DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—
BY HAYES & M'CLURE.
A. H. HAYES....J. E. M'CLURE.
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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.
DAILY—*Fifteen Cents a Week*, payable to the carriers, weekly.... or, *Eight Dollars* per year—half yearly and quarterly at the same rates in advance.... Single copies *Five Cents*..... The office will receipt for all subscriptions exceeding one week.
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SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1848.

SEMI-WEEKLY CRESCENT.—The Semi-Weekly will be issued at an early hour this morning, and can be had, enveloped, at the office, No. 95 St. Charles street.—Price 5 cents.

CELEBRATION OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—Here and there, in our city, even at the earliest hour yesterday morning, might be seen the usual green sprig in the cap or hat of the sons of Erin, signifying the advent of St. Patrick's Day. At about noon, the Hibernian Society, with their beautiful banners, (preceded by the "Star Spangled,") marched in procession through the principal streets. We don't think we ever noticed a civic society that made a better appearance; the uniform of the members was a plain citizen's suit of black broadcloth; and their wide green badges contrasted well with this. The harp, Ireland's national emblem, was covered with roses; and the music played merrily as they moved along. It was generally acknowledged that they made a handsome appearance. As far as we have heard, everything went off finely.

There is something beautiful in the tenacity with which the Irish preserve their love of country, even so far from it. If Old Ireland were flourishing and happy, we doubt whether this would be the case; and thus it is so commendable, that, amid her griefs and oppressed condition, thousands and thousands of true hearts still turn fondly to her.

TO ADVERTISERS.—We would suggest to our advertising friends, that their favors, if put in Monday's edition, would receive a largely increased circulation, through the juvenile news-venders, as two or three of our morning contemporaries never publish on that day.

MR. PIERRE SOULE.—The period of imprisonment of Mr. Soulé resembled rather a fête than a term of probation or punishment. He was visited in prison, the night before last, by many of his friends, who were all received by Mr. Soulé with the greatest courtesy. During the course of the night, a serenade was given him by some of the more enthusiastic of the population. At 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, the time of the expiration of the sentence, a large number of persons repaired to the Parish Prison, attended by a band of music, and a carriage drawn by four white horses. Mr. Soulé was tendered a seat in the carriage, which he declined, choosing rather to walk. He was then escorted through a number of streets, past the First District Court, to his residence in Royal street.

THE PEACE TREATY.—The National Intelligencer of the 10th inst., says that the amendments made by the U. S. Senate to the Mexican treaty do not affect it in its leading features of peace, cession of territory to the United States, or the consideration to be paid to Mexico therefor.

THE AUTOCRAT.—This monster of the Mississippi, arrived yesterday from Memphis with a cargo of 4682 bales Cotton and 100 tons assorted cargo—the largest cargo ever landed at our levee.

THE WEATHER.—The streets yesterday morning were covered with a golden colored dust, and those who were not provided with spectacles were in much danger of contracting some opthalmic complaint. The ladies (bless 'em!) placed their darling little perfumed handkerchiefs before their sweet-smelling noses, and the gentlemen sneezed, as they properly should, the dust out of their manly nostrils. No one will deny that yesterday was a dusty day; but then the night made amends for all. The clear, pure blue sky, seemed spangled with silver stars, and the refreshing breeze bore on its wings the scent of orange blossoms. Oh, that Ovid were alive to sing the tender songs that last night were sung by the lips of gallantry and filled the ear of beauty. Hearts were won and lost last night.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—This evening, there will be performed, at the above establishment, the comedy entitled a "Bold Stroke for a Husband," in which Mrs. Hunt and Mr. Chippendale will appear. The performances will conclude with the laughable farce called "Murder in the First Degree." An overflowing house may be expected.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—To-night Rosini's celebrated opera of Othello will be represented for the third time at this establishment. There needs scarcely any other announcement than this to insure a full attendance. We are glad that the managers have produced the opera of Othello, which has always been a favorite of ours, and we have no doubt it will take an elevated position in the estimation of the music-loving portion of the New Orleans public. On Sunday the Monplaisirs will appear—thus Terpsichore contests the public favor with her sister muse of Music.

LAW BOOKS.—Our readers will find on the fourth page an extensive catalogue of Law Books, for sale by Alex. Levy & Co., corner of Camp and Gravier streets.

☞ "Robert Macaire in England," is the title of a work by G. W. M. Reynolds, (author of several popular works,) which is sent us by J. C. Vail, 67 St. Charles street—at which place he has the latest publications, books, and an assortment of stationery. "Robert Macaire" is illustrated with cuts, and seems to be one of that class of novels much sought for by lovers of exciting incident. Mr. Vail also sends us "the News of the World" a large and beautiful newspaper, published in New York.

