# DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—
BY HAYES & M'CLURE.
A. R. HAYES.... J. E. M'CLURE.
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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.

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THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1848.


FAILURE OF THE MAIL.—We received no papers yesterday—the mail having failed.

PLEASANT WEATHER.—Mixed with a dash of coolness, but bright and clear, the whereabout of New Orleans has been enjoying very pleasant weather of late. In the mornings and evenings, it it is true, the coat may be buttoned without discomfort; but when we consider the freezing times they are having (or lately had) at the North, it seems ungrateful for us to complain here.

LATE FROM LOUISVILLE.—The Fort Wayne and Belle of the West bring us late Louisville papers.

FULL HOUSE.—Nearly every seat in the St. Charles Theatre was occupied night before last, to see—what a gourmand of our acquaintance calls "the Venison Children."

DR. COLLYER'S MODEL ARTISTS have been received with great favor in Richmond and elsewhere. They sailed for this place on the 25th of February, and we suppose may be expected hourly. It is said to be the *best*—in fact the *only*—exhibition of the kind which has received the stamp of public approbation.

LEGAL FLARE UP.—Quite an exciting affair occurred yesterday in the First District Court, between Judge McHenry and Senator Soulé, the particulars of which will be found in another column.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The towboat Hercules, Capt. Brown, coming up yesterday, with the ships Hartley and Sonbreon and schooner Mount Vernon in tow, when opposite Slaughterhouse Point, the boiler-deck took fire, and at the same time, the steampipe exploded. Fortunately, no person on board received any injury. The U. S. steamer Col. Clay, being close by at the time, went to her assistance, and by the exertions of the officers and crew, with the force-pumps of the Col. Clay, the fire was got under without any serious injury.

☞ Our thanks are due to W. H. Wilder for a copy of the report of the Myles Committee.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—Rory O'More, from whose memory the "Green Isle of the Ocean" is rarely absent, has sent us some verses on St. Patrick's Day, which shall appear to-morrow.

BRIG WRECKED.—The brig George W. Gifford, Capt. Isaac Cumery, from Cienfuegas, bound to New York, with a cargo of molasses, was totally lost on the night of the 4th inst., on the Colarado Reef; all hands saved. Capt. Cumery and crew arrived yesterday in the schooner Harvest, Capt. Keep, from St. Jago de Cuba.

HAVANA AND YUCATAN PAPERS.—We thank the brig P. Soulé, Capt. Smith, for Havana papers to the 8th inst. Also, the William and Elizabeth, Capt. Wellington, for the Merida Union.

MEXICAN AMATEUR TAX-GATHERERS.—We learn from Capt. McGee, of the schooner Sarah Jane, which vessel arrived yesterday, that Capt. Lamley, of the Illinois volunteers, captured a Mexican Lieutenant and Corporal, near Temps-smaks, they being part of a detachment of twenty men who were collecting taxes in the neighborhood of that place. The remainder of the twenty men made their escape. It was also reported that these patriotic gents belonged to Gen. Urea's division. Besides the men, there were eighteen or twenty horses captured from the Mexican party—the most valuable part, indeed, of the prisoners.

DUEL AT TAMPICO.—A letter received yesterday in this city, dated Tampico, March 4th, says: "Lieuts. Campbell and Ledyard, as I have been informed, fought a duel yesterday at the Altimera, with muskets—distance, 60 yards. Campbell hit his antagonist in the thigh—wound not dangerous."

THE PADRE JARAUTA.—The Tampico *Noticioso* of the 4th inst.. cantains a postscript announcing that it had been, by good authority, informed that the Padro Jarauta, with the forces under him at Zacualtipan, had been surprised by a detachment of Americans, and that, in addition to the loss of several lives, a great part of the village had been burnt. It is said that the Padre Jarauta had been sent to engage in the smuggling trade, and that it was at the request of persons interested in goods and merchandize exposed to capture, that the Americans had proceeded to Zacualtipan.

☞ Richard Terrell sells this day, at 12 o'clock, at Banks's Arcade, a likely negro boy. See advertisement.

ALREADY AT IT.—The last Concordia Intelligencer says: "Some of our planters expect to begin planting their cotton between the 15th and 20th.

## Late Proceedings in Congress.

[By Telegraph to the Louisville Courier, March 9.]

WASHINGTON, March 8—8 P. M.

SENATE.—In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Webster presented the petition of sundry citizens of the State of Virginia, praying for the appropriation of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to the emancipation of slaves by purchase and the final abolition of slavery.

The question of reception was raised by Jefferson Davis.

A resolution was adopted directing the Committee of Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Navy Yard at Ship Island, off the coast of the Southern part of the State of Mississippi. Also a resolution for the erection of a lighthouse on the same Island, and one at Mississippi City.

