DAILY CRESCENT.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

OFFICE NO. 70, CAMP STREET.

Will be regularly served to Subscribers in this city at an early hour every day, (Sunday excepted), for $10 a year, in advance, payable to the Office, or 20 cents a week, payable to the Carriers.

THE CIRCULATION

of the CRESCENT, Daily and Weekly, is such as to offer a desirable medium to Advertisers. As

A FAMILY PAPER

it circulates largely, and at early hour, at the houses of citizens, and articles vended to families may be most advantageously advertised in its columns. No paper in the city circulates more extensively among families.

OUR TERMS

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

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

For Square of Ten Lines or Less—First insertion, in advance....$1 00
Every subsequent insertion.....50
Advertisements on the Second Page are charged one-half cent per line for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made with those who advertise by the year, or for a shorter time.

All Advertisements not marked will be published one month, and charged accordingly.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

is published every Monday morning for $3 a year invariably in advance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. C. K., Jackson, La.—*Your letters were received, and the papers sent, commencing on the 5th inst. The publication of that number was delayed three days, owing to the meeting of our office to our new quarters, No. 70 Camp street. We are now all right, and hope to go on with regularity.*

J. H. B., Vienna, La.—*Yours of the 7th is at hand with enclosure. Your request will be complied with.*

L. S. W., Corsicana, Texas—*Yours of Oct. 23 received with enclosure and attended to.*

F. P. H., Somerville, Ala.—*We take pleasure in complying with request contained in yours of Nov. 3.*

L. E. P., Alexandria, La.—*Yours of November 7 has received attention.*

G. L.—*Your proposition has been received, duly weighed, and rejected! Your premium enclosures SEVERAL times; if you can reduce them to ONE, we may be induced to reconsider.*

G. A., Beech Grove, Ark.—*Yours of Oct. 30 is received—right.*

W. T. M., Washington, D. C.—*Yours of Nov. 5 received, and attended to.*

X. Q. C.—*Will be obliged to X Q'S us from complying with his very modest request, as it would involve considerable expense, and benefit no interest no one but himself.*

S. T. J.—*If of interest to the public, we will admit them as "Communications," whether they accord with our views or not.*

☞ Anonymous articles will not be published—a known real name or satisfactory reference is required in confidence as a guarantee against imposition.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16.

☞ The Proprietors of the Crescent will pay no bills contracted by any person except Mr. J. O. Nixon or his written authority.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

The policy of assuming so much virtue that no one will be suspicious of vice, and pretending to such a degree of morality as will ward off crime, is as old as the history of hypocrisy, which, we take it, commenced at a pretty early day. Never, however, since the invention of printing has the pretense been more boldly or more constantly made use of by any public journal to screen malice, malevolence, hatred, and almost every other despicable vice, than by the New York Tribune; a paper we rarely see without being reminded of the lines introductory to Burns's "Holy Fair:"

"A rabe of seeming truth and trust
Hid crafty Observation;
And secret hung, with poison'd crust,
The dirk of Defamation:
A mask that like the gorget show'd
Dye-varying on the pigeon;
And for a tamper with the weed
He wrapt him in Religion."

For some years past this notorious sheet has coolly appropriated to itself all the morality, all the piety and all the discretion of the country; has taken a general supervision of domestic and foreign politics, rearranged history and philosophy, established what reforms it deemed necessary, and,—with the best of motives,—vilified whatever people, principles or individuals were opposed to it.

Unfortunately, however, for the entire success of this policy there are many who can recollect that, notwithstanding its present temperance enthusiasm, it had fully as great a zeal for hard cider in 1840; that it coined no little cash from the sale of Tippecanoe songs—which, to say the least, were not wholly in accordance with the teachings of Father Matlew; and that it to-day supports Robert B. Coleman for the State Assembly, although that gentleman is the Treasurer of the New York Liquor Dealers' Association!