CURIOSITY.—*A Hottentot at Washington.*—A Washington letter dated March 4th, says: I attended a meeting of the Scientific and Literary Union last evening, which was held at the residence of one of its members, where I had the pleasure of meeting a large number of distinguished gentlemen. The principal attraction, however, was the *Hottentot* or *Bushman*, recently brought to this country by Isaac Chase, Esq., our Consul at the Cape of Good Hope. The creature in question looks more like a large monkey than a human being, and is just about as intelligent. In the course of the evening, the poor wretch became tired and took a nap. Mr. Chase, who is now preparing to return to Africa, is a highly intelligent gentleman, and it seems to me ought to oblige his countrymen by writing an account of his travels in the romantic regions of South Africa.

Northern Markets.

[By Telegraph to the Petersburg Intelligencer.]

BALTIMORE, March 10, 5½ P. M.—The Flour market is steady ... not active. The inspections for the week are 9000 bbls. How... 32@$1 35.... Prime White Corn at 43@46c.... and street sells for $5 81½.... Sales of prime Red Wheat at $1 ... y at 48c.... Sales of Oats at 34c.... Sales of and Prime Yello... Sales of New Orleans Molasses at 26c. Whiskey at 25c.... 10, 5½ P. M.—Sales of Genesee Flour at $6 31¼@$6 43¾, and ... Southern at $6 31¼. The market is steady but not active.... There is less doing in Corn, and the market has a downward ... tendency. Other Grains as before.... There is a fair inquiry for ... Pork, but little doing in other Provisions.... Sugars are in fair demand.... Coffee and Molasses without change.... Prices of Cotton have slightly declined.... Rice has slightly advanced.

☞ The ship Mary Frances went ashore ... at Point Judah on the night of Thursday week in a snow storm. Her safety was considered doubtful. She belongs to Messrs. Sturges & Clearman, and was one of the Mobile packets. There was $15,000 insurance on her.—*Mobile Tribune, 15th inst.*

Washington Correspondence.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1848.

The loan is taken in consequence of the pending treaty, which all now agree will be ratified, though in a greatly modified form.

The bids were closed at 3 o'clock yesterday, and four hours were occupied in the examination of the bids. There were a large number of gentlemen present when the bids were closed. The several packages were taken by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Register of the Treasury and their principal assistants, and opened in one of the rooms of the Treasury building in the presence of the government officers alone. The whole sum of five millions was not authorized, but something over four millions were. The bids were as follows:

Corcoran & Riggs, Washington, over.	$3,000,000..1.26	prem.
Clark & McAlister, Philadelphia.....	250,000..1.40	"
John S. Riddle, Philadelphia.....	500,000..1.51	"

The whole amount bid for was seventeen millions of dollars, which shows a very good state of the money market. Before the reception of the treaty here, eighteen days since, the money market would hardly have warranted a bid at par. The *project* of a treaty, therefore, has been money in the purse of Uncle Sam.

The House of the Rothschilds & Sons, of London, who have been a long time in the market as bidders, get a very handsome part of this loan in connection with Corcoran & Riggs, who are the great money brokers of this district, and who perform most of the monetary transactions of the Government. They are also the monetary agents of the two Houses of Congress.

The Deficiency Bill which passed the House of Representatives, yesterday, will absorb this loan at a single gulp, and require four-fifths of the loan bill now pending in the Senate. It will not be long, therefore, should the war continue, before more money will be asked for.

The ratification of the treaty even, will not reduce this amount, for under the treaty the sum of twenty-one millions and a quarter will have to be provided for the payment of claims and territory.

Important amendments have been made to the treaty, and articles stricken out relating to Spanish grants, Ecclesiastical lands, and other matters, which will make its ratification in Mexico more uncertain, and probably more tardy, than if a new treaty were made and sent to Mexico by a special Commissioner.

The proceedings in Congress, to-day, have been unimportant beyond the consideration of the bill relative to Bounty Lands, and proposing that officers promoted from the ranks shall not be deprived of the bounty; and the Veto Message of the Executive upon the River and Harbor Bill.

Mr. Hampton, of Pittsburg, made a very valuable speech upon this bill, and important to New Orleans—from the array of great facts connected with New Orleans and the mighty valley of the Mississippi. ORLEANS.

CONNRESSIONAL, *March 9.*—With the exception of a memorial, presented in both Houses, from the New York Historical Society, asking that the next census (to be taken in 1850) be arranged on a fuller, more accurate, and more satisfactory plan than preceding ones, there was nothing done in Congress on this day, worth mentioning. This census deficiency, however, is one that calls for special remedy at the hands of Government; and it is much to be hoped that something may be done to apply that remedy.