The Senate has been mostly all day engaged in secret business upon the treaty. Nothing definite has yet transpired as to the action of that body upon the treaty.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—In the House, the Speaker announced that the first business in order was the motion of Mr. Ingersoll to reconsider the vote ordering the bill, making additional appropriations for the deficiencies in the revenue, to a third reading.

Mr. Ingersoll spoke in support of his resolution, and was followed by Mr. Sewell, who made an eloquent rejoinder.

☞ The question was then taken on the motion to reconsider, and was lost. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The House then, on motion, adjourned.

## Latest Telegrahic News.

NEW YORK, March 8, 12 M.—The five million loan for the Government has all been taken—the bids amounted to seventeen millions.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8, 9½ P. M.—The telegraph to New York is out of order to-night.

CINCINNATI, March 8, 7 P. M.—The river has fallen one foot since yesterday. It has been raining most of the day.

PITTSBURG, March 8, 9 P. M.—There is 4½ feet water in the channel and falling.

CATCHING THE SUN.—In crossing the Atlantic, says a friend, some years ago, we were very much amused by the remarks of two verdant sons of the Emerald Isle. It being near meridian, the Captain was engaged in taking the meridian altitude, during which process, he was narrowly watched by the two before mentioned. At length, their patience could stand it no longer, and one cried, "Arrah, Jerry, what's the Captain doing." "Whist, Paddy," replied Jerry in a whisper, "he's sthriving to catch the sun in a brass rat-trap."

## Judge McHenry and Mr. Soule.

We learn that Judge McHenry took exception yesterday to the language and conduct of Mr. Soulé, while as counsel in a case then pending, and thereupon put to him certain questions, the replies to which seemed somewhat to embarrass the Judge. Mr. Soulé has been ordered to appear at the bar this morning. The Attorney General has also been formally called upon to attend; at the same time to advise the Court. The matters under advisement respect the powers of the Judge and the rights of counsel, and are therefore of the deepest moment to society.

We have been unable to learn the true origin of this difficulty. We have been informed, however, that the Judge, among other matters, had taken special exception at the manner in which Mr. Soulé looked at him. Some time after, Mr. Soulé rose and addressed the jury as follows: "Gentlemen—"this case would probably have been passed upon "by you, ere this, had not some delay been occa-"sioned by what has transpired. You will do me "the justice——" Here the Court interrupted Mr. Soulé and intimated to him that he would not be allowed to refer to any thing that had occurred; and then asked, "what the counsel was about to say?" Mr. S. replied that he was about to put his case to the jury. Thereupon the Judge repeated his intimation. Mr. S. then said to the jury: "Gentlemen, I deem it my duty to declare, that it "is impossible for any gentleman, whose profes-"sional services are engaged for a prisoner, to do "justice to his client under the circumstances of "this case, and in the present condition of things. "I therefore withdraw from the cause and submit "it to you." The Attorney General then addressed the jury, and cited some law against the prisoner. The Judge asked whether the counsel of the accused had any thing to say? Mr. Soulé rejoined: "The accused has not the benefit of counsel in "this case." The Attorney General called on the Court to charge the jury in conformity with the law cited by him. The Judge did so. The jury retired and promptly returned with a verdict of "not guilty." The Judge, after having administered an oath to Mr. Soule, directed the clerk of the Court to take down in writing the questions that should be propounded to Mr. S., and the answers he should make thereto.

The first question was—"Did you intend, in any manner, by the language you addressed to the Jury, to express contempt for the Court?"

Mr. S. replied—"My language is clear and un-"equivocal; it expressed the opinion I entertained "at the time, and I have no reason to alter it."

The second question was—"Did you intend to make those expressions refer to the Court?"

Mr. S. answered—"I used those expressions with "a view of making it known to the public, how "gentlemen of the Bar are treated in this Court."

The Judge remained silent for about five minutes, apparently absorbed in deep reflection. He then said, "Mr. Attorney General, the Court desires your opinion and advice on the questions and answers just taken in writing."

The Attorney General said the matter was before the Court; he did not deem it necessary to say anything.

The Judge said—"The Court has a right to call for the opinion of the Attorney General, and it now asks his advice."

The Attorney General remarked—"If I must give my opinion, I should like to have time to consider the questions and answers."

"How long a time do you desire?" asked the Judge.

"I suppose," answered the Attorney General, "until to-morrow morning."

"Very well," said the Judge, "the Court will expect the advice of the Attorney General to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock." And thus the matter stands. This statement we learn from one who was present in Court, and is substantially correct.

[The above incidents occurred during the trial of Manly, for larceny, who was defended by Mr. Soulé.]

THE SONBREON OFF.—The British ship Sonbreon, previously reported ashore on the Chandelier islands, has been got off by the towboats Star and Hercules, and arrived at the Point yesterday afternoon for repairs.