Notwithstanding its present rabid Abolition *et* Nebraska-Kansas *cum* Fugitive Slave law repeal condition, a few still remember how it bowed to Clay and defended his opinions, how it treated the South with regard, spoke of it with decency, and cooperated with slaveholders. Notwithstanding its announcement of the death of the Whig party, some yet bear in mind its assertions in '44, that the "Whig party could never die—for the principles on which it was founded were just, true and eternal;" and with astonishment read its exhortations for this dead and buried party to rally around Clark and Sewardism for the salvation of New York. Notwithstanding its claims to consistency, no one can be blind enough not to know that every principle it now asserts it has some time opposed, and all that it now opposes it has heretofore defended; that it has been a perfect political weathercock and a moral chameleon, changing to suit the times on every topic, except its own marvelous purity and uprightness. These changes have been called progressive, but many of them were exceedingly crab-like.

Journals, as well as individuals, need marvelous circumspection, coolness and memory when they assume the saint to play the devil. The cloven hoof is apt to come out at some unexpected moment and mar the best laid plan. Even excellent Thomas Turnpenny Trumbull—the ideal of the race—could not always forget, in his pious parlor exhortations, the swigging, swearing and smuggling to which he was addicted elsewhere, and unseemly expressions sometimes astonished his hearers. So with the Tribune. A ray of light occasionally breaks through the blanket of pretense in which it is wrapped, and shows us the real character so much ostensible goodness is made to hide. On no occasion, however, has the development been so full as in the two latest numbers we have received, published just before the day of election. For the sake of showing our readers the real worth of this immaculate sheet, that has such a holy horror of Southern wickedness, we give them the following:

The editorial column of the Tribune, of the 6th inst., commences with a notice of two murders in New York—not in New Orleans—the day previous. This fitting introduction is followed by "a last appeal" to Abolitionists, Temperance Men, Reformers, Anti-Rent, Anti-Know-Nothings and others, to rally to the support of the "Whig State Ticket"—although it has over and over again pronounced the Whig party dead. It says:

Several thousands of our young men have been inveigled into the midnight conclaves of the Know-Nothings. Good men and true have been enticed into those dens, and there bound by oaths to vote as the managers shall direct. They are in league with slave-drivers to stifle the glow of indignant feeling which was just now fusing the North and West into a common purpose to oppose and repel the encroachments of slavery.

This stab at the Know-Nothings is off-set, however, by the following delicious morceau on the other side. It is the Tribune's consistency:

It may not be known to our readers in the Sixth Congressional District that J. Mabed Murphy, the "Soft" candidate for Congress in that District, was formerly connected as editor or proprietor with the Freeman's Journal of this city, one of the most intolerant, violent, and rancorous sectarian journals ever published any where. No American citizen ought ever to give a vote for a man in any way responsible for such a publication.

We suppose the philosophy of this move grows out of the fact that the American feeling in the Sixth Congressional District is very strong and able to elect whomever it chooses, while that throughout the State is too widely to be pliant and better defied than coaxed.

Its second column contains a downright falsehood concerning Dr. Graham's friends having been notified that in case of his election, Gov. Seymour would issue an immediate pardon and "release this man from the very lenient punishment inflicted by the verdict against him." Two base, malevolent and despicable objects are here linked together by means of a lie, and sent forth, just before the election, to deprive one individual of his election and ensure an enraged feeling against another. The New York Herald received the same dispatch and added to it: "This is intended for political effect: it is an electioneering trick for use at the polls." The New York Times received it and refused to publish it. The Tribune published it and made it the ground for the most malicious personal abuse of Dr. Graham and Gov. Seymour. Gov. Seymour, immediately on reading the charge in the Tribune that he had promised to pardon Dr. Graham, authorized the Albany Atlas to pronounce the story entirely and unqualifiedly false.

This is the Tribune's truthfulness and philanthropy!