The Treaty: Who Made It?

Messrs. Editors: It has been mentioned in different quarters, that the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, who has given very full outlines of the principal features of the Trist treaty, and of the proceedings of the Senate respecting it since its submission to that body, is quite accurate in his statements, however he may obtain his information. In his letter of the 5th inst., are to be found the following significant paragraphs. Please to publish them; and at the same time will you be kind enough to tell me—If the instrument be in the hand-writing of Mackintosh, the British Consul, whose affair, looking at all the circumstances of the transaction, the withdrawal of Trist, etc., is it, in all probability, not merely the copying, *but the whole concoction of it?* A. D.

There is one remarkable fact connected with this negotiation, which I have accidentally neglected to mention. Every syllable of the treaty is in the hand-writing of Mr. Mackintosh, the British consul at Mexico! *The instrument and his original letters in possession of the Senate have been compared, as any doubting democrat may ascertain by applying to Mr. Senator Allen.* This mere fact would not affect its value in my estimation; but, in connection with other matters, which I have presented in former letters, it is quite evident the treaty is not altogether American, or solely for the protection of American interests.

* * * * * * *

If the treaty is ratified on both sides, it is confidently predicted that Mr. Mackintosh will be among the very first arrivals from Mexico, with an assignment or mortgage to cover the whole three millions stipulated to be paid after ratification. This is good democratic prophecy, and is worthy to be remembered.

Official Statistics of Louisiana.

This work, a "General Statement of the Statistics of Louisiana, taken from the official rolls of Assessment, made by the several parish and district Assessors of the State," by Charles Bayon, (to whom we are indebted for a copy) has just been printed at the Courier office in this city. It affords many interesting particlars, as follows:

POPULATION OF THE STATE.

White Males	105,391		
" Females	91,039—	196,430	
Free Colored Males	8,930		
" " Females	10,912—	19,842	
Male Slaves	109,400		
Female Slaves	102,083—	211,483	
Total		427,755	

NUMBERS IN DIFFERENT PROFESSIONS.

Lawyers	450	Wholesale merchants	143
Physicians	600	Retail merchants	2,334
Apothecaries and Drug'st	103	Dentists	2(?)
Auctioneers	75	Foreign agencies	100
Notaries Public	125	House pedlars	2
Exchange Dealers	32	Hotels, taverns	111
Brokers all descriptions	200	Boarding houses	169
Commission merchants	443		

LANDS AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Number acres land	6,663,326	Bushels Wheat	663
Cultivated	1,150,512 "	Rye	823
Bales Cotton	222,625 "	Oats	42,856
Hogsheads Sugar	124,017	Carrots Tobacco	3,747
Barrels Molasses	384,962	Pounds Rice	2,013,023
Bushels Corn	8,433,077		

We are constrained to say, that, as far as population and professions are concerned, there seems to be a doubt over the accuracy of the above statement. For instance, the table puts down two dentists, when, at the time we write, by just putting our head out of the window we can see the offices of seven or eight resident dentists. In other points, it is not too much to say that the correctness of the statement is suspicious.

☞ Speaking again on the subject of works of art which display the undraped human figure, (that terrible spectable!) our neighbor of the Mobile Tribune insists that people should come down from that view of the argument which involves the Ideal as relating to such things, and treat it only as it refers to the voluptuous passions. Why, this is the very point at issue. The advocate for the Ideal cannot, from his love for it, because there may be some who distort to a base purpose its beautiful embodiments. He believes that the more you spread those embodiments, and the commoner you make them, the truer will be the public taste, and the purer the intellectual tone of the mass of the people. For it is only from a want of intellectuality—from untrue ideas on the subject—and the rareness of the spectacle—than fine works of art, limning and sculpturing the human figure, excite any other feeling than pleasure of the purest kind, in the spectator. Artists themselves never have patience even to discuss this point.

Our Mobile friend talks as though most people had their brains filled with licentious images, which only need a chance to start forth. Surely this is unjust. But he thinks that there are "many virtuous and superior people," too, who visit "exhibitions of nude statuary," etc., and derive therefrom "nothing bad, and much that is quite an indisputable good." Well, will it not be found that this class of persons reports all that sort of doctrine which our contemporary teaches?

He or she is the best conservator of purity who starts from the point of the innate purity of nature, it is only the vulgar who draft coarse ideas thereon. Shall the Arts be brought to the test of such ideas; Shall the high come down to the low?

