting to the proper authority? We warn these papers that in the present dull times, should we be hard run for a subject, we will one day transfer to our columns some of their editorial articles, body and soul.

The Attakapas Gazette, for want of something better, publishes, as editorial, an article from the Louisiana Courier, in reply to one of ours charging the President with gross injustice to the patriotic democracy in his appointment of rank freesoilers to office.

We never "made a step backward *a la* crawfish," as asserted by the Courier; although from the lame efforts to keep his ground, we concluded the editor was tired of fighting for a bad cause, and as he had merely performed his duty to his party we could not object to his ending the contest with a flourish of trumpets.

We would be glad to see our reply to the article referred to in the columns of the Gazette, and the proof (which the Courier has furnished) that the men "*who were freesoilers*" are "*not so now*." Will the Gazette enlighten us?

The Planters Banner published at Franklin, St. Mary's Parish, La., hoists the name of Dr. Richard H. Day, for Auditor of Public Accounts, subject to the decision of the Convention which will meet at Baton Rouge on the second Monday of this month.

We happen to know the doctor, and cheerfully endorse the following just tribute to the character of that gentleman by the editor of the Banner:

During the two sessions which he served in the Legislature, no member of either branch challenged more respect for personal merit, or secured more general commendation for his zeal and devotion to the duties of his station. For morality, integrity of character, firmness and attention to business, no man stands higher; while for these abilities which find their approved sphere in the laborious details of financial concerns, we truly believe that he has but few superiors. Believing, him in the fullest sense, competent, faithful, and the truest of whigs, we earnestly recommend him to the consideration of the Convention and of the whigs in the State at large, as every way worthy of their confidence and regard.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT.

By the Southern Line.

Eastern Mail.

MOBILE, August 1.

The Eastern mail this morning brings dates from NewYork of the 25th instant.

NEWORLEANS, July 29, 1853.

J. H. MADDOX, Esq., Proprietor Daily Crescent.

Sir—You are aware that from the first sitting of the present Board of Assistant Aldermen, it has been constantly pressed upon that body to examine into the qualifications of Mr. George Pandelly. The Committee to whom this matter was first referred refused to investigate the charge, made in a letter, by one of the undersigned; the papers in proof of which were never even read by the Committee, although they were before them at their first meeting. Some members of the Council, well known to this community, have ever since displayed a vacillation really disgusting, adjourning from time to time with the express intention to take the subject up at their next meeting, and as often breaking the quorum to avoid the discussion of the very matter they assembled to look into. It having been represented that the matter has been urged in a spirit of persecution, to vindicate ourselves from the foul charge, we propose to publish the documents, so that the public may judge whether Mr. Pandelly has been persecuted or not.

We, the undersigned, feel deeply interested in this matter, and without expressing our opinion as to the qualifications of Mr. Pandelly, would like to submit the evidence upon which the charge has been made, so that every one may judge for himself in the premises.

It is for such reasons that we deem it proper to place the papers in the possession of the undersigned, before the public, and hope to do so through the columns of your valuable sheet.

Yours, etc.

P. C. WILTZ,	R. G. MCCLOSKEY,
F. M. BONNEFOY,	VICTOR WILTZ,
E. STARK,	HENRY GUYOT,
WM. ANDRY,	F. BETHENCOURT,
LAF. GUYOT,	JOSEPH CHAMBONNAY,
P. DUBEL,	P. REACHE.

We received the above communication yesterday, and although we would under ordinary circumstances refuse to admit into our columns anything calculated to injure or question the social standing of an individual, the motive and respectability of the gentlemen who make the request are, we deem, sufficient to make us disregard in the present case our general rule; provided, nevertheless, that the papers are of record, and that the comments are strictly confined to the facts, and the language is not stronger than that used in the original documents.

We have nothing to do with this affair, and shall hazard no remarks relative thereto; it is a matter entirely between the accusers and the accused, in which we will not interfere farther than to give either party the space necessary for accusation and defence—admitting the productions of either party so long as they are couched in gentlemanly language—just as we would any ordinary business advertisement.

The Farmerville (La.) Enquirer is down on the Postmaster at Harrisonburg and the contractor, for the frequent mail failures in that region of country. The editor says:

"It is no unusual matter for the mail to fail beyond Munroe two and three weeks in succession."