The fifth column contains an attack upon the moral character of James W. Barker, the Know-Nothing candidate for Mayor of New York, accusing him of having burned his store and secured the insurance. We are happy to find the following item in another New York journal concerning Mr. Barker's conduct:

Mr. Backer, the Know-Nothing candidate for Mayor o New York, feeling deeply aggrieved at some articles which appeared in the Tribune, impugning his character and motives, has brought suit against that journal for libel, laying damages at $20,000. The impression prevails that he will be entitled to a verdict.

The attack on Mr. Barker is followed by three columns of calumny concerning Hon. Fernando Wood and Hon. F. A. Tallmadge, accusing the former of fraud, and the latter of having been bribed. What renders this exceedingly acceptable, is the fact that the Tribune knew, at the very time of its writing, that the charge was false in both cases, and appends to the article in question Mr. Tallmadge's denial, though with sundry bitter comments. Mr. Tallmadge says, in a communication to the Tribune:

As to the indictment against Mr. Wood, his plea, and the action of the Court thereon, I have only to remark that so far from its being "summarily disposed of by the Recorder," as you remark, it was argued elaborately by Messrs. Hoffman and Whiting, and the District Attorney, (Mr. Blunt,) in November Term, 1851, and decided at the next term of the Court, all the Judges concurring, and in which decision Mr. Blunt fully concurred.

But you further remark:

"We are assured that a check of $700, drawn by Mr. Wood in favor of the Recorder who made the decision, passed through a broker's hand, and was cashed in bank about the same time."

I know not your informant, but permit me to say that every word of that gross and infamous charge is false and untrue.

Mr. Wood never gave to me, or to any other person on my behalf, such check, nor any other; and no broker, at my request, ever cashed such check for me or at my solicitation; and no person but a malicious scoundrel could have made such a misrepresentation.

This is the Tribune's morality and Christian charity!

We could cumber our columns with much more similar matter, showing the Tribune's real character—its assumed virtues, its real malevolence, bitterness and disregard of truth. We could prove, from New York papers and merchants, that it has been guilty of almost every mean and despicable trick a public journal can be guilty of. We have had a surfeit, however, and will only add the following extract from the New York Sunday Times:

We have never known a time when politics have been conducted with such aspersions of personal character, and when so much malevolence seemed to be mixed up with party contests as this year. Truth compels us to say that no paper has in this respect so far overstepped the limits of propriety as the New York Tribune. Tacitly putting itself forward as the organ, *sui generis*, of all that is good and true, and almost claiming to be the vicegerent of God on earth, or at least pretending to be the embodiment of that system which is intended to overthrow all manner of wickedness on the earth, it loses no opportunity to attack private character with the most unrelenting ferocity, and revive charges against men which justice had long since consigned to the tomb of the Capulets.

We are indebted to the steamer J. Trahne for St. Louis papers of a late date.

The Clerk of the steamer Grand Tower has our thanks for St. Louis papers of a late date.

THINGS IN MOBILE.—The Register of Tuesday states that the house of Mr. B. F. Marshall, at Spring Hill, was set on fire under the floor on Friday night last. The fire made its way through the floor and catching the papering of the parlor wall, severed the fastenings of a valuable mirror thirty inches wide and ten feet high, which, in falling, dashed itself and a center table to pieces, and awoke Mr. Marshall, who called for help and succeeded in extinguishing the flames. Matches, lightwood and other combustibles were found under the house.

Assaults and highway robberies are becoming common in Mobile.

The Register has the following, from which it would appear that Mobile is likely to reap the benefit of harbor improvements at small expense: "Some cause or other is certainly operating to the deepening of our harbor's water ways. Even while our rivers above are almost empty the passes below the city are constantly improving. There is an ample depth in the Chestaw, as well as the middle pass; and last week the brig H. A. Stevenson, drawing full twelve feet, came safely over Dog River bar."

