in the week—the greatest decline submitted to being still in qualities below middling. The standard of fair Bowds fixed in the past season] is so much better cotton than ever previously classed as fair, that numerous parties decline to adopt it, and for some time past there has scarcely been a lot of such quality in the market. My quotations have throughout the season been arranged on the old standard. Manchester remains flat, although under the reduced production prices are very steady. Stock, this day, 706,539 bags, of which 401,253 are American; do last year, 422,066, of which 227,663 are American. Sales this week, 32,880 bags, including 24,280 American—4,220 bags being on speculation, and 4,020 for export.

THE DAILY CRESCENT.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV'R 26, 1853

WOES OF THE PRESS.

Here are two of our brethren who—being, no doubt, hard-beset by the only real affliction of the Press, delinquent subscribers—thus bemoan themselves, over its imaginary griefs:

SLAVERY OF THE PRESS.—The person who penned the following deserves a pension. They are our sentiments. Yes, every word of them. None know the drudgery attendant upon the publication of a daily paper, except those who have had experience. The writer says:

"I know of no slavery upon earth like that attendant upon newspaper life, whether it be as directors or subordinates. Your task is never ended, your responsibility never secured, the last day's work is forgotten at the close of the day on which it appears, and the dragon of to-morrow waits open-mouthed to devour your thoughts, and snap up one morsel more of your vexed existence. Be as successful as it is in the nature things to be—be indifferent to praise, and lion hearted to blame—still will the human frame wear out before its time, and your body, if not your mind, exhibit some symptoms of dry rot."

Courage, brothers! Bear up! What says the noble poet of the day about other sharp and bright things?

But the sword out-wears the sheath,
And the soul wears out the breast.

But shall we, for that, have no swords nor no souls? Or what, again, says great Milton of his eyes worked out in defence of the public cause?

Cyriac! this three-years'-day these eyes, tho' clear,
To outward view, of blemish or of spot,
Bereft of light, their seeing have forgot;
Nor to their idle orbs doth sight appear
Of sun or moon or star, throughout the year,
Or man or woman. Yet I argue not
Against Heaven's hand or will, nor bate a jot
Of heart or hope; but still bear up and steer
Right onward. What supports me, dost thou ask?
The conscience, friend, to have lost them overplied
In liberty's defence, my noble task,
Of which all Europe rings. from side to side. [mark.
This thought might lead me through the world's vain
Content, though blind, had I no better guide.

Milton, then, had (as he intimates) ven beyond the conoling thought of the great name which his labors had achieved in a noble cause, something yet better to animate him. And by this he evidently means, *first*, a devoutly Christian mind; and, *secondly*, the next most sacred and elevated of ideas—that of *duty*; which was the next great principle of his life, and probably never once violated, in his whole career, public or private or literary. That noble idea is clearly what has made the true superiority of our race. It has never been so supreme or so active among any other people; and they have been great in proportion to the individual instances of it. We might point to many; but a newspaper is no place in which to run the risk of being tedious. So we turn to livelier aspects of this matter and ask our despondent colleagues whether the editorial life cannot be made to afford abundant compensations for all the ills of which they have given such a gloomy enumeration?

Is it nothing to sit on high and be the daily oracle of thousands of readers, whom, if you give yourself the trouble to be solid and honest, you can make believe every word that you utter? Or suppose you be not wise but witty; is not the anguish of invention which every joke costs you overpaid by the assured merriment with which it will be received at a thousand breakfast tables and in half as many coffee-houses? You can, each day, put a right and a useful thought into a countless number of heads which, but for you, would never have entertained the like. Is not that a great privilege? You may, diurnally, light up a smile on a multitude of faces which, but for you, would have no gleam of the sort. Is not that a great pleasure? If you have merit, in what other pursuit is it so sure to be hailed? If you have none, where is the lack of it more indulged? What can better engage the efforts of him who would do good to his country or his kind? What is a surer instrument for him whose malignity would love to deprave or to damage either or both? If you have large views, the Press can find them scope, beyond all things: if you have narrow ones, your circulation will soon suit itself to them and circumscribe you, to your heart's content. If you love work, what better sweat-cloth? If you are lazy, what contrivance of ease superior to the scissors? There is no vocation where it is more worth while to have brains; nor one in which one may more easily do without them.

But there are a thousand other satisfactions which are to be found in the Press. Would you be rich? 'Tis a ready means. Would you be poor? Nothing affords a surer "road to ruin." In it, you can make a reputation, not only for yourself, but for your friends, and manufacture great men, without the least expense for materials.

Mexican Affairs.

We have received, by the arrival of the Texas, papers from Vera Cruz to the 22d, and the City of Mexico to the 17th.

We bring forward from the journals of the Capital, by summary and translation, what has been passing or has been said, throughout Mexico, from the dates last given by us to the latest now received.