We agree with the Enquirer that the Postmaster and contractor should be dealt with in a summary manner, as a warning to others of the same stripe who may feel inclined to follow their example.

The same paper reports the "corn crops in Union and the adjoining parishes made, and the prospects fine for a good crop of cotton."

FIRE AT DOAKSVILLE.—Capt. Summers, of the steamer Ventura, reported to the officers of the steamer Texas Ranger that on Sunday night, the 19th ult., a fire broke out in the store of Berthold & Jones, Caddo parish, destroying stock, books and papers; also the store of Stewart & Co., Dr. Booth's drug store, and a large warehouse and several other buildings. Stewart & Co. lost everything excepting books and papers. No insurance. Berthold & Jones's stock was insured for $10,000....River falling.

Mobile Letter

Correspondence of the Crescent.

MOBILE, July 29, 1853.

Messrs. Editors: The long protracted season of wet weather gave place on Thursday last, to a strong South-East wind, a clear horizon and a golden sun-set. The eastern shore of Mobile Bay displayed a mirage of surpassing beauty, whilst the little Junior, the floating star in the gorgeous panorama, with her happy freight gracefully cut the blue waters en route for Point Clear. The Junior is certainly the *ne plus ultra* of watering place packets, and Capt. Jo always appears to be in good humor with his patrons and the "rest of mankind." The trip to Point Clear is really delightful, and the accommodations at the hotel are not surpassed by any establishment of the kind in the south. The salt bathing is no doubt superior to any other place accessable to New Orleans; whilst the sea air is strong and invigorating. At Daphne and Hollywood, as well as Point Clear, the worthy proprietors are prepared to accommodate a great deal of company, but people have gone to the North, to the great "World's Fair," and I fear that neither of these desirable retreats will have the patronage they deserve during the present season.

This city is remarkably dull—no excitement—but few arrivals and departure of steamers, and I believe there are but four square rigged vessels in the Bay. It is yet quite healthy, and the late rains have quenched the parched earth and done great good to suffering vegetation. I understand that many citizens are building residences in the piny woods, along the line of Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and that already the cars are daily freighted with suburban passengers. The people here seem to be firmly united in favor of works of internal improvement, and to this fact, in after years, will be ascribed the cause of their success.

A contract has lately been closed between some of the heavy merchants of this city, and Sidney D. Porter, Esq., the accomplished naval architect, for the construction of a clipper ship of the burthen of 2200 tons. Her model has been approved, and by some good judges pronounced very superior. The timber for the ship will be cut upon the Alabama river, in the vicinity of Claibore. The frame will be entirely of oak, and from present indications no pains will be spared to produce a model ship. Mobile has already sent one ship to sea, built within the last year, and before the expiration of another her ship yards bid fair to be crowded with work. In this State there is no bounty law to encourage ship building, but it is to be hoped that her Legislature will follow the example of Louisiana, and pass a law that will stimulate the building of all steamboats as well as ships within her own borders. Such a law is highly essential to keep within the State the immense amount of money which is annually expended at the North and West to the great detriment of our own mechanics, and paralizing to all manufactories which draw their existence from this great branch of domestic industry.

Yours respectfully, SOUTHRON.

Letter from Pass Christian.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

PASS CHRISTIAN, July 29, 1853.

Editors Crescent—Once more inhaling the balmy breezes of the Pass, we cannot refrain offering you our sympathy, that you are compelled to linger in New Orleans. We know how well you hide your misfortune under the veil of contentment; but you, as well as I, know how often a heavy heart is concealed by a brow of unclouded happiness. Just imagine us here surrounded by all the luxuries which invite man to happiness. If we feel wearied of sitting, we can while away many pleasant hours at our wharf, fishing, where it is only necessary to drop the line to gain the desired reward. If that amusement tire us, we have the advantage of sail boats of good capacity; and even that is not the end of our pleasures. Carriages can always be had; we have nothing to complain of. At every turn we are met by the glances of "bright and beautiful" women. What pleasures more than we have can we desire? Surely a man must be more than misanthropic to desire to be any nearer perfect happiness than can be afforded by a visit to the Pass.

Montgomery's is alive with the fashion and beauty of the Crescent City. Every evening our ears are greeted by the band of music which his generosity and fine taste have engaged. With such catering to the public taste, Montgomery cannot fail to retain the popularity which he has so nobly won.