RAILROAD DIFFICULTY.—A dispute has existed for some time between the city of Newark and the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, relative to the track through the city. The city ordered a portion of the road to be taken up, which was done early on Saturday morning, the 4th. The company obtained an injunction from the court restraining the city, and also an order for relaying the track. Accordingly, between twelve and one o'clock on Sunday morning following, the work of relaying commenced. But the citizens were on the qui vive, obstructed the workmen, rung the bells, assembled a mob, and eventually the company's workmen were arrested. Subsequently, however, the track was finished without opposition, and the trains passed over it as usual. The legal question remains to be settled.

TRIAL FOR BEING ENGAGED IN THE SLAVE TRADE.—In the U. S. Circuit Court, New York, on Monday, the 6th inst., a jury was empanneled for the trial of James Smith, late captain of the brig Julia Moulton, under an indictment charging him with having been engaged in the slave trade on the coast of Africa. The punishment, on conviction, is death. Messrs. McKeon and Joachimssen, United States District Attorney and Assistant District Attorney, appeared for the United States, and Messrs. O'Conor and Dunning for defense.

The following is the section of the law under which the indictment is brought. It is sec. 5 of the act of Congress of 1820:

"And be it further enacted, that if any citizen of the United States, being of the crew or ship's company of any foreign ship or vessel engaged in the slave trade, or any person whatever being of the crew or ship's company of any ship or vessel, owned wholly or in part, or navigated for, or on behalf of any citizen or citizens of the United States, shall forcibly confine or detain, or aid and abet in forcibly confining or detaining, on board such ship or vessel, any negro or mulatto not held to service by the laws of either of the States or Territories of the United States, with intent to make such negro or mulatto a slave, or shall on board any such ship or vessel offer or attempt to sell, as a slave, any negro or mulatto not held to service as aforesaid, or shall, on the high seas, or any where on tide-water, transfer or deliver over to any other ship or vessel, any negro or mulatto not held to service aforesaid, with intent to make such negro or mulatto a slave, or shall land or deliver on shore from on board any such ship or vessel, any such negro or mulatto, with intent to make sale of, or having previously sold such negro or mulatto as a slave, such citizen or person shall be adjudged a pirate; and, on conviction thereof before the Circuit Court of the United States for the District wherein he shall be brought or found, shall suffer death."

The act is entitled:

"An Act to continue in force an act to protect the commerce of the United States, and punish the crime of piracy, and also to make further provisions for punishing the crime of piracy."

The act of 1818 refers to persons not on board, and provides:

"That every person, or persons, building, fitting out, equipping, loading, or otherwise preparing, or sending away, etc., with intent to employ such ship or vessel in such trade or business, or who shall in anywise be aiding or abetting therein, shall severally forfeit a sum not exceeding $5000, nor less than $1000—one half to the United States, and the other half to the person who shall sue; and also be imprisoned for not more than seven nor less than three years."

The trial excites universal interest, it being understood that Capt. Smith is the first person who has ever come to trial for a violation of the laws relative to the slave trade.

BRITISH PROVINCES.—The New Brunswicker says: "The announcement of the new Government will be received with a smile of derision. Here it is: Mr. Fisher, Attorney General; Mr. Tilley, Provincial Secretary; Mr. Steves, Surveyor General; Mr. J. M. Johnson, Solicitor General. Messrs. Brown, Ritchie and Smith go into the Government without office. Messrs. Fisher, Tilley, Steves and Johnson will have to go back to their constituents for re-election, and we feel pretty confident what will be the fate of some of them. The people of New Brunswick are not yet prepared for such an amalgamation."

Mr. Barker, late candidate for Mayor of the city of New York, has commenced an action for libel against the New York Tribune, placing damages at $20,000.

Telegraphed to Daily Crescent.

By the National Line.

Election in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—The Atlas of this city publishes the returns of the election from 308 towns, leaving only twenty-one towns in the State to be heard from. These show a vote 31,900 for Gardiner, the Know-Nothing candidate, who is elected Governor.