The Government journal of the 15th, publishes a decree of the Executive, regulating by further provisions, the duties and pay of the members of the Juntas for levying and collecting the revenues.

The examinations in the National School of Mining were going on and given in much detail. In this branch of science and its dependencies, the Mexicans are of course, far ahead [illegible]

Under the same date is published the report of a commission on the best means of repressing the growing mischief of frequent Indian irruptions into the civilized parts of the country. It recommends a return to the old Spanish system of Presidios, to be organized at all the points of danger; and to have each a proper armed force of horse or infantry always on watch, as this: 100 at Camargo, horse and foot; a like number at New Monterey; the same at El Paso, and so on, in detail, all through Tamaulipas, New Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Durango and Sonora.

On the 10th it is reported that a *conducta* had arrived at Tampico, ten days before, with $905 993 40.

A tax of five per cent, had been laid on the receipts of the theatres.

On the 11th the President came to reside in the city, at what Mexicans call "the palace," and we "the white house."

On the 13th, animated, no doubt, thereto, by our great Secretary Marcy's exploits in regulating diplomatic coats and breeches, the President published a decree, assigning the ceremonial to be observed on all those occasions in which the foreign Embassies take part: how they shall be received, seated, etc.

The official journal says that on the 25th Oct. the Government farmed, for ten years, to an English and American company, the mints of Guanajuato and Zacatecas. It is to receive from them $750,000, including $250,000 already advanced; together with one per cent. on the coinage made.

The President has re-established the old Mexican order of Guadalupe.

The papers from Vera Cruz, though later, contain but what is already given from the papers of the capital.

LEMONS.—We are indebted to the courtesy of our neighbors of Nash's saloon for a specimen lemon of Louisiana growth, such as the rest of the world cannot rival. It was grown at the Balize, and in size and fragrance, exceeds all our previous experience. We have forwarded the fruit to those Northern regions where its gigantic proportions will win admiration, and where, we trust, the sourness of its nature will not be considered indicative of the spirit in which it issent.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—This musical brotherhood will celebrate, to-morrow, by a collation and other fitting ceremonies, the natal day of Saint Cecilia. We are under obligations to the Secretary and Committee of Arrangements for an invitation to be present.

☞ The clerk of the steamer Sonora has our thanks for late St. Louis papers.

☞ The Purser of the steamship United States has laid us under obligations for late Aspinwall papers and memoranda.

☞ We call the attention of the proprietors of coffee houses and cabarets to a meeting to be held by them. See advertisement.

Musical.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—Borghese's personation of *Catarina* in D'Halevy's opera of "La Reine de Chypre," on Thursday evening, was as impressive as any delineation we have ever seen; it was above and beyond *acting*: it was the utterance, the unaffected utterance of feeling, and powerfully impressed the audience as *truthful* pictures ever should.

In our previous remarks, given out as hasty impressions, rather than as convictions, after her debut and first appearance, whilst according her a full, fresh, musical and well-disciplined voice, refined taste and chaste conceptions, we stated as an actress she was earnest throughout, but that time and a greater familiarity with the stage, we doubted not would develope hidden powers and unfold an enthusiasm which would triumphantly carry her through the deeper scenes of passion and of tragedy. Our expectation has been fully realized, and this too, incredible as it may seem, on her second appearance.

By the pure force of talent the ordinary requirements of time have been set aside, the bud bursts into the full maturity of womanhood, and the debutant finds herself translated to a position in her profession at which few arrive, even after years of the most patient and untiring study. Borghese possesses a peculiarly susceptible temperament. Fresh in the feelings of youth, and impressive to every shade of passion, the trials and temptations of her characters become her own; she is alternately swayed with their hopes and fears; every transport leaves its impression on her own heart, and instead of the delineations of the *actress*, we become eye witnesses to the utterances of a real woe, sympathetic participants of a fluttering hope, guilty tremblers at nothing fearful, or joyous mingles in the scene of triumph! In a word, the stage becomes reality; Borghese an utterer of truths, not the actress of an hour. If such be her strides between a first and second appearance, what may we not expect if she be truthful to the gifts of nature, and continues to guard against the fascinating temptations of popularity and applause.

Mr. Lapierre, announced as a "premier forte tenor," made his debut in the character of *Gerard*. Lapierre is a chaste and pleasing actor, and, as far as we are capable of judging, possesses a voice of medium strength, and much sweetness, running easily and gracefully into the falsetto notes; at times, however, the voice seems veiled and cloudy, especially in the upper, chest notes, and we feel disposed to doubt its ability to sustain itself. It would hardly be fair, however, to express a decided opinion, as we are informed that Mr. Lapierre was quite indisposed, and had been a sufferer for some time before the performance.