GALVESTON PAPERS.—We are indebted to the steamer Portland, Capt. Place, for Galveston papers to last Saturday, 11th inst.

TEXAS LAND COMMISSIONER.—The election for Commissioner of the General Land Office took place in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Austin, on the 28th ult. and resulted in the choice, (by 43 votes out of 83) of George W. Smythe.

*Legislative doings.*—The bill to authorize the holders of San Jacinto Donation Certificates, to sell the same, has at length passed both houses. The Legislature was to have adjourned on the 12th instant.

SUGAR HOUSE BURNT.—We regret to announce, says the Pointe Coupée Echo of the 11th inst., that on the night of Sunday last, the Sugar House of Mr. Stephen Van Wickle was entirely detirely destroyed by fire. His loss is considerable, amounting to some two hundred and fifty hhds. of sugar, and all the molasses of the last crop. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

EARTHQUAKE IN SICILY.—This morning's *Patria* contains the following item, which we do not remember to have seen before, and therefore translate it:

On the 11th of January the city of Syracuse was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake. The first shock was felt at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and was so violent that almost all the inhabitants abandoned their dwellings. In a few minutes the next shock occurred, which destroyed the whole city with the exception of twenty-seven houses. The Mole was submerged, and in the place where it formerly existed, there are now no soundings less than fifty fathoms. Twenty-five dead and fifty-nine wounded were taken from the ruins. The shock was felt as far as Noto Catana and in Messina, but with less violence.

☞ The Ohio river was at a stand at Louisville, on the evening of the 8th inst., with 7 feet water in the Canal and 4 feet 10 inches on the Falls.

☞ The Cumberland river was in fine navigable order at Nashville on the 7th inst.

A CAUTION.—The Savannah Republican states that two bales of cotton were turned out of store in that city on the 1st inst., marked and sent to press in the course of shipment, without anything extraordinary in their appearance, except being a little charred at their ends. On being put in the press *fire* gushed out of the ends of the bales, which were found, upon examination, to be in a state of complete ignition. The cotton had been in store a week, and the fire had been smothered in the bales for more than that time.

RAILROADS IN KENTUCKY.—The Legislature has granted to Louisville and Lexington, nearly all they asked in the way of charters for railways, and a noble emulation will spring up, we hope, between these two cities, and be productive of the best results. We rejoice in the firm, unfaltering course of Louisville in favor of the proposed railway; in all their efforts to hinder, delay, and destroy the enterprise, the opposition have encountered defeat after defeat, and we believe the enterprise now stands firmer and better in public confidence than at any former time. There will be more fighting on this subject, but if the friends of the road are as watchful and determined as they have been heretofore, the issue of the remaining events of the contest is not doubtful.

The long delay of Kentucky in taking hold of railway matters, is, in some respects, fortunate for her. She has now the advantage of the world's experience in every thing connected with the great work, and she will be able to profit largely by what others have learned at a heavy cost. These advantages are very great, and if they are properly attended to and used, they will speak largely and expressively in the roads about to be constructed.—*Louisville Courier, 8th inst.*

## Very Late from Yucatan—Massacres and Burning of Towns—Siege of Valladolid.

By files of the *Gaceta del Habana* to the 7th inst., (through the brig P. Soulé, from Havana on the 8th) we receive and translate the following items relating to Yucatan:

The "Patria" states that the Indians have been committing further and fouler atrocities. The rancho of Sacsuquil had been outraged by the robbery and murder of families—31 persons being killed; some were thrown into the flames of burning houses, and neither women or children were spared. One of the victims was the young Don Mateo Rosada, son of Don Felipa, whose mother was also wounded.

News had been received at Becanchan, February 13th, that Indians had collected with the intention of attacking that town. Much alarm was experienced among the inhabitants, at the dreadful anticipation of similar barbarities to what had been inflicted elsewhere.

The Indians had convened in such force, and with such impudence, as to besiege even the city of Valladolid, (one of the largest cities of Yucatan;) but, after some time, asked a suspension of hostilities, with a view of entering into negotiations with the commandant of the place—who named as commissioners Don Manuel A. Sierra, and Don Miguel Bolio. The revolting Indians (sublevados) claimed the arms of which they had been deprived, and immunity from future tribute—and demanded the punishment of two men named Trujegue and Vasques, who, they said, had deceived and wronged them. It was thought that the commandant of Valladolid would accede to these terms.

Chansenota, one of the towns of Yucatan, after having defended itself bravely, was taken by the Indians, and (14th ult.,) was burned to ashes!

In Tekax, the commandant had decided to adopt the guerilla system, as most likely to harass the enemy and save his people. His men had succeeded in dislodging a body of 500 Indians, who had been fortified at a place called Tixmenac.—Two of the latter were killed. Their companions, however, returned to the fight, but were again worsted, with a loss of 12 killed..