We have yet another house, kept by Mrs. Smith, and well kept it is. Every thing that is to be desired is obtained there—her table is loaded with the best the market affords. She has, in the person of Mr. W., an obliging superintendent, one who, by his bland and courteous manners, is sure to make her house a home of happiness. Those of you who do not belong to the "Can't-get-away Club" just come over for a while, see and enjoy for yourselves.

How much I miss the familiar face of the Daily Crescent! Not to have it meet my view is the only pang amid all my enjoyments. I shall have it sent regularly during the rest of the summer. But I must not longer delay.

Yours, HENRY.

The following extracts from the letter of our correspondent will be found interesting. We regret that from want of space we are not enabled to give the entire letter:

Correspondence of the Crescent.

JACKSON, LA., July 28, 1853.

MESSRS. EDITORS—It is with much pleasure that I resume my office of occasional correspondent, to lay before your numerous readers an account of the Exhibition of the Centenary College, located at this place. I may premise that the last twelve months of the College exhibit a condition of increased progress and unsurpassed prosperity, its catalogue showing the large number of two hundred and sixty pupils, and that Centenary College, so anxiously regarded by a large circle of devoted friends, has now unquestionably attained a high position of certain success, and of active and extended usefulness. Situated on the outskirts of this pleasant village, in the midst of a portion of the State, the population of which, for refinement, morality, intelligence and taste, may successfully vie with any other; presided over by Professors of acknowledged ability and industry, her Alumni assuming throughout the two States of Louisiana and Mississippi positions of usefulness and distinction that afford ample earnest of efficiency, the assertion may confidently be made that this Institution affords to the youth of the South equal scholastic and superior social advantages to any other in the land. And it is to be hoped that the citizens, in view of such facts, will ere long lay aside the folly of sending Southern boys to Northern Colleges, to live idly and extravagantly, to lavish ample incomes upon strangers, and bring home with the *éclat* of a Northern education nothing but bad habits and false social views, and feelings of estrangement from the friends and companions of their youth. But to the exercises of Commencement.

On Tuesday afternoon the Alumni Association was addressed by Charles McVea, Esq., of Clinton, a graduate of the class of 1850, on the subject of a National Literature. It was a chaste, beautiful and classical address, reflecting much credit on the speaker. The anniversary of the Literary Societies, Tuesday morning and Tuesday night, was extremely interesting, and the young gentlemen who represented them spoke with unusual excellence and with many foreshadowings of future renown. I regret that my limited time and space prevent my furnishing you with a description of each. Wednesday was Commencement day, and being unusually bland and pleasant, at an early hour the village was astir; tasteful equipages, bearing fair burdens, came pouring in from the adjacent country, and by 9 o'clock the spacious chapel was filled by an audience such as but rarely greets the fears and emulations of young orators. Sage Professors and gray-haired Divines, distinguished professionals and high State functionaries, troops of scholars and a glowing galaxy of blooming dames and lovely maidens "passing fair," constituted the vast and imposing audience. Sixteen young gentlemen came forward as candidates for Baccalaureate distinctions, and by their eloquent and forcible addresses proved that the honors were correctly bestowed.

The following is the programme of the exercises:

1.. Latin Salutatory, (second honor.) W. C. Pipkin, St. Helena, La.
2.. The Golden Age and the Iron—A Contrast. C. H. Ratliff, West Feliciana, La.
3.. Moral Power. J. F. Houston, Minden, La.
4.. Perseverance Ensures Success. Joseph A. McPherson, Jackson, La.
5.. Triumphs of Genius. T. C. Keenan, Jackson, La.
6.. Progress of Mind. Sanford Perry, Jackson, La.
7.. Education, the Basis of Liberty. Jas. W. Saunders, Wilkinson county, Miss.
8.. Hopes. Walter S. Compton, Vicksburg, Miss.
9.. Essay. F. M. Guice, Concordia, La.
10.. Philosophical Oration, (third honor.)—
11.. Geology—Progressive Movements of the Creator. Geo. H. Clinton, St. Helena, La.
12.. Man—The Emperor of Nature. C. N. Hines, Texas.
13.. Life—A Battle and a March. W. W. Dunn, West Feliciana, La.
14.. Be Just and Fear Not. G. Merrick Miller, Jackson, La.
15.. Enthusiasm. C. S. G. Dosher, Montgomery, Ala.
16.. The American Head and Heart, with Valedictory Addresses, (first honor.) Robert Pugh, Assumption, La.
17.. Baccalaureate, by the President.
18.. Degrees Conferred.
19.. Benediction.