The modest, timid, and retiring Betout, quite electrified the audience by the spirit with which he sung the drinking song in the third act. We question much if we have ever had his superior on the French stage as a light tenor. Why does he permit timidity so to veil his merit? Modesty is certainly a rare merit, but its excess becomes troublesome. We sincerely trust that Betout will make a strenuous effort to do himself justice—the public is ready to lend its assistance.

We have not the space at present to speak fully of Lacroix as an actor and singer, but shall take an early opportunity of doing so. He has already established himself as a favorite.

The *troupe* this season is far superior to any we have heretofore had on the French stage, and the manager will doubtless reap the reward due to his exertions and good taste. Before the opera, however, can be really a pleasant thing throughout to the hearer, he will have to introduce a little more of discipline into the details. The chorus, singing on Thursday evening was shocking beyond endurance. The tenors are not only weak but distressingly flat; yet, if *independence* be regarded as a virtue, we must accord them merit as a body, for each voice seems to go on its own hook, its owner doubtless being deeply impressed with the beauties of that popular refrain, "*Oh! take your time, Miss Lucy.*" It is early in the season, however, and there is time for study and improvement.

THE CAMPBELLS.—It will be seen that our musical friends at Odd Fellow's Hall, at the request of a large number of the most prominent citizens, take a complimentary benefit this evening. We believe it is the last concert they give during their present stay, and as the programme is one of their very best, no lover of music and fun should fail to attend it. The principal features of the performance will be a vocal quartette, sung by Campbell, Prendergast, Burdett and Clark; the grand performance entitled "Shakesperian Readings," by Ephraim Horn, whose trumpet does not require to be blown, and rather more than the usual amount of the heel-and-toe episodes, which is certainly a most inviting portion of the bill. Mr. Norris the manager of this troupe, has long ago secured the esteem and respect of everybody here by his gentlemanly manners and invariably correct deportment. May he meet with the success he deserves.

Getting their Commissions.

A HUNT FOR A GOVERNOR.

The recently elected clerks of the five District Courts have undergone no little trouble, turmoil and vexation in order to get their commissions, for the offices to which they are entitled, and wonderful to relate, they have not got them yet. Elected on the 7th of this month, and it is now the 26th—nineteen mortal days—they have not been able to bear the sweet burthen of office nor to finger any of the spoils which belong to them as victors. It may well be supposed that these five patriotic officials have suffered no little tribulation of the spirit in thus being deprived of the glorious privilege of wearing that yoke of office whose burthen is so light.

The day after the election the five met together, and having come to the conclusion that things were settled in their favor by the popular vote, and that they had nothing further to do in order to make their everlasting fortunes, than to disembowel the goose of the golden egg—in other words to walk into the place of office and rake up the dust by the shovel-full—they resolved to send for their commissions and to proceed forthwith to the exercise of their official functions. It was unnecessary for them all to go to the seat of Government and to apply in person to the Governor for their commissions—that would involve an unnecessary expense. To save the useless outlay of dimes, they determined to make up a pony purse, by way of outfit, and to delegate an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of His Excellency, Governor Hebert, for the purpose of demanding their sealed licenses. The Envoy was to have all his expenses paid, with liquor thrown in, and was to embark forthwith. He proceeded accordingly, and having arrived at Baton Rouge, was forthwith conducted to the portals of the Governor's hospitable mansion. His Excellency received him in due form, and having inspected the certificates of election which the Envoy bore in the capacious receptacle of his somewhat antiquated tile, said it was all right. A legal preliminary was, however, to be settled before the embodied representative of the State's Sovereignty could grant the commissions

It was necessary that the individuals elect should show that they were not defaulters to the State or Parish, and until then their right to hold office was in suspense. Every man, according to the genius of Louisiana law, is presumed to be a defaulter until the contrary is shown, and he is himself required by due proof to wash his civic robes of all taint before he can enter the consecrated precincts that lead to the enjoyment of official pap. Here was a dilemma which the genius of the Envoy was not equal to. He had failed to bring the evidences that the Clerks elect were not defaulters, and hence, in his own expressive vernacular, was "totally flunkt!" His only resource was to retrace his steps. He came home, and the melancholy tidings having reached the ears of the disappointed clerks, they met in secret conclave to devise ways and means to obtain the necessary certificates. Their resolution was soon taken. In a body they proceeded to the Mayor's office to get the incumbent of that post to certify to their civic immaculateness. He couldn't do that. He had not the custody of the State or Parish accounts, and hence did not know whether they were defaulters or not. All he could do was to certify that they owed him nothing, and this favor he was willing to extend. The Mayor assured them that he was ready and willing to certify to anything he knew, but, as to bearing witness to anything *he didn't* know, was out of the question. They next proceeded to the Recorders, each of whom gave them a clean bill of morals, stating that neither of the five had ever been up for vagrancy, or for any heinous offence that they (the Recorders) knew of. Next they marched with formidable front to the Chief of the Police Jury, who also gave them as little satisfaction, intimating that he could testify to a good many little things which some of them *had* done, but as to stating what they had *not* done, was an utter impossibility, and he testified accordingly. Armed and equipped with these unsatisfactory documents, they again drew upon the common exchequer for the means of outfit for their Plenipotentiary; and he, disdaining to decline a mission of so much importance—with free liquors thrown in—started off again. This time the Envoy was certain he had the Governor, and he rejoiced exceedingly. Jumping on board the Gypsy, he was soon plowing the Mississippi, with a full head of steam (not the Envoy, but the boat,) and in due time arrived within sight of that enigma of architecture—the State House at Baton Rouge!