Another party, under the command of Don Laureano Perez, had a fight with the Indians at Chansaxsucil, killing 3; then going on to another rancho, found the corpses of 29 Yucatanese killed by the insurgents; these Perez buried. Twenty whites were also assassinated at a place called Kamecabchen.

A messenger had been sent to Belize, the British settlement at Honduras, to ask a stoppage of the selling of powder and other means of war to the Indians—which the authorities at Belize consented to do.

### Account of the Siege of Valladolid.

Though the foregoing is later than what follows, we translate some account of the siege from the Merida Union, of the 5th ult.:

After communication having been cut off for six days, we at last receive news from Valladolid. The Indians had occupied the town of Popola, and the road of Espita, the only way of communicating with Izamal which remained. Perceiving this, Senor Leon dispatched a courier to Tinum, guarded by 200 men and a piece of artillery; he arrived at Izamal on the 31st. The force referred to remained in Tinum to protect a large convoy of provisions which were sent to the besieged by the commandant of Izamal. The Indians were daily ravaging the suburbs of the place, (Valladolid,) causing much injury. On the 28th, Senor Boleo entered the town with 115 men, from Merida; but in order to get in they had to sustain a fight for a league and a half, losing several men in killed and wounded. With this reinforcement, and those of Izamal, Tiziman, Espita, and other neighboring towns, there are now in Valladolid about 3000 combatants, animated by the frequent victories which they have already obtained. We have no fear of the city being taken; although the Indians, being desperate, may attack some other town.

Since writing the above we learn that the besieged have received a great quantity of provisions, in spite of the insurgents. The latter had taken and reduced to ruins the towns of Xocempich and Tinum, and the hacienda of Ziz. They have laid waste the country for eight leagues around Valladolid. Around the town of Peto, the Indians had also been burning the ranchos and haciendas.

## "Happy are We."

We heard an intelligent and travelled European, a few day since, utter some thinly concealed sarcasms on the difference between the "tone" of the richer classes here and the tone abroad. He would have shown more wisdom, now, by considering the difference between the condition of *the people* here and in the Old World. Nor is it amiss for Americans themselves, now and then, to reflect on "the blessings we enjoy"—or rather, we should say, the political curses and cramps we are free from.

The United States have the only real representative Government in the world. In order to prove this, it needs merely the statement of the following facts: In France, only one person in 137 has a vote for his legislators; in Great Britain and Ireland, one in 42, and half of these are coerced by lordly influence; in the United States, *one in seven*—or, in other words, every man who is a citizen.

Most countries on the continent of Europe not only levy a high tariff on all goods imported, but on *exported* articles too. And, as if to let nothing escape, there is a third tax on articles consumed at home. In England there are hundreds of taxes that we know nothing of here. Indeed, *every thing* is taxed, in some shape or other—even to the very light of the sun.

In Spain and Italy, seventy days, or more, are kept as Saints' days. Of course, this has a serious effect on the results of labor.

While the condition of certain fractions of society may possibly be not as favorable here (though we confess we see no earthly reason why) as in Europe, the condition of the forty-nine fiftieths is better beyond all comparison, both as to rational freedom and physical comforts.

A GREAT COUNTRY AND A GREAT PEOPLE.—An editor, in closing his Thanksgiving sermon, says: "Since last year, at this time, we have licked one nation and fed another of about the same population. We have killed a few thousand Mexicans, and saved the lives of ten times as many Irishmen; so there remains a handsome thanksgiving balance in our favor."

THE LATE CAPT. GRAY, extensively known upon the northern frontier of Mexico as "Mustang Gray," whose late decease at Camargo was mentioned in our paper yesterday, at the early age of 29, was in some respects an original character. Allied to a respectable family in South Carolina, he was taken to Texas in early youth, and deprived of nearly every facility of education, and prompted by domestic inquietude at a tender age to separate from his family protectors, he led for a number of years a roving, restless and adventurous life, chiefly among the Mexican borderers. In the Texan conflicts since 1836, he was often conspicuous—and nothing but his educational deficiencies prevented him from occupying an elevated position among the volunteers who flew to the battle field under the impulses of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma: but he nevertheless commended himself to the confidence of Gen. Taylor, by his familiarity with the country and people of that frontier, and the cool daring and intrepidity of his character; and he was empowered to raise a corps of mounted volunteers for special service, of which he retained command until it was disbanded.—Subsequently he had been roving from post to post along the whole line from Monterey to Camargo, and upon the Rio del Norte to its mouth, with nothing settled in his mind, but a daily habit of seeking new excitement. The reactive tendencies of such a life have hurried to the grave a man of no common mould—one whose natural capacities were adequate to the highest aspirations of human greatness and usefulness.