After the Baccalaureate Address of Professor Rivers, the degree of A. M. was conferred on the class of 1850, numbering twelve; and so closed this interesting occasion, full of pleasure and confidence to the friends of the noble cause of Southern Education, and inspiring them with renewed hopes of its future and yet more triumphant success. D.

Louisiana Interior

The South-Western (published at Shreveport) of the 27th ult. contains the following items:

Cotton in this parish is suffering much from the effects of heavy rains. Accounts from Hempstead county, (Ark.) of the 20th inst., represent the weather as dry and warm; highly favorable to the growing crops, which have improved greatly of late. The cotton generally in that section is equal if not superior to the crop at this time last year.

The Jefferson Herald, of Saturday, says that a severe wind passed over that place on Thursday evening, which it fears did some damage to the crops.

Shreveport was visited on the same evening by the heaviest squall of wind we have had for the last twelve months. It was accompanied by a rain which gave promise of a second deluge being at hand.

The town of Greenwood, in this parish, is the first place in the Red River country to refuse granting of license to sell liquor. At an election held on the 16th inst. the vote was: For no license 31; for license 23. We learn that the question will be again tested in Shreveport at the November election.

The Shreveport Democrat of the 28th ult. says:

Since our last issue we have had about two days of sunshine. Two heavy rains have fallen, and many lighter showers, with threatening clouds throughout the greater portion of the week. Our planters, we fear, will suffer, unless there is a change, which there is no immediate prospect of at present.

The river is still falling at this place, and, as far as we can learn, throughout its entire length. We cannot reasonably hope for navigation through to NewOrleans beyond another fortnight, if so long.

We have made strict inquiries and can hear of but very little sickness of a serious character. A considerable number of light cases have occurred, but most of them have been easily controlled by our physicians. Intermittent and remittent fevers, and affections of the bowels, are the prevalent forms. Some few cases of bloody flux have occurred, which have proved somewhat difficult of management, but there has been no fatal case of the kind as far as we can learn.

Here is Fanny Fern's idea of female friendship: "Two women joining the mutual admiration society; emptying their budget of love affairs; comparing bait to attract victims; sighing over the same rose leaf, patronizing the same milliner; and *exchanging female kisses*. Betty, hand me my fan!"

LOCAL MATTERS.

OFFICIAL.—Interments in all the Cemeteries of the City for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock, A.M., on Monday, August 1, 1853:

	Yellow Fever.	Other diseases.	Total.
Protestant, Gired street	1	0	1
Cypress Grove, Ridge	3	0	3
Potter's Field	11	1	12
Odd Fellows' Rest	2	1	3
Charity Hospital	58	1	59
St. Patrick's	25	6	31
Lafayette, Fourth District	24	7	31
Lebrun	8	0	8
St. Vincent de Paul, 3d District	10	3	13
Catholic, 2d District	6	0	6
Total	123	19	142

Report of the interments in all the Cemeteries of NewOrleans, for the week ending on Sunday morning, July 31, at 6 o'clock, A.M.:

Yellow Fever	692	Lockjaw	4
Pernicious Fever	7	Trismus Nascentium	1
Malignant Fever	2	Nervous	29
Black Vomit	3	Consumption	12
Epidemic	704	Hydrothorax	1
Cholera	4	Respiratory	18
Diarrhea	5	Diarrhea Chronic	1
Diarrhea Chronic	5	Hepatitis	1
Dysentery	5	Enteritis	1
Dysentery Chronic	2	Enteritis Chronic	1
Fever	1	Scirrhus Liver	1
" Bilious	1	Worms	1
" Remittent	2	Worm Fever	1
" Congestive	2	Dropsy	7
" Typhoid	18	Urinary Abscess	1
" Nervous	1	Urinary	1
" Ataxic	1	Metritis Chronic	1
Erysipelas	2	Of Females	1
Catarrh	1	Leprosy	1
Thrush	2	Inflammatory	1
Croup	1	Old Age	1
Enemia	4	Stillborn	9
Hooping Cough	1	Foetus	1
Mortification	1	Suicides	10
Mumps	1	Fractured Skull	1
Alcoholism	1	Injuries from a Mule	1
Teething	2	Drowned	1
Dropsy	1	Casualties	3
Parturition	1	Wounds	1
Inflammation	2	Excoriation	1
Weakness	7	Intemperance	2
Variolite Skat	16	Delirium Tremens	3
Apoplexy	4	Respiration	5
Cerebral fever	1	Unknown	51
Encephalitis	1	Natural Causes	3
Meningitis	2	Found Dead	2
Epilepsy	1	Unknown	42
Convulsions	15		
Total			854