But while the Envoy was steaming up the river, the Governor was steaming down. Simultaneously they both touched at their respective destinations—the Envoy at Baton Rouge and the Governor at NewOrleans. The Governor immediately proceeded to his rooms at the St. Charles Hotel, where, over a good dinner and a bottle of the last vintage, he rejoiced in the fullness of deglutition. The Envoy ended his journey only to be stared at by disappointment and bad whisky, and he lamented as much as the Governor rejoiced!

The Clerks, becoming apprised of the presence of the Governor in the city, would have made application to him in person for their commissions, but lo! the certificates of their election were in the hands of their Envoy at Baton Rouge, and they must wait until he should come down. To hasten his return, they telegraphed him to come back. He started—and on board the same steamer Gipsy—and had he come directly on, the Clerks might have presented their credentials and, had their commissions signed, sealed and delivered. But unfortunately for the clerks, the Envoy did not arrive until after the Governor had again shipped and departed for his post at Baton Rouge. The gentlemen Clerks had committed an error. They had not furnished their emmissary with a sufficiency of the "provend," and as a matter of course, having endured the several agonies of starvation and thirst, at Baton Rouge, he could not resist the temptations of a hospitable board which chance threw in his way. The Gipsy happening to stop on her way down, at the plantation of a wealthy gentleman on the coast, our Envoy was taken in and so splendidly entertained that he entirely forgot that there were such things as Clerks, commissions or Governors in all the world. There he remained, and there he probably is yet, oblivious of the election certificates, of Clerks, and of every thing else!

In the mean while the Governor enjoys the quiet repose of his mansion at the seat of government; the Clerks are in vast tribulation at the fees of office which are being quietly gobbled up by their predecessors, and there is no knowing when the Envoy will tire of the sweets of country life, or the gentlemen elect enter upon the cares and profits of their official stations! Thus ends our *screed* of "A Hunt for a Governor!"

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TO THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

By the Southern Line.

FURTHER BY THE CANADA.

Details from the Seat of War—Russians Defeated with great loss—Turks pursuing the Victory—Armed Neutrality of Servia—Alliance of Nicholas and Dost Mohammed—British Government Moving—French Troops ready for Marching.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The Canada's advices embrace the following important details of the news from the East:

MANIFESTO OF THE CZAR.—The Emperor of Russia has issued an insolent manifesto with regard to the Eastern Question, stating his determination to compel the Porte, by force of arms, to submit to his demands.

THREE BATTLES FOUGHT.—A telegraphic dispatch had been received at Paris from the French Consul at Bucharest, dated Nov. 6, stating that the fourth division of the Russian army had been attacked at Turinkai by the second and third divisions of the Turks. The Russians retired toward Bucharest with the loss of 630 killed and wounded, including fourteen superior officers. The Russian force thus defeated was the main body of the army, under the command of General Dannenber (?) The Turks were also victorious in two battles fought on the Russian side of the Danube, the former being under the command of Selim Pasha. The Russian army was pressing forward in strong force for Bucharest.

A Russian steamer lying at Ozova had been burned by the Turks.

NEGOTIATION HOPELESS.—All efforts on the part of diplomatists to settle the difficulties between the two Governments were now believed to be hopeless, at least until a decisive battle should be fought.

SICKNESS AMONG THE RUSSIANS.—There was still much sickness in the Russian army, and its numbers were reduced to 85,000 men. No reinforcements could arrive within a shorter period than six weeks.

MOVEMENTS OF AUSTRIA.—Austria was concentrating her forces on the frontiers of Servia. The Servia Government had called the population to arms, and announced to the Porte that neither Austria nor Russia would be permitted to occupy Servia. Austria consented to remain entirely neutral in case that Turkey would engage not to employ Austrian refugees in its army.

EGYPT.—Fresh levies of troops are being made in Egypt.

PERSIA.—There was a report circulated that the Persians were raising an army to assist the Russians against Turkey, but it was contradicted at Constantinople.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.—The latest advices from Constantinople report the arrival in that city of five Russian officers as prisoners of war. The same dispatch states that the Sultan has positively refused to listen to any further proposals of the diplomatists.