FROM PENSACOLA.—Through the correspondence of our contemporary of the Picayune, we learn that the U. S. store-ship Relief, Lieut. Commanding T. A. Jenkins, came to anchor off the Pensacola Navy Yard, on the 12th inst., in nine days from Vera Cruz. She brought up from the squadron about fifty invalid seamen, who will be transferred to the Naval Hospital. The Relief will at once take in a supply of stores and return to Vera Cruz.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER FREDONIA.—By the arrival at Baltimore, says the Charleston News of the 11th inst., of the bark El Dorado, from Havana, 23d ult., we learn that the schooner Fredonia, from this port, for Cienfuegos, was totally lost on Key Breton on the 18th February. Crew saved, and had arrived at Trinidad de Cuba.

BANKS.—In Massachusetts, eleven banks have applied for an increase of capital, and the Bank Committee have reported favorably on nine.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

Drowning of Major Willard, and Mr. R. G. Lines.

Major Willard and Mr. R. G. Lines, (a native, as we are informed, of Utica, N. Y.) had been sent to examine the condition of the telegraphic wires between this city and the route which passes near the Rigolettes. These gentlemen had gone along the line from this city, and proceeded a considerable distance on their mission. They left Fort Wood with an experienced boatman to guide the helm, for Fort Pike, which was about twelve miles distant. From the evidence brought to bear in the matter, it seems, that Mr. Lines, finding that as he was going out of the bayou, that it would be more comfortable for him to change his seat, endeavored to step across the seats of the pirogue, and by this motion, it was upset. Immediately after the skiff had overturned, the parties who had been in her, viz: Major Willard, Mr. Lines, and Thomas Downing, the person who rowed the boat, endeavored again to get on board. Downing states that he twice brought them whilst they were struggling in the water to the boat, whilst it laid bottom upwards, but owing to its smooth, round sides, they were unable to hold on to it, and after repeated efforts, they sank to "rise in life no more!" Downing describes the scene as an awful one. He saw his companions one by one sink into their watery graves, whilst he with his hands upon the bottom of the upturned boat, struggled to preserve his own life. With great exertion he ultimately managed to push the frail vessel, or in fact rather to drift it to a shoal, where he was enabled to right it. Here Downing baled the shallop out with his hat, and afterwards rowed or moved it up to the place from which the unfortunate parties had started from, by tearing out one of the thwarts and using it as a paddle. When he obtained succour, he was himself almost at the portal of death, and it was for some time almost impossible that he could recover himself sufficiently to relate the fatal account.

The unfortunate affair above spoken of was the whole talk of the city yesterday, and the sympathy of our entire population was excited. Major Willard, who has some of the highest and most influential relatives in this community, leaves in the hearts of those who loved and honored him—niches not even to be entered, save by those "who knew him best." Would that oil could be poured upon the wave of sorrow, but He who once stilled the boisterous waves of Galilee, knows best! Peace and honor to his memory!

In closing this mournful article, we cannot but pay a just compliment to Mr. R. G. Lines. He was a young man, in the very prime of life, and by his employers (the managers of the Telegraphic Line,) in this city, was most highly esteemed. We understand that he leaves a mother and sisters who depended upon him for support.

A committee of gentlemen proceeded yesterday evening to the scene of the above disaster, for the purpose of discovering the bodies of those who have already been alluded to. Should their remains be obtained, they will be brought to this city for interment.

FUNERAL HONORS TO THE REMAINS OF EX-PRESIDENT ADAMS.—This is an interesting day in New York. Business is generally suspended, public buildings are clothed in sombre drapery, and flags are flying at half-mast, as a testimony of respect to the departed statesman. The windows and balconies of every accessible point, where the procession is expected to move, are thronged with spectators. Between 1,500 and 2,000 troops are assembled on the Battery.

We had written thus far, when, at 25 minutes past 2, the first of 81 guns, corresponding with the age of the deceased, was discharged, announcing the arrival of the remains. Meanwhile, a solemn dirge is tolling from the steeple of old "Trinity," and a hearse, drawn by eight horses clad in black drapery, and led by eight mulatto grooms, dressed in the Turkish costume, is in attendance. The procession is now in motion—25 minutes to 3, P. M.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce, 8th inst.*

It is stated that the Graniteville Manufacturing Company of South Carolina, will be ready to commence operations previous to the first of June next. The factory itself, is a building of some 350 feet in length, and built of beautiful granite, quarried on the spot.

☞ A locomotive was lately shipped from Philadelphia to Havana, to be used on one of the railroads recently established on the Island.