J. C. SIMONS, M. D., Sec. Board Health.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Application was made in this Court yesterday to admit to bail Wm. F. Sweeten, indicted for murder. The Attorney General stated that the case was one on which a conviction could not probably be obtained, and asked the Court to decide whether it would grant bail under the circumstances. The Judge stated that he had been informed that it was discretionary with the States' Attorney to refuse or consent to the admissability of bail—that he had held that doctrine as long as he had sat upon that bench, and should continue to hold it for the short time he expected to remain there. Acting accordingly, the prisoner was admitted to bail in the sum of $5000.

MURDER OF BERTHENE SWETEN.—*Examination of A. M. Ballew.*—The Court of Record of Winter was yesterday filled with a vast and excited crowd, drawn thither to attend the examination of A. M. Ballew, charged with the murder, on the 19th of July, of Berthene Sweten, alias Eliza Philips, alias Eliza Love. Deceased and accused had been living together in adulterous intercourse. The girl was found dead in her bed on St. Peter street, about the 20th of July, with her skull trepanned in and suspicion of her murder having fallen on Ballew, he was arrested. The deceased was a native of Tennessee, and of great personal beauty, and belonged to a respectable family.

The first witness called on the part of the State was Deputy Coroner Wm. C. Jarrell. He testified to the process verbal of the inquest held on the body of the deceased, showing that she came to her death from blows inflicted on her head with some heavy instrument, breaking the skull bone and causing the brains to come out of the fracture.

Dr. J. S. Crockett, sworn for the State. I examined the deceased and discovered three fractures of the skull made, I think, with a heavy instrument, similar to the hatchet exhibited in court. A colt or slung-shot might have caused similar wounds. The skull was broken entirely through. I held the post mortem examination, and was the physician who examined the body on the inquest. The deceased must have been dead about 24 hours when I examined her. The death was the result of the wounds. It was about 6 o'clock on Thursday morning, when I saw the body, and she must have been dead from 24 to 48 hours.

Cross-examined—I examined the house she was in. It was a two story house, and the body was lying in a room in the second story. There were several windows and doors in the room. The entrance to the second story is by stairs on the outside of the house. Either of the wounds inflicted would have been fatal, and it would have been a matter of utter impossibility for her to have uttered a cry or to have made a noise after receiving the first blow. There is a door opening from the street into the yard, through which the entrance is to the stairs leading to the second story, and thence to the gallery and into the room of deceased, and without having to pass through the room in the first story.

Mary Thomas, for the State, sworn—I live in a room on the same floor of the house adjoining the room of deceased. Accused rented the room, and deceased lived with him. I thought she was his wife. I saw deceased for the last time on Tuesday evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock. She was then alone, came from the back yard and passed me and my husband, on her way to her room. I generally go to bed about 9 o'clock. It was between 8 and 9 that night that I heard accused and deceased laughing and talking in their room. I saw accused go into her room after she had passed us. I went to bed about 9½ o'clock that night and heard nothing more from that room that night. I arose next morning about 5 or 6 o'clock, and went to market. I did not see Ballew come out of the room, but on returning from the market I saw Ballew in his store. On reaching home I went into my room to arrange my affairs. About 9½ o'clock that morning, I saw Ballew go into the room occupied by deceased, and remain about half an hour. During this time a colored woman (a hair-dresser) came up and knocked at the door and tried to get into deceased's room. A colored woman from the adjoining yard called to the hair-dresser and told her deceased had gone away. She did not live there. About 10 minutes after this Ballew came out of the room. I told him the hair-dresser had been there, and could not get in. He replied that if she or any other person came there, to tell her or them that Eliza had gone over the river to see her mother. I asked him would she return again? He answered no, not there. This was about 10 o'clock on Wednesday, July 20. I did not see Mr. Ballew again until the next morning about 10 o'clock, when the child of Eliza called me up and found him in his own room. I think if any person had gone to deceased's room I should have seen him or her, as the person would have had to pass my door to reach Ballew's. They might have entered in the night without my knowledge. My husband and I both sleep sound. We heard no noise during the night. When Ballew went away at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, he locked the door and took the key with him in his pocket. I saw no one pass into the room until the Chief of Police went in on Thursday morning. On Thursday I saw the body of Eliza or Berthene Sweeten taken out of the room.