FRENCH MOVEMENTS.—It was freely reported that 25,000 French troops were to be sent to Turkey as soon as a dispatch from Gen. D'Hilliers, at Constantinople, should be received at Paris.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA—ALLIANCE AGAINST ENGLAND.

The overland mail had arrived, bringing important dispatches from India. It brought intelligence that the Emperor of Russia had formed an alliance with the celebrated Dost Mohammed, under the conditions of which the latter is to proclaim war against the British in India, if Great Britain should continue to support Turkey against Russia, and a large Russian force would invade Bakharat (?)

ENGLISH MOVEMENTS.

A full cabinet council was held upon the receipt of the news brought by the India mail. The British fleet lying at Spithead has been ordered to get ready for sea by the 11th (of December perhaps). Its destination has not been announced.

THE ALLIED FLEETS.

At the latest accounts the allied fleets were lying in the Bosphorus.

There was a rumor that the Turks had stormed Bucharest, but no certain information on the subject was yet received.

FRANCE.

THE OPERA CONSPIRACY.—The trial of the Opera House conspirators was going forward in Paris. It was clearly shown that a scheme had been laid to murder Louis Napoleon

FRENCH FUNDS.—At the Paris Bourse on the 11th inst., the four and a half per cents closed at 99f 85.

STEAMER ATLANTIC.

The steamer Atlantic arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday the 9th inst.

By the National Line.

Further by the Canada.

NEWYORK, Nov. 25.—The advices by the Canada embrace the following additional details:

BRITISH PARLIAMENT

It was expected when the Canada left, that the British Parliament would be called together forthwith.

THE RUSSIAN MANIFESTO.

The manifesto of the Czar recapitulates the leading points of the controversy between his government and that of Turkey; proceeds to say that as Turkey had enrolled in her army the revolutionists of all countries, and had commenced hostilities on the Danube, Russia had been provoked to the contest, and no other means was left than a resort to arms, to compel the Porte to respect treaties and make reparation for the offensive measures with which it had responded to his most moderate demands in behalf the orthodox faith.

THE BATTLES ON THE DANUBE.

On the 24 and 25 of November, a Turkish force of 18,000 men crossed the Danube. On the 4th the Russians attacked them with a force of about 9000. After a brisk cannonade the armies came to close quarters, and fought with the bayonet. The contest lasted three hours, when the Russians retired, leaving the Turks on the field. The loss of the Russians included several superior officers (a dispatch from Vienna says fourteen.) and 136 soldiers killed; and 6 superior officers, 18 subordinates, and 470 soldiers wounded.

A fight had also taken place between an Egyptian corps and a party of Cossacks, in which the latter were defeated.

Selim Pasha had crossed the Russian frontier in Asia when a battle at once ensued with a force of 5000 men.

Both parties fell back as night drew on. Subsequently a party of officers belonging to Selim Pasha's staff, with a small detachment of soldiers, was suddenly attacked by a body of Russian cavalry. They fell back, fighting, toward the main body of the Turkish army, and the battle soon became general. The number of Russians engaged was about 18,000, and the conflict was most desperate. At length the Russians gave way and fled the field, pursued with much spirit by the Turks. Thus the Turks have been victorious in all directions. The Turkish left wing has beaten the right wing of Russians, comprising the principal force of the latter. The Turkish centre has whipped 5000 Russians at Turtukai, and the right was now passing upon Bucharest.

The typhus fever is reported to have carried off 45,000 men of the Russian army.

FOREIGN REFUGEES.—The Porte has decided that foreign refugees shall not be employed in Europe, but they will be admitted to serve in the army in Asia.

NEW MINISTER OF WAR.—The son of Abbas Pasha has been appointed Minister of War in the Turkish Cabinet.

TURKEY AND AUSTRIA.

The Sultan has informed the Emperor of Austria that he expects him to prohibit the Russians from supplying arms to the Montenegrins through Austrian territory.

DEMANDS OF TURKEY.

The conditions insisted upon by Omer Pacha, in his note to Prince Gortschakoff, were—that all the strongholds in the principalities should be immediately surrendered, and that a guarantee to the four powers should be given, that no similar invasion should take place in future.

MR BUCHANAN.

The American Minister in London had attended the banquet of the Lord Mayor of that city, and made a speech, which, however, was merely complimentary.

OHIO RIVER—MARKETS—STEAMBOATS.

PITTSBURG, NOV. 25.—There is now barely 5 feet 10 inches water in the channel, and the river still falling.

CINCINNATI, NOV. 25.—The river here is still falling slowly. Most of the pork-houses are now at work, cutting Sales to-day 4000 green Hams at 6½ to 6¾c per lb.

LOUISVILLE, NOV. 25.—The steamboats Golden Gate and Reindeer have departed for New Orleans, and the Shotwell, the Sultana and Mattie Wayne have arrived from that place. The weather is cold, and all the pork houses are in full blast.