Many amusing stories are related of Capt. Gray's waggish propensities, some of which we may weave up at a leisure moment. A single anecdote will exhibit the natural chivalry of his feelings.—In a personal difficulty with another, something was charged upon him which he was about to repel as untrue—being told a lady had said it, he instantly exclaimed, "That alters the case; and if she says so, *it is exactly as she may state it*, and I am responsible for all that she has said, and am ready at all times to render any satisfaction that may be demanded."—*Evening Mercury.*

## French Character—Lamartine's "Girondists."

One of the books that has lately attracted not only the attention of the mass of readers, but especially of that part called "the critics," is Lamartine's "History of the Girondists," handsomely issued in three volumes by the great publishing house of our country, the Harpers, in New York. Reading over the pages of this remarkable work lately, our mind was turned to some consideration on French character. Perhaps no other book gives one a fairer insight into the more vivid points of that character, than this same "Girondists." There we have *the Frenchman* himself—full blown, excited by all the most powerful passions that can actuate the soul—warriors, demagogues, men and women—the rabble, the nobles, the learned—poets, ruffians, the king and queen!

What metaphysicians would call the poetical sentiment is at the bottom of the Frenchman's character. This often developes itself in a ridiculous sort; but it remains yet. The genuine Frenchman wants something different, something better, than mere matter-of-fact life can afford: perhaps he wants notoriety—perhaps "glory"—perhaps he knows not what he wants, and only shoots out of the beaten track because he feels the irresistible impulse within. As to physical grace, even the lower classes in France possess it, for it is a consequence of the mental quality we have mentioned. Every woman, however poor and uneducated, is graceful by birthright.

Then there is a general "honor" among all classes there. In this same "Girondists" are related numerous instances of the most blood-thirsty mob being actuated by a feeling of refined honor worthy of Chevalier Bayard. One was that, when, sacking the apartments of Maria Antoinette, "the evil Austrian," and after wreaking their fury in a horrible manner upon every thing they could lay their hands on, the *sans-culottes* came at last to some private letters just written by the Queen, and in all probability containing information and sentiments that it would have been useful to the purposes of the revolutionists to know. But instead of opening these letters, or even destroying them, they were carefully enveloped, and sent to the possession of her Majesty! Is there a rabble in any other country on earth that would have done likewise?

It is undeniable, at the same time, that the characteristics of the gentle nation we speak of, while more ornamental than the other's, are not so fitted to do the hardy work of life as those of our Anglo-Saxon race. The former have not pushed their empire and domination like the latter, nor effected those substantial improvements. Yet in the dominion of tact and good taste the Frenchman (and woman) are ahead of the world.

As a history, conveying the full philosophy, combined with the minute particulars, of that wonderful era, the French Revolution—when the works and changes that at an ordinary time require hundreds of years, were done in so many days, (we may almost say hours)—this "Girondists" is, beyond comparison, the best book yet written. It is of almost painful interest, too—an interest springing from the fact that, though its narrations surpass romance, they are altogether true, and of real characters.

## Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic Convention for the purpose of nominating electors for President and Vice President, and delegates to the National Convention at Baltimore, assembled last evening at the State House.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Moise, who nominated the following gentlemen for officers of the Convention: President, Dr. W. B. Scott; Vice President, Zenon Ledoux, I. T. Preston, M. G. Penn, J. Sandige, A. J. Guirot, T. C. Porter, and Felix Robb; Secretaries, J. N. Lea, Augustin Duplantier, and G. W. Reese.

The President, upon taking the chair, returned thanks to the Convention for the honor conferred upon him in selecting him to preside over their deliberations. After stating the object of the meeting, he went on to say that he considered the selection of the day for the Convention, as a peculiarly fortunate and auspicious one—it being the anniversary of the birth-day of Andrew Jackson. All that the Democratic party asked for from their delegates, was the selection of a gentleman of honest and upright principles, as a candidate for the Presidency.

On motion of Mr. Larue, a committee of nine was appointed to draft a series of resolutions for adoption by the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Larue, the Convention took a recess of fifteen minutes, for the purpose of selecting electors, and delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

After the Convention had re-assembled, the following names were submitted and approved of as Presidential electors:

I. District—Charles Dauboy—substitute, —— Cucullu;
II. " J. B. Plauché—substitute, J. C. Larue;
III. " I. T. Preston—substitute, Miles Taylor;
IV. " Thos. M. Scott—substitute, Z. Ledoux, Jr.
V. " Andrew Martin—substitute, Wm. Prescott;
VI. " Henry Phillips—substitute, H. J. Peck.