Cross-examined—I have been living at that house for about three months, and deceased came to the house only about two weeks before her death. I have frequently seen accused and deceased go out together. Sometimes she has gone out alone. I have seen her go out with her sister and sister's child. I saw Mr. Tricou there only once. It was on Saturday afternoon, and he came with another person. A man by the name of Williams came there frequently with Ballew. I have known accused to remain away in the morning and remain most of the day. Whenever she went out in the evening it was always with Ballew. I always thought Ballew was very kind to deceased, and never heard them dispute with each other. I know that my husband had given her notice to leave. About half past 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, the 20th of July, the trunk now in Court or one like it was brought by a colored man and put down before deceased's door. He told it down without saying anything and went away. When Ballew came out at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning I had him the hair-dresser had been there and tried to get in. He replied, I must have slept very sound for I did not hear her." He had gone into the room but half an hour previous.

Charles Petrie, for the State, sworn—I am First Lieutenant of Police. About one or two o'clock on Thursday morning, July 21, I was in the Watch-house at the Main station on Levee street, when Mr. Ballew, the accused, came in and asked for an officer. On being asked what he wanted, he said that he believed that there was something wrong in his neighborhood on St. Peter street. On being asked what it was, he replied, "about a woman." I asked Eliza Love, as he believed. Having seen Ballew walking with that woman, I thought it was strange, and asked him what made him think there was something wrong. He said he believe he had seen some blood on the bed and on the woman's face. On hearing this I sent for the Chief, who was close by, and he came in and heard the same statements. The Chief and I went with Ballew towards the house. We passed Mr. Tricou's store on our way, corner of Poydras and Camp streets, and some remarks were made by Ballew in reference to him. We reached the room of deceased, and there found her lying on her bed dead, with wounds about her head. On our way Ballew reported that he had had a difficulty with two Frenchmen about a trunk, and that he had been struck by them on Tuesday evening, the 19th of July, with a brickbat. I asked where he had seen Eliza. He said about nine o'clock on Tuesday evening, when he had given her the key, and that he had not seen her after that until he found her lying dead in her room. The Chief ordered Ballew's arrest. On his person was found a razor and the watch now in Court. I have seen the watch before having repeated it in my shop for Eliza Love. I know the watch well, and believe it to have belonged to deceased. The pair of pistols and powder flask I found in the pockets of accused. The dirk in court was found in the room of deceased. I believe the dirk to be the property of Mr. Paul Tricou. It was lying on the table, and was in the sailboard. There was no sign of blood on it. When the inquest was held Ballew did not approach the body, and seemed callous. Tricou was immersed in grief, raised the dead body, and let it down by it and prayed. I thought Ballew's conduct suspicious. The daguerreotypes now in court are likenesses of deceased, and were found in the possession of Pierre Paul Tricou. The trunk now in Court was found in the room of deceased. It is the same trunk identified by Mrs. Thomas as having been brought by the colored man and put before the door of deceased. The ring in court was found on Ballew's finger. Eliza used to wear it. The gloves in Court were also in Ballew's pocket, and he himself said they were Eliza's.

Cross-examined—Ballew stated that he had gone to Kilgore's room to go to bed, and on entering had discovered that she was dead, and that he had then come to the office to tell about it; the door was opened by the Chief; the key was on the inside; thinks deceased was lying in her dress, with only a chemise and probably night clothes; her dresses were neatly folded up and lying on the floor and a green trunk together, near the head of her bed; the pillows next to her did not appear to have been touched. I could not say whether any other person had been lying in the bed or not; I did not observe any impression on the bed clothes.