Simon Brown, the Know-Nothing candidate for Lieutenant Governor, has been elected, as are also the following for Congress, all Know-Nothings: Hall, Buffington, Donnell, Cornings, Banks, Burlingham, Davis, Knapp, DeWitt, Morris and Clifton. All the State Senators chosen are Know-Nothings, and also 341 out of 348 members of the House of Representatives.

The Wreck of the New Era.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—One hundred and fifty-five persons have been saved from the wreck of the ship New Era, and the number lost is now stated at 205. Three of those rescued have since died.

New York Election.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—According to the table of the election returns published in the Times of this city, Clarke would appear to have a majority of 229 votes, but the returns from some other sections require alterations to be made in the figures so as to give Seymour a majority of 467. It will be impossible to tell who is elected Governor until the returns from every county are received.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The demand for Cotton in this market is quite limited, and prices are unsettled. Flour is dull, and the rates are lower. Sales of Ohio brands at $8 50 to $8 81½ per bbl. Corn is firm, and Western Mixed is selling at 90c per bushel. Pork is in fair request at full prices. Sales of Lard in barrels at 10½ to 10¾c per hundred. New Orleans Sugar is in fair demand at 5¼c, and Molasses at 30c per gallon.

Another Bank Failure.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—The Union Bank at Chicago has stopped payment.

By the Southern Line.

Further by the Atlantic.

Prussia and Russia.

MR. SOULE AND THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The advices by the Atlantic embrace a report that the Government of Prussia has again urged upon the Emperor of Russia the acceptance of the proposition of the Four Powers.

Mr. Soule's Case.

Great excitement was produced in diplomatic circles by the expulsion of Mr. Soule from France.

It appears that upon the arrival of Mr. Soule at Calais he was ordered to leave that port by the next steamer. Upon information of the fact being conveyed to Mr. Mason, our Minister at Paris, he proceeded at once to the Foreign Office and demanded an explanation. M. Drouin de L'huys replied that Mr. Soule's connection with the movements against Cuba was the cause of the proceedings taken. It was believed that Mr. Mason had demanded his passports, and apprehensions were felt that the matter would produce a serious rupture between France and the United States.

The Ship New Era.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The number of passengers on board the ship New Era was 375, of whom it is now stated that 250 have perished.

California News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The steamer Northern Light brings dates of the 24th of October from San Francisco. Hamilton Bowie, late City Treasurer, has been arrested for retaining public bonds, city warrants and funds belonging to the city, and his examination was proceeding at the latest dates.

Amusements This Evening.

ORLEANS THEATER.—The first opera of the season will be presented to-night at the Orleans Theater, Donizetti's splendid composition of "La Favorita" has been chosen, and the principal parts will be sustained by Mme. Cambier, Mralle. Aimie Prevost and M. Duluc.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—The opening of the Varieties has been postponed to Saturday evening in order to enable the management to bring out the new pieces in a perfect and complete manner. When the doors are opened the public may rely upon such pantomime as were never produced here before.

ST. CHARLES THEATER.—The performances this evening at the St. Charles consist of "William Tell," a dance by Mralle. Vallee, and the grand tragedy of "Jack Sheppard." Mr. Pope plays *William Tell*.

ARMORY HALL.—The success of the original Campbell Minstrels eclipses that of every preceding season. They have crowded houses every night, which their admirable programme well deserves. They perform again this evening.

VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM.—Those who have not seen the great exhibition of wax statuary at the Museum No. 52 St. Charles street, should lose no time in rising it. The death chambers of Clay, Webster and Calhoun is worth three times the price of admission.

DAN RICE'S.—This evening Miss Crampton appears as *Meg Merrilies* and Mr. Vance as *Dandie Dinmont* in "Guy Mannering." The amusements conclude with the drama called "My Poor Dog Tray."