The following gentlemen were named Delegates to the Baltimore Convention:

I. District—John Slidell, Emile La Sere, W. H. Wilder, P. Augustin.
II. District—Messrs. Crockett, Samuel Locke, Edmund Randolph, Clark Woodruff, W. G. Kendall, J. N. Carrigan, H. W. Palfrey, W. K. Stiles.
III. District—J. C. Beattie, John L. Labranche, T. M. Williams, James S. McFarland, W. C. S. Ventress, James J. Pugh, Gustave Leroy, Thomas L. Randall.
IV. District—Augustin Duplantier, D. J. Fluker, Dr. F. M. Hereford, M. B. Robertson, Zenon Ledoux, Jr., M. G. Penn, Montgomery Sloane, M. K. Cowgill, Felix Houston, T. G. Davidson, B. B. Semmes.
V. District—J. G. Bryce, P. Berry, Robert Cade, R. L. Janner, W. W. Whittington, T. O. Moore, W. B. Prescott, B. C. Duke, C. D. Mouton, L. Texada, Louis Broussard, Dousie Broussard, Ransom Easton, Alexander Splane, W. F. Griffin, J. Crichton, Isaac E. Morse.
VI. District—N. Darling, George Spencer, R. J. Chamblin, V. H. Jones, Wm. Perkins, John S. Gilbert, N. J. Richardson, S. W. Downs.

After I. T. Preston had addressed the Convention Mr. Durant, as Chairman of the Committee, appointed to draft resolutions, reported the following, which were adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Democratic party of Louisiana, reposing entire confidence in the patriotism of the party in her sister States, do hereby pledge themselves to the support of the citizens who may be selected by the Baltimore Convention, as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

*Resolved*, That we express now, as heretofore, our attachment to the great leading measures of the Democratic party, which, restraining the powers of the State and General Governments in their respective spheres, will serve to strengthen and perpetuate the system of Republican Government and the American Union, and diffuse it over the earth.

*Resolved*, That we approve the liberal principles embodied in our tariff of 1846, which has demonstrated the iniquity of protective taxation, and the advantages of low imposts, which has increased the revenue while it has materially lessened the rate of duty, and augmented the general wealth by lessening the burden of labor.

*Resolved*, That the Independent Treasury is no longer an experiment, but a successful system—one which has sustained without faltering the finances of the country under the pressure of a foreign war, and ruinous convulsions which have shaken the Commerce of Europe.

*Resolved*, That we are unalterably opposed to the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, among the States, and in favor of a liberal graduation of their prices to the actual settlers.

*Resolved*, That the war with Mexico was the consequence of the repeated wrongs and injuries of her Government, and was brought on by her own act, and should be vigorously prosecuted until a peace, honorable to us and consistent with the rights of nations, has been effectually secured; and among these rights none have been more universally acknowledged than retaining territory conquered by military power.

*Resolved*, That we now reiterate and confirm the principles set forth by the Democratic Convention in Baltimore, in 1844.

The following resolutions were offered, in addition, by Col. Wagner, and adopted by the convention:

*Resolved*, That we regard the Wilmot proviso as an attack upon the Constitutional rights of the slave-holding States, and its discussion in Congress fraught with danger to the Federal Union.

*Resolved*, That while we view with surprise the astounding fact, that not one whig member from the non-slaveholding States voted with us on that question, those democrats of the North who stood by us on that occasion are entitled to and shall ever receive our most heartfelt gratitude.

Mr. Larue offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing for the organization of a State Central Committee, to take measures to secure the victory of the party at the next election.

The Convention was then addressed by Mr. Dunbar, Mr. Larue, J. G. Bryce, Col. Porter, and Felix Houston.

Judge Walker, of the Delta, in a few pertinent remarks, suggested that those gentlemen who had been alluded to as lost sheep and prodigal sons, had better come forward and publicly acknowledge their errors; but the persons referred to seemed to be too modest to comply with the request.

The following gentlemen were appointed to compose the Central Committee:

John Slidell, J. F. Rob, Samuel Locke, E. Waltz, John M. Bell, John L. Lewis, Clark Woodroff, John J. Ker, Thos. J. Durant, W. G. Kendall, John Perkins, W. C. Auld, A. J. Guirot, W. W. King, W. H. Wilder, D. Mitchell, F. Siewerson, S. T. Taylor, L. J. Segur, W. A. Elmore, C. A. Gayarre.

After a short speech from I. T. Preston, the Convention adjourned.

☞ The Methodist Churches in Alabama have received 6,803 new members during the year, being an increase of 58 the past year.

## Bennett's Book-Keeping On Remittances.

QUESTION.—E, of Havre, invests A's $20,000 in bills on New York, at such a rate that when A receives the remittance, it will be at par.