Mrs. Mary E. Fraser, for the State, sworn—I live under the room occupied by accused and deceased; I heard that room to them on the 6th of July. I saw deceased between ten and eleven o'clock on Tuesday night the 19th of July, after the company had dispersed; she and Ballew went out together with the company and returned to their room; I heard talking in their room longer than usual about 1 o'clock next morning; there was a fire at the time and the bells were ringing. I heard them also after the bells were done ringing, loud and different from what I had heard them before. I did not see Ballew until 6 o'clock that evening, (Wednesday) and then I was at his store. About the same time that evening I saw the trunk in Court taken into my yard and up to the room of deceased. I did not see deceased again until I saw her corpse taken out of the house on Thursday.

George Thomas, for State, sworn. I lived in the room adjoining that occupied by deceased on the night referred to. I was awakened by the engines and fire bells and heard two persons talking in the room of the deceased. I got up and looked out to see where the fire was, and it was then I heard the talking. I did not see them. I returned to bed again and soon fell asleep.

P. H. Murphy, for the State, sworn. Was in the police office when accused came in and stated that there was something wrong in his neighborhood. On my way to the house, accused being asked who he thought had committed the act, he replied, "I believe two Frenchmen who live at the corner of Circus and Poydras street." I went there and awakened the gentlemen and brought them into the room. Accused did not utter a word or make any charge against them. When the Chief asked when he had seen Eliza, he replied, "between eight and nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, when he had given her the key of the room, and told her to get her trunk and clothing out of the room, and that he had not seen her since then until he found her dead." On the inquest Tricou seemed overwhelmed with grief and Ballew perfectly calious.

Cross-examined—At the inquest, accused was present and hand-cuffed. I said to him, "look what you have done! How can you be so indifferent to the foul deed you have done?" He retorted in anger. He would not come to see the corpse and I forced him to come up and look at it.

Catherine Hersslbush sworn. I have been in the habit of washing for deceased about a month and for accused about two months. On Wednesday morning I went to their room and found the doors and windows shut. I rappel very loud on their door but no one answered. About 5 o'clock that evening I returned to the room and pulled the door but could not get in.

John Williamson, for the State, sworn—I was in Ballew's room with Eliza and another lady on Tuesday evening, to drink champagne. When we left, about 10 o'clock, Ballew was a little intoxicated, and I think the woman was so too, though both he and Eliza were capable of taking care of themselves and knew what they were about. They went out with us to the Poydras Market, where we all took coffee and then parted. About 6 o'clock next evening I saw accused going down to his store in a hurry, and asked him to go to the Lake with me, but he declined.

Maria Dyckes, for the State, sworn—This witness was one of the party of four mentioned by the preceding witness, and testified substantially to the same facts relative to the visit to Eliza's room. On Wednesday she saw Ballew and asked him where Eliza was. He said she had gone over the river.

H. R. Hornsby, for the State, sworn—I am a Police officer, and accompanied Ballew and the officers to St. Peter street. On the way Ballew remarked that two Frenchmen had threatened to kill Eliza—that on going home on Tuesday night, on the corner of Poydras and St. John streets, two Frenchmen had met her there and told her if she lived with him any longer they would kill her. Accused also told me that he had not been at the house at all on Wednesday, and that the last time he had seen Eliza was on Tuesday. Accused remarked on Thursday morning that if the officers would only take him around town, he believed he could point out the person who murdered her, and that whoever he was he ought to be burned at the stake.

Sarah Myers, for the State, sworn—I am the sister of the deceased, Burthens Sweten. In the course of the afternoon of Saturday, Ballew, being on the Algiers ferry-boat remarked to my brother-in-law that if he could come across Paul Tricou he would beat him to death. Ballew also remarked that if Paul Tricou did not behave himself he would put a hole through him that a rat could get through, and then remarked to Eliza, "God d—n you, I'll be even with you too."

Charlotte Taylor, for the State, testified—I was in the yard adjoining the room occupied by deceased and accused when the hair-dresser came in on Wednesday morning, the 20th of July. I told the hair-dresser that Eliza was not in, because Ballew had told me that morning she had gone over the river.