A CONDENSED ROMANCE.—The Cincinnati Enquirer tells a story of a young farmer named Ricketts, who left his family and farm, near Dayton, to seek his fortune in California. A man named Gaylord intercepted his letters, persuaded Mrs. Ricketts that her husband was dead and finally married her and advertised the farm for sale. Ricketts chanced to see the advertisement while in California, started for home full of amazement and wrath came upon the pair unexpectedly one night, frightened them nearly out of their wits, stabbed Gaylord severely and then cut his wife's shoulder, neck and acquaintance. It was thought Gaylord could not recover.

A young gentleman, who said that his parents resided in Natchez, registered his name as Horace Kent, at the Planters' House in St. Louis a few days ago, and shortly thereafter disappeared suddenly and mysteriously. He left valuable baggage behind him, and it was feared he had met with foul play. Several similar cases of disappearance have occurred in St. Louis within a few years.

A correspondent of the Albany Evening Transcript records the suicide of a Miss Haley, in Pittstown, Rensselaer county, because her mother had whipped her the day previous. The correspondent adds that she jumped in the creek, which contained about three feet of water, with her sun bonnet tied over her face, and was found dead there the next day.

CURIOUS FACTS.—The brig Laurilia, owned in Boston, and dismasted in the late gale, has been refitted with masts, spars and rigging from the North. This is a curious fact, when we remember that we have the finest pine timber in the world immediately around us, and that the vessel was insured in Charleston offices. The brig Maria, also dismasted in the late gale, is also being refitted with masts and rigging from the North.

M. Laysel, a French chemist, says that he has discovered that, by grinding tea in the same manner as coffee, before infusion, the quantity of exhilarating fluid obtained is nearly doubled. The experiment is worth trying.

NAVAL.—The United States sloop St. Louis, Commander Ingraham, was at Spezzia on the 11th October, having just completed a long cruise. She encountered some very rough weather. Various ports which she visited had suffered greatly from cholera. Whilst the St. Louis was at Civita Vecchia several of the officers visited Rome, and were presented to the Pope, who treated them with marked courtesy and respect. The officers and crew were in good health.

It is a curious fact, not mentioned by any naturalist whose works we have read, says the Fayetteville (Ark) Independent, that there is a species of worm similar in appearance to the common grub-worm, which assumes a vegetable form after death. Thousands of these worms have been dug up by farmers, in this country, entire in their shape, and being in every respect veritable worms, minus life and motion, and with the addition of a vegetable sprout, looking like the sprout from an acorn, rising from the back of the head to the surface of the earth.

THE COAL FIELDS OF ARKANSAS.—Dr. Shumard, the Geologist of Capt. Marcy's expeditions, has furnished the Fort Smith Herald with the following information in regard to the extent of the Arkansas coal fields:

We are indebted to Dr. Shumard, of this city, the well-known Geologist of Capt. Marcy's expeditions, for the following information of the extent of the Arkansas coal-field, which extends, according to his observations, to Fort Belknap, 450 miles from this place. The great Arkansas Pacific Railroad will run immediately through this inexhaustible field of coal.

1. Ou Pouvar River.—Several seams have been discovered—thickness and character unknown.

2. Good coal is found, in the greatest abundance, on Bayou ceil (Brazil) creek. In character, it is the same as that found near Fort Smith—thickness of seams from five to eight feet.

3. In the Narrows, about sixty miles west of Fort Smith, bituminous coal and of good quality—thickness of seams, from one to two feet.

4. Near Galine's Creek, ninety miles west of Fort Smith, character bituminous, coal of fair quality, and very abundant.

5. Six miles west of the last locality, a seam of good coal, one foot thick, has been discovered.

6. Twelve miles west of Galine's Creek, several seams have been found—character, bituminous—thickness of seams from one to two feet.