JULLIEN'S CONCERT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Jullien opened to an immense house last night in this city. The enthusiasm exceeded any thing ever known here before. He will be in New Orleans in February.

ILLNESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 25.—The President has been quite ill, but is now nearly recovered, and is able to walk about.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The President's Message is now nearly completed. It will be sent to all the principal places in the United States, to be handed to the newspapers as soon as delivered to Congress.

SICKNESS ON SHIPBOARD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The ship Constitution has arrived here from Liverpool with passengers. One hundred have died on the passage, and 20 are still sick.

LATER FROM SANTA FE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—A dispatch from St. Louis reports the arrival of the mail from Santa Fe. It brings but little news of interest. General Garland had returned from Mesilla Valley. He states that no authority was to be exercised over that section for the present.

Governor Merriwether was much liked, and was gaining popularity daily.

STRIKE AMONG THE PRINTERS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—Dispatches received here to-day report the printers in Cincinnati on a strike.

Later from Mexico—Arrival of the Texas.

The steamship Texas, Capt. H. Pince, arrived at this port yesterday morning with Vera Cruz dates to the 22d inst. She brings the following passengers:

A Palacio and wife, Mr. Augustine Agudas and wife Mrs Arriaga and two children, Viscount Iogestre and secretary Sub-Lord Elmley, M Palacio, Don Gonzalez Gonzales, M Camet, E Simonfeldt, John Fulton, Messrs Garcia, Moore, Maltronado, Bows J Aubat, and three in the steerage.

The Texas brings the $62,805 in specie consigned to the following persons: J M del Campo $40,000, J Villarubie $800, J M Caballero $15,000, Bruglerre & Co. $2,000, Schmidt $5,000.

The American brig Tobel was at Vera Cruz and would sail on the 22d for Laguna.

NEW WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE.—Our enterprising friend Syme has opened the large and commodious store No. 91 and 93 Canal street, adjoining his former retail establishment on the corner of Canal and Carondelet streets, with a full and complete stock of every article in the drug line. His reputation as a druggist, amongst us, justifies him in dealing in *fine drugs*, and his long experience in New York and here gives him facilities in purchasing from the manufacturing and importing warehouses of the former city that are not surpassed by any dealer in the Southern country. To the usual articles in the drug business he has added Perfumeries, Toilet articles and Surgical Instruments which will bear the closest examination. Druggists and country dealers will do well to give him a call before purchasing, as he is not to be outdone in the matter of prices by any other house.

ST. CHARLES BILLIARD ROOM.—Those accustomed to the pleasant recreation of billiard playing will be gratified to learn that the very spacious, central and popular billiard-room, in the basement of the St. Charles Hotel, has been thoroughly refitted and repaired. The tables there are of the best manufacture, and cannot but give universal satisfaction. Mr. Merriam, the proprietor, is acquainted with the wants of such a place, and will see to it that satisfaction is given to all who may patronize him. We commend the room to our friends.

NEWS OF THE CITY.

THE SCREWMEN.—This association had a grand anniversary turn-out and parade yesterday, and an address appropriate to the occasion was delivered before them by Charles Dreux, Esq., in the St. Charles theatre. Mr. Dreux met with a pleasant little occurrence on this occasion, which he by no means regretted: a package was slipped into his hand by some member of the Association unknown to him, which when opened proved to contain a costly gold watch.

MORE RIVER THIEVES.—The police of the Second District have arrested several more of Adonot's band. They have been carrying on their depredations for a long time, and the extent of their nefarious operations can be guessed at by the large amount of stolen property seized at different times by the police. Many of the rascals are still at large. Adonot made a desperate attempt night before last to escape from his cell in the Second District police jail. He succeeded in working a hole through the wall, but instead of escaping he found himself in a still stronger prison, the arsenal. He was secured.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—A true bill for larceny was found yesterday by the Grand Jury against Thos McCarty, who was sent before this court by Recorder Ramos under the charge of robbery. The following cases were dismissed. Wm. Hanks, accused of having robbed Guillaume Kleine of ten dollars; Arthur C Watt, sent down by Recorder Winter under charge of breach of trust; James Casey, sent down by Recorder Semmes, under a charge of perjury.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels ... November 25.

ST CHARLES.... J H Larkin, C A MacIve, G G Banks, H Kyle, Jno Wells and family, Mrs Hunt, S W Hill, N T Greene, Dr Geo N Sloan, Dr T S Mead, Miss Eggleston, Sol Meeks and lady, Valentine T Adam, lady and child, Miss Adam, Mobile; J Newhall, Pa; Miss L J Barnard, S S D Ogsdl, NY; M Markham and family, Md; C Gall, G B Wailes, J Baker, L G Storing, W H Clement, Jno A Patterson, Geo Gale, Lafon Cody, Lord Sycamore, England; Jesse Harrison, A Barr, NO; S Hemphrey, Miss Martinsville, W Hamilton, Texas.