Francis Christian, for the State, sworn—Witness is brother of the deceased. On Tuesday, the 19th of July, Berthene Sweten, my daughter Berthene Sweten, came over to Algiers where I live, and dined with me. It was the last time I ever saw her. Immediately after dinner she left. I wanted my daughter to remain until it got cooler but she said that her dress was tight and she wanted to change it and put on a loose dress, and that she would come over on Thursday and dine with me. They appeared friendly as usual.

THE DEFENCE.—Mr. Lavarre, sworn—On Wednesday evening I met Ballew on Poydras street. He then told me that he had had a difficulty with two Frenchmen about Eliza; that he had gone to the Lake with her and returning had seen the Frenchmen going in another train towards the Lake. Ballew believed that they went to the Lake for the purpose of meeting him, and was persuaded that they intended to do him some injury. I know nothing about the present case but what was told me by Ballew.

P. P. Tricou, sworn—That about the 19th of July he had made an engagement with Eliza to go with him to the Lake, and that she afterwards objected to going for fear that Ballew would whip her, stating that he had already threatened to do so.

At this point Colonel Field stated that although about twenty witnesses had been summoned for the defense, he would not insist on the examination of any of them, as he was satisfied the Recorder would send the case before the First District Court at any rate, on the showing on the part of the State.

The Recorder committed the accused for trial before the First District Court on the charge of murder, and he was remanded to prison.

Married:

At St. Louis, July 26, by the Rev. Mr. Clee, GEORGE F. MARTIN, to Miss Mary Theresa A. C. Newcomb, to SARAH ANNA BLENNERHASSETT, eldest daughter of R. S. Blennerhassett, Esq., of St. Louis.

☞ The steamer FRANK LYON will attend to the business of the SOUTHERN HALL for the balance of the Summer season, the latter having laid up for repairs, etc. jy6 3p3t

☞ HOWARD ASSOCIATION—July 23, 1853.—The following gentlemen have been appointed to collect funds in aid of the Howard Association:

FIRST DISTRICT.
J. O. HARRIS, G. W. SHAW, H. W. PALFREY, J. E. CALDWELL.

SECOND DISTRICT.
G. KERSHEROT, W. L. ROBINSON, J. LIVINGSTON.

THIRD DISTRICT.
C. W. WHITALL, J. M. VANDERBIL.

FOURTH DISTRICT.
J. J. BROWNE, J. WILLIS.

☞ Donations will also be received by the undersigned.
D. I. RICARDO, Secretary, 69 Camp street.

☞ HOWARD ASSOCIATION — New Orleans, July 31, 1853.—The following practising Physicians have kindly offered their gratuitous services in attending patients under the charge of the Association:

FIRST DISTRICT.
Dr. N. SMITH, corner of Annunciation and Edward streets.
Dr. BENEDICT, Magazine street, near Bard street.
Dr. FOLWELL, Carondelet street, near St. Joseph.
Dr. BENSAUON, at Touro Infirmary.
Dr. BEARD, corner of Hercules and Tchoupitoulas.
Dr. BALDWIN, 42 Magazine street.
Dr. MESSNEY, 74 Carondelet street.
Dr. MARTIN, 42 Carondelet street.
Dr. MATHER, Natchez street, between Eulalie and Polymnia.
Dr. G. W. DERMEYER, 31 New Basin.
Dr. M. DUPASQUIER, corner of Poydras and Dryades streets.
Dr. DALTON, St. Charles street, near Lafayette.
Dr. JACKSON, 121 Magazine street.
Dr. GORING, Delaware Row.
Dr. RISLEY, 84 Poydras street.
Dr. A. M. BELL, Tchoupitoulas street, near Orange.
Dr. LEMON, 107 Canal street.
Dr. HOGUE, MALCOMSON, 104 Camp street.
Dr. JOHN HALL, Camp street, near Julia.
Dr. A. HART, St. Joseph, near Camp.
Dr. HUNT, 157 Annunciation street.

SECOND DISTRICT.
Dr. F. HAGAN, Bourbon and Bienville.
Dr. CHACON, 48 Dauphin street.
Dr. F. W. REGHRANDT, 78 Bagatelle street.
Dr. KEATZ, corner of Bourbon and Marais.

THIRD DISTRICT.
Dr. KOVALESKI, 18 Hospital street.
Dr. BROWNING, Gardier street, below the Railroad.