7. Eight miles west of Mr. Blackburn's, quality good—thickness of seams over ten feet.

8. Twelve miles east of Boggy Depot, quality good—thickness of seams unknown.

9. Twenty miles north of Boggy Depot, an extensive outcrop of the very best character of bituminous coal, has been discovered—thickness of seams from five to eight feet.

10. Six miles east of Red River—quality good—thickness of seams unknown.

11. Between Fort Washita and Fort Arbuckle—quality good—thickness of seams unknown.

12. Twelve miles west of Preston, Texas, good coal has been discovered, and of thickness sufficient to justify the working.

13. Thirty miles west of Preston—quality good—thickness of seams unknown.

14. Ninety miles west of Preston—thickness of seams unknown—quality good.

15. On the Brazos River, at Fort Belknap, Texas, an extensive outcrop occurs—coal of the very best quality—thickness of seams from ten to fifteen, and probably twenty-five feet.

LETTER FROM DR. GRAHAM.—*City Prison*, Nov. 6, 1854.—To the Editor of the Herald—Sir: I see in the Herald of this morning a telegraphic dispatch from New Orleans, Nov. 3, which says: "The friends of Dr. Graham here have received assurances from New York that Gov. Seymour has promised to pardon him, so that, sentenced to the State Prison, he will be released before entering the prison doors." Permit me to say that Gov. Seymour has never been spoken to by any friend of mine in relation to the matter, one way or another, and that I believe the report to be a malicious and unqualified falsehood, intended to prejudice the public against me, on the very day my case was to come before the court on a motion for a new trial, and at the same time to injure Gov. Seymour before the public in the election which takes place to-morrow. In justice to myself and truth, I must ask that you will insert this in your paper. I have the honor to be your obedient servant, R. M. GRAHAM.

THE ELECTION RIOT IN WILLIAMSBURGH, N. Y. About 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, a fearful riot occurred between the special Deputy Sheriffs and Irish, at the poll of the First District, Fourteenth Ward, corner of Second and North Sixth streets, in which pistol shots were exchanged, and clubs, and stones, and other missiles were freely used. The Deputies were badly beaten, and three men are, it is feared, injured beyond recovery. Several fracases occurred during the afternoon between these parties without serious results.

The riot commenced, as near as could be ascertained, in the following manner: An Irishman was challenged by Deputy Sheriff Silkworth, a fight ensued, when some eight or ten Deputies, who were on the other side of the street, rushed into the room, and commenced using their clubs freely. The Irishmen, numbering some hundreds, tore down fences, and secured clubs, stones, etc., and a general fight ensued, which lasted over half an hour. The news of the riot spread like wildfire. The fire alarm-bells were rung, and hundreds of the citizens gathered in the streets; but few were inclined to go to the scene, where it was reported that many persons were lying dead in the street, and bullets were flying in every direction.

The excitement was still further increased by seeing persons who had been injured, carried along by their friends, some apparently dead. The following is a list of the injured, as far as could be ascertained:

DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.—William Henry Harrison, a member of Engine Co. No. 3, residing in Eighth street, near South Second street, received a number of scalp wounds; was not expected to live from one hour to another.

John H. Smith, a member of Engine Co. No. 3 badly bruised and skull supposed to be fractured. Not expected to recover. Residing in Eighth street, near North Second street.

Charles Silkworth, Deputy Sheriff, residing at 79 Grand street. Recovery doubtful.

BADLY INJURED.—Deputy Sheriff Alanson Hays, received a scalp wound. Attended by Dr. Smith and was able to be about.

Edward Wade, deputy, received a severe scalp wound over the left temple, another on the back of the head, and had his left ear cut in two by a club. Was attended by Dr. Smith.

Lewis Russel, deputy, received several blows over the head with stones.

John Rappelje received a severe cut across the nose.

Wm. Wright was badly beaten about the head.

Mr Francis Harrison, an aged and respectable citizen, was badly beaten.