ST LOUIS.... W L Shaffer, Dr P Randolph, J J Wade, J Kendall, La; Dr Fitch, Mississippi; U S Dailey Scott, Esq, Mercedes; Fabvin, Antonio de Palacio y Rosa a, Venezuela.

Correspondence.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, November 22, 1853.

Mr. James Norris and Members of Original Campbell Minstrels:

GENTLEMEN—The enclosed, contains of giving evidence of their high appreciation of your talent as musicians and vocalists, and also to make some return for your effort to please and entertain us, would tender you a "COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT," to take place at the Odd Fellows' Hall, on such evening as you may see place. Respectfully, etc.,

C. M. WATERMAN,	GEO. C. LAWRASON,
WM. H. GARLAND,	E. McFARLAND,
O. DeBUYS,	SAMUEL G. RISK,
J. O. NIXON,	W. J. A. ROBERTS,
H. L. POITIER,	W. W. W. WOOD,
J. A. DUREL,	H. M. SUMMERS,
J. CRICKARD,	M. J. REGART,
H. G. STETSON,	GEORGE W. SHAW,
H. RUFFNER,	J. H. MADDON,
R. SWAIN,	J. E. McCLURE,
WM. HALL,	H. RISK,
R. H. NASH,	F. S. BROWNE,

ODD FELLOWS' HALL,
Wednesday, November 23, 1853.

GENTLEMEN—In acknowledging the receipt of your favor of yesterday, allow me to thank you for myself and the Gentlemen of the Company, for your kind appreciation of our efforts to please, and in assure you that the sentiments of the appreciation of the citizens of New Orleans will never be forgotten. We have selected Saturday evening, November 26. With great respect, your obedient servant,

JAMES NORRIS,
Manager Original Campbell Minstrels.

To Geo. C. Lawrason, C. M. Waterman, Esq., and others.

☞ Seats may be secured from 10 o'clock, a. m., to 5 o'clock, p. m. Tickets 50 cents. n18

☞ Messrs. Editors: Please announce that if WILLIAM HALL, Esq., will consent to be a Candidate before the Democratic Nominating Convention for the JUDGESHIP of the FIRST DISTRICT COURT, vacant by the resignation of the Hon. John C. Larue, he will be supported by numerous FRIENDS. n18

☞ Messrs. Editors: Please announce Col. A. P. FIELD for JUDGE of the FIRST DISTRICT COURT, and oblige his MANY FRIENDS. n15 1f30

St. Nicholas Exchange.

☞ The proprietor of the "St. Nicholas" would inform his friends and the public generally that he has, during the summer, entirely refitted and refurnished the above popular place of resort; that the larder has been carpeted and handsomely decorated and a large stock of superior liquors laid in.

The billiard room of the St. Nicholas, which is the largest and most elegant in the city, is provided with new and superior marble-bedded tables, which will always be kept in the best running order, with a varied and superior assortment of cues.

n16 6m 2p THOMAS E. NICHOLS, Proprietor.

ST. CHARLES BILLIARD ROOM,
Under the ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

The large, airy and spacious rooms under the St. Charles Hotel, beautifully vaulted in BILLIARD PLAYING, have been, during the past Summer, entirely refitted and the TABLES, which are of the best in America, have been thoroughly repaired.

No expense has been spared to render this popular and central place of amusement worthy of its past patronage. n26 6m

METAIRIE COURSE.—SUNDAY, Nov'ber 27, GREAT DAY'S SPORT: TWO RACES—First Race for H Fillies 3 yrs, 1 mile, 100 sub. Trotting Horses—mile heats, three out in five to harness.

John Hiller enters.....s. mare LADY DUDLEY.
John Farrar enters.....b. f. horse BOLIVER.
James L. Eff enters.....b. f. mare LADY FIELD.

Second Race—a match for $500.

Hiram King enters.....blk. horse SHERIFF.
E. K. Benham enters.....mare LOLA MONTEZ.

☞ First Race to commence at 4 o'clock, p. m.

n24 J. L. EFF, Proprietor.

R. G. MUSGROVE offers for sale, at his residence, BAYOU ST. JOHN, near the Toll Bar, an fine collection of the different varieties of SHANGHAI and COCHIN CHINA FOWLS, bred in the United States. Also, FRESH EGGS of the above for HATCHING. n26 6m

FOR SALE.—A most desirable property on Washington Avenue, between Magazine and of Live Oak streets, comprising a Lot 62 by 150 feet, with a large and commodious House and improvements; the main building having two stories and Attic, with wooden, two-story kitchen, etc., etc.

A valuable BUILDING LOT, corner of Philip and Camp streets, Fourth Ward, 60 by 100 feet.