E'S ENTRY.

| | Dr. | Cr. |
|---|---|---|
| A, of New York, to sundries— | | |
| To cash paid for a bill of $20,000 at ½ per ct, disct. remitted to him..... | $19,899 50 | |
| To commission for my brokerage on purchase..... | 100 00 | $20,000 00 |

Is the above entry correct? The calculation is required.
ZERO.

## Died:

On Tuesday, 29th ult., at the residence of her father, in the Parish of West Feliciana, Miss AMANDA J., eldest daughter of George Cook, Esq., aged 13 years, 4 months, 10 days.

OBITUARY.

*Died*, on Monday, 13th instant, at the residence of his father, on Bartholomew street, THOMAS JOHN, only son of Joseph and Sarah Callender, aged 15 years and 6 months.

"Be ye also ready!" How true it is that "in the midst of life we are in death!"—and yet, how few of us, while the messengers of death are untiringly sent forth, pause, in our ordinary routine of worldly cares, and reflect that the next call may be made upon us, that we also may soon be summoned hence, to render an account of the deeds done in the body! With what great indifference we are wont to note the daily recurring departures from our midst, and how many of us fail to apply the solemn warnings to make ourselves ready for a blissful and everlasting sojourn in that "House not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens!"

It is only when the startling blow falls in our midst, severing some dear link in the chain of our earthly affections, that we heed the admonition to turn our thoughts to another and a better world, and seek consolation in the promises of the Giver of all Temporal and Eternal Good. Too often do we delay the day of our repentance, losing sight of the fact that Death knows no distinction in class or age, and that the blooming boy may at the same moment be called to rest with the gray-haired grandsire.

Truly, the blow has fallen heavily on the bereaved family of the subject of this notice; and the afflicted family, in the poignancy of their grief, can only find consolation in the Word of Him who gave His only Son to secure our eternal welfare. Just trembling on the verge of manhood, his youth gave indication of an honorable and useful life; and while he was beloved by his family for his amiability and affectionate deportment, his upright conduct in his juvenile associations secured to him the firm and enduring friendship of his fellow students. He has been called hence ere he could encounter the blighting and contaminating influences of an intercourse with the world, to render a pure and undefiled spirit to the God who gave it. E.

*New Orleans, March 16, 1848.*

## Arrivals at the Principal Hotels Yesterday.

ST. CHARLES EXCHANGE—J. Smith and niece, J. York, A. Cunningham, Ala.; W. Milford, E. Bissell, Ohio; T. Russell, Me.; W. C. Darcy, Mrs. and Miss Chambers, Miss.; P. Simms, J. Armfield, La.; T. C. Buckner, Ark.; S. Parsons.

VERANDAH HOTEL.—G. H. Lyons, E. B. Smedes, R. B. Randall, R. H. Mar, C. G. Leonard, J. J. Merter, S. M. Turner, G. W. Hulse, La.; D. Bibb, Ala.; Rev. W. H. Norris, N. Y.

PLANTERS' HOTEL.—W. H. Ware, Miss.; G. Little, Ill.; E. Jones, Mo.; Hutty, E. Rose, S. R. Bell, J. G. Rarkeson, La.; W. Porter, Pa.; A. C. McKeen, Dr. D. McNeel, W. E. Dubose, Ala.; G. A. Thatcher, R. R. Haskins, Me.; J. Anderson, Ohio; R. B. Williams, N. Y.

HEWLETT'S EXCHANGE.—L. H. Church, J. L. Satterfield, J. Shannon, Gen. Huston, G. W. Miller, W. P. Rayburn, La.; A. J. Hutt, A. Boileau, Ark.

ARCADE.—J. B. Threadwell, J. B. Stedman, Ark.; H. Spann, P. Richardson, G. B. Moss, G. W. Neilly, J. Green, W. Garcia, W. M. Sasser, J. M. Murphy, La.

## Municipal Election....Candidates.

☞ **For Mayor.**—We are authorized to announce A. D. CROSSMAN, the present Mayor of New Orleans, as a candidate for re-election at the next Municipal Election. mh10

☞ **For Recorder.**—The Editors of the Crescent will please announce CLEMENT RAMOS, the present incumbent, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Recorder of the First Municipality. mh14

☞ **For Recorder.**—We are authorized to announce JOSHUA BALDWIN as a candidate for re-election to the office of Recorder of the Second Municipality, at the election in April. mh10

☞ **For Alderman.**—*Eds. Crescent:* Please announce DAVID JOBSON as an Independent Democratic candidate for Alderman, Seventh Ward, Second Municipality. MANY VOTERS.


☞ **Winter Clothing AT COST!**—*NOW LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS!*—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 34 Magazine street, will now sell their entire stock of THICK WINTER CLOTHING at the actual manufacturers' cost!

We have now on hand a very large stock of Goods—much larger than ever before at this season of the year—and it MUST BE SOLD! All we ask is a call from those who wish to purchase, to convince them that we will now offer greater bargains in Clothing than ever before seen in New Orleans. All our Goods are well and fashionably made, and this is a rare opportunity for persons to supply themselves.