Several shots were exchanged, but no one injured. A number of Irishwomen were seen furnishing bludgeons to their friends.

We have not learned of any Irishmen being seriously injured. Great excitement prevailed among the Americans, and many persons were arriving from Brooklyn and New York—many thoroughly armed.

Respectable American citizens were not allowed to vote at this poll, and instances occurred where they had their coats torn from their backs in attempting to exercise their right of suffrage.

AN EXTENSIVE SUPPER.—The Cincinnati Commercial tells the following:

A few nights before the failure of that adroit financier P. B. Manchester, he gave one of those splendid suppers which won for him an enviable reputation among a few, and an invitation to which was considered by many an honor. A gentleman of this city, who has in his composition a large quantity of pride and an excellent opinion of himself, coupled with a disposition to float serenely in upper tendom, was honored with a card of invitation. Every thing pertaining to the supper was of a sumptuous and costly character, giving satisfactory evidence of the great wealth (?) and importance of the host. During the evening the gentleman above alluded to was drawn into conversation upon money matters by Mr. Manchester, who finally inquired where he deposited his funds, and at what rate of interest. Upon being informed the banking house, and the old fashioned sum of six per cent. interest, the shrewd banker remarked, "Ah sir, I am paying my depositors from eight to ten per cent, and I am realizing from the careful investment of their money, from one and a half to two per cent. a month, thus, you can see, I benefiting both the depositors and myself. I can pay you ten per cent. if you wish to deposit with me." The logic and the supper had their effect. In a day or two the gentleman deposited with Manchester about $1200, and in a day or two more Manchester started on a tour for the benefit of his health and reputation.

SINGULAR FREAK OF A MANIAC.—John Burnell a farmer of Kenton county, Ky., who has recently become insane from pecuniary losses, has of late been astonishing the neighbors residing contiguous to his farm, on the Licking river, a few miles above Covington, by his strange and fantastic antics. Yesterday morning he arrayed himself in female apparel, and dressing a small dog in swaddling clothes, he went to the adjoining farm, and with tears streaming down his cheeks, and modulating his voice to the most mournful intonations, he implored the residents to adopt and provide for his child, as he had the same morning received a warning from Heaven that he was to expire that evening, and unless they extended the hand of charity toward his offspring, it would be left unprotected and penniless upon the mercies of a heartless world. His friends humored him in his eccentricities, and assured him that his child should be properly cared for. He then left perfectly contented, and when last heard from was making the necessary preparations for his approaching dissolution. [Cin. Enquirer.

☞ STATE LEGISLATURE.—Capt. JOHN A. JAQUESS is a candidate to represent the First Representative District in the State Legislature, made vacant by the resignation of Hon. H. M. Summers. all

☞ JULES LAVERGNE, Esq., is a Candidate for the State Senate, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of the Hon. J. A. Brand. ut 6d

CANCERS CURED.—Dr. Frazee has the honor to inform the public that he is prepared to treat all cases of this fatal disease; and he will GUARANTEE A CURE IN EVERY CASE, except when some vital organ may be seriously affected. Even then, the sufferer may obtain much relief. Those afflicted with Cancerous affections are invited to visit Dr. F. Consultations and advice free, as an evidence of his sincerity and his confidence in his system of treatment, Dr. F. will undertake to cure every case of Cancer presented, and make no charge until the patient is cured. Patients cured without pain or the use of the knife. Twenty Dollars sent by mail will secure a package of the CANCER SPECIFIC, with full directions for use. Address Dr. FRAZEE,
april 1ply Office, 38 St. Charles st. ob.

RUPTURES CURED.—Sherman's Curative Patent Truss and Rupture Remedy is a relief and comfort and certain guarantee in the cure of all Ruptures. To secure a good fit, apply to the proprietor's establishment, 70 St. Charles street, and inquire for Dr. Sherman. For further particulars, see advertisement on third page, or apply to the store for a descriptive pamphlet. feb28 1y

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