A two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE on Calliope street, between Baronne and Dryades, lot 25 by 150 feet, with five rooms in main building, Dining room, Kitchen, Bath-room, and two Bedrooms back building, Stable, etc. Apply to

J. O. PIERSON, Real Estate Broker,
n16 6t No. 7 Commercial Place.

REMOVAL.—Dr. TURNBULL & SONS, Oculists and Aurists, from London, have removed to ST. LOUIS HOTEL, New Orleans. Office hours from 8 to 2.

[From the London Times.]

A number of scientific authors assembled yesterday at the house of Dr. Turnbull, in Russell square, to witness the results produced by a process recently discovered by the Doctor, and applied for the cure of Deafness and Blindness.

Between twenty and thirty patients attended, many of whom, it was stated by their parents, had been deaf and dumb. They were submitted to a certain bath, by which it was proved that their deafness had been cured by the application of Dr. Turnbull's remedies; and what appears most singular, that whether the disease depended on the paralysis of the auditory nerve, rupture of the tympanum, or obstruction of the internal passages, relief had been obtained, or complete cure effected without delay, pain or inconvenience. Several persons, who represented that they had been completely blind, said that they could see perfectly well. n26 1w

FOR RENT—A two-story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, on Calliope, between Baronne and Dryades, south side, containing salon, two parlors, dining room, kitchen, bath room, stables, etc., and sleeping four bed rooms. Lot 30 by 100 feet.

A large and commodious two-story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, on Annunciade street, east side, between Bacon and Robin, with parlors and dining rooms below and extensive accommodation above, stable, wood house, etc.

One two-story FRAME HOUSE, on Prytania Walk, No. 11, between Prytania and Coliseum streets, north side.

One COTTAGE HOUSE, on Magazine street, between Race and Orange, east side.

One two-story FRAME HOUSE, on Coliseum street, near Race.

One two-story FRAME HOUSE, No. 46 Bartholomew street, between Magazine and Camp.

A two-story FRAME HOUSE, on Dryades, near Calliope, suitable for a small family.

A three-story BRICK BUILDING, corner of Fulton and Gravier streets, now being used as a Hotel—with a small STORE in the rear on Gravier street. Apply to J. O. PIERSON, Real Estate Broker,
n16 6t 7 Commercial Place.

HERRING.—100 boxes large scaled, for sale by R. M. McALPIN & CO.,
n26 1w No. 20 Common and 33 Canal sts.

Brugs! Chemicals! Perfumery!

☞ The Subscriber has just received, by late arrivals, a large and select supply, consisting in part

.... OF ....

QUININE—French, English and American;
MORPHINE, IODINE, IODIDE OF POTASH;
ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, for Fever and Ague, at the Proprietors' prices, by the gross or dozen;
CALOMEL,
BLUE MASS,
CHLOROFORM,
CAMPHOR,
OPIUM,
RHUBARB,
SENNA ALEXANDRIAN,
BERMUDA ARROWROOT,
COOPER'S ISINGLASS,
FRENCH GELATINE,
SARSAPARILLA EXTRACTS—Bell's Carpenter's Townsend's Rushton & Clarke's, etc.
VERMIFUGES—Winer's, McLean's, Jayne's, etc.
COUGH REMEDIES—Wistar's, Taylor's Ayer's, etc.
MEDICINE CHESTS—Rosewood, Mahogany and Leather.
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS—A large and select assortment.

.... ALSO ....

PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES, viz:

LUBIN'S EXTRACTS—86 dozen, warranted genuine; comprising all his Choice Perfumes;
JOHANN CARL FARINA'S COLOGNE WATER—100 dozen in basket, quart, pint and octagon bottles.
BEST COLOGNE WATER—Made from Farina's Recipe—at $1 ⅌ gallon; 75 cents per quart.
BAY RUM—50 dozen, direct from St. Thomas, warranted the best article in the market.
MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR, viz:
CLIREHUGH'S TRICOPHEROUS;
BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS;
PHALON'S HAIR INVIGORATOR;
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC; LYON'S KATHAIRON;

Sold at the Manufacturers' prices, per gross or dozen.

HAIR DYES—Batchelor's, Phalon's, Bastin's, etc.
TOILET POWDERS—Alabaster, Lilly White, Mem Fon.
SOAPS—Lubin's, Low's, Hamil's, Bastin's, etc.
SHELL COMBS—A large stock of Dressing, Tuck, etc.
HAIR AND TOOTH BRUSHES—French and English.

☞ The stock is offered on the most favorable terms, Wholesale and Retail, at SYME'S DRUG and CHEMICAL STORE,
Sept M W 1m6p Nos. 91 and 93 Canal, cor. Carondelet st., N. O.

Overcoats.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT.

☞ We invite particular attention to our present assortment of FINE and SUPERFINE OVERCOATS.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
n26 6t2p 34 Magazine street.

Robes de Chambre,

VELVET VESTS, ETC.

☞ By Steamship Empire City we have received a choice assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S ROBES