Among other goods are the following:

1000 black and colored Cloth Dress and Frock Coats;
200 Cloth, Cassimere and Tweed Sacs, Paletots and Coatees;
400 long and medium blue Blanket Coats;
600 pairs colored French and English Cassimere Pantaloons;
1000 pairs Black Cassimere and French Doeskin Pantaloons;
300 pairs black Satinet Pantaloons;
800 black and fancy colored Satin Vests;
400 colored French Cashmere Vests;
300 black Cassimere, Bombazine and Barathea Silk Vests;
Super black Silk Velvet and Royal figured Silk Velvet Vests;
Rich Paris Embroidered black Cassimere Vests;
Extra rich light Vests, for Balls and Soirees;
6000 Muslin Shirts, with linen bosoms—latest styles;
2000 all Linen Shirts—latest styles;
Under Garments of every description;
Black and white Kid Gloves; Suspenders;
Black and colored Silk Cravats;
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs; Trunks, etc. etc.

☞ Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. No trouble to show goods.

☞ One price for Goods, and no deviation.

☞ This sale at Cost will continue for TWO WEEKS ONLY.
mh16 2w ALFRED MUNROE & CO., 34 Magazine street.

☞ **Strangers in the City,** see Dr. B. F. MULLEN'S advertisements in the other columns of this paper. He is one of the very best in his profession now in the United States. All that stand in need would do well to give him a call, at 86 Customhouse street. mh16 2m

☞ **To Purchasers of Clothing.**—Call at ALFRED MUNROE & CO.'S *One Price Store*, No. 34 Magazine street, where may always be found the largest assortment of Goods in New Orleans, and at uniformly low prices. mh5

☞ **Brown's Gold Pens.**—These unrivalled GOLD PENS possess all the flexibility of the best Quills. The following extracts show the estimation in which they are held by the best judges:

From the Picayune.

Messrs. Guinness & Bush have received a lot of Brown's Gold Pens, one of which we have tried. These whalers write at all with a metallic Pen will admire these. They run gibly and smoothly, and possess a good degree of elasticity. We commend those wishing for Gold Pens to the establishment of Messrs. Guinness & Bush, No. 12 Camp st.

From the Delta.

*Splendid Pen.*—We have received from Guinness & Bush, of No. 12 Camp street, a specimen of the most excellent kind of Pen, made of gold, and stated to be carried in the pocket. These Gold Pens, remarks an Irish friend, are the best steel Pens that have been manufactured. It is actually a pleasure to write with them.

From the Times.

*Gold Pen.*—We are imbiting this paragraph with a superior specimen of "Brown's Gold Pen," for which we are indebted to our good friends Messrs. Guinness & Bush, Camp st. They are remarkably flexible, and write almost without any effort. These gentlemen have a very large assortment of superior Gold Pens, and we can confidently recommend their stock to all needing this description of article.

☞ For sale, wholesale and retail, by
GUINNESS & BUSH,
*Dealers in Fancy Articles and Gent.'s Furnishing Goods.*
mh14 5t 12 CAMP STREET.

☞ **French, Spanish, English and Italian Languages.** *VIVA VOCE SYSTEM.*—JAMES De PALOS, Professor of Modern Languages, No. 14, Exchange Place, opposite the Postoffice, between Canal and Customhouse streets, New Orleans, teaches the above Languages correctly, in a peculiar and easy manner. His system, the result of eighteen years labor and experience in the art of his profession, is founded on sound principles, governed by the laws of nature, and has been successfully practiced in this city for the last ten years. It has been demonstrated to be the only system by which a *scientific* and *practical* knowledge of a language can be acquired at the same time, and to such an extent as to enable the student to read, write and speak the language as if it were his native tongue.

Persons wishing to honor him with their confidence, are requested to call at his office from 9 to 12 M., or from 3 to 8 P. M., No. 14 Exchange Place.

References numerous and respectable. ● mh14 3mos

☞ **Clothing**—*NEW GOODS—Latest Styles.*—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 34 Magazine street, have received per ships St. Mary, Palestine, etc., a fresh supply of:

Superfine French black cloth Dress and Frock Coats;
" " " Doeskin Cassimere Pantaloons;
" " " Elastic " "
" black and Colored Satin Vests, best styles;
Rich black embroidered Cloth Vests, beautiful patterns;
Extra rich fancy Silk Velvet Vests, superb quality;
ALSO—Brown, blue, olive green, olive brown, claret and mulberry Cloth Frock Coats, of best French Cloth;
White Marseilles Vests;
Rich light Silk Vests, for Balls and Soirees;
ALSO—A variety of other choice articles for Gentlemen