NOVEL RACE.—As the passenger train which left Providence, Rhode Island, a few days since, arrived near Worcester, it overtook the freight train which had started an hour before. When the trains were nearly together, five cars from the freight train became detached and commenced running with increased velocity towards the ascending passenger train. The locomotive was at once reversed and a race commenced, which lasted to Manville, where the passenger train having gained a quarter of a mile upon the freight cars, a man jumped off and turned the swich, by which the freight cars were thrown off the track and precipitated with great force upon a pile of rocks. The passengers, as might be supposed, were greatly alarmed, but none of them suffered any injury except the fright.

Talent Transported.

Yesterday morning the dock of Recorder ——'s court was graced by the presence of an individual who rejoiced in the name of John Jones. The Recorder with all the solemnity of an Egyptian mummy, demanded who John Jones was. And be it remembered, the magistrate in question determined that John Jones was not John Jones, but somebody else. By a chain of circumstances however, it was proven that the name of the accused was not John Jones, but John Smith.

"Where were you born sir?" asked the Recorder

Smith clutched the edge of the railing of the dock, and answered "in New York, sir."

"Well, what did you do there?"

"Most any thing, yer Honor."

"What do yon mean by most anything?"

"Why," said John, whilst he brushed his hair over his brows, "sometimes I used to attend as a kind of agent for the Peter Funk fraternity, and many a watch has been put to my account, 'cause it couldn't be sold to any one else for "pure gold made by a watchmaker from Liverpool." In course, as your Honor will understand, I never paid for the time-piece in question, though I had it charged to me. Well sir, once I got "Peter Funked" myself. They were selling a watch, and I bid on it. There was a feller near by who had a white hat and a green blanket coat on. I put my eyes on him, and thinks I to myself, old chap, you will have to buy that ornament. Presently, sir, Peter, the Funk Peter, hollered out, "gentlemen—I now offer you a magnificent gold repeater. This article was made by one of the most celebrated manufacturers in Liverpool, and has a motion equal to any repeater in the world. It runs upon seventeen jewels—is warranted in all particulars—and, gentlemen, what shall I have?" Well, your Honor, according to my engagement, I bid on the article, and it was struck down to my account. When the sale was over, Mr. Funk asked me if I was going to keep the watch without paying for it, or pay for it without keeping it. I thought that this was somethin "like dog eating dog," and so I left.

The Recorder, who during this explanation, had been biting the end of his pen and rubbing the tip end of his nose with his fore-finger, asked in a peaceful, yet solemn voice—"Smith, what happened, then?"

"Sir, I was discharged—they said I had no talent, and ought to be transported. My heart was broken—(almost)—I came to this city last February, and what do you think I did then?"

The Recorder with the proper sternness of a magistrate, asked in an austere tone, "what?"

"Why, sir, I unfortunately took to drink—got down and down, 'till I got down into the gutter, when I was picked up by the watchman, and ——"

"And," said the Recorder, intercepting him, "I shall now send you down until you can keep from putting spirits down to keep your spirits up."

Legislative Powers—Lending the People's Money.

The extent of powers vested in the Legislative department of our State Government by the Constitution, is involved in much doubt. There are apparently irreconcileable differences of opinion upon the subject, and it may therefore not be considered presumptuous in us to offer a few remarks concerning it. The tendency of the age is towards a limitation of the powers of government, more especially of the legislative branches. The people are rapidly arriving at a knowledge of the truth, that the greatest danger which can menace our republican institutions, is not to be found in the "one man power," so much dreaded; but in the encroachment and assumptions of the immediate representatives of the people themselves. The States of the original confederacy were so evidently possessed of this idea, that not content with the specific enumeration of powers granted to Congress and designated in the Constitution, they considered it expedient and necessary to fortify themselves against the probable encroachments of the Congress, by adding an amendment declaring that that body shall have *no power* to legislate, excepting upon those subjects actually mentioned. Several of the States which have lately formed Constitutions, have to some extent imitated the Federal Constitution in the restrictions imposed upon the powers of the Legislature. Our own State has adopted a Constitution, which was doubtless intended by its framers greatly to abridge the exercise of legislative functions; but the authors of that instrument have left a large field for the violation of its spirit and intention, if not of its letter. In the system of taxation which has been adopted by the Legislature, there are some features which are palpably an infraction of both the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

Our attention was forcibly directed to this particular branch of the subject, upon reading the able report of Mr. Larue upon the taxation power, which was published in this paper a few days since. Although the document to which we refer is not by any means elaborate, we would refer the reader to it, as a convincing exposition of the unconstitutionality of the present mode in which the revenue of the State is raised. There are other objections to our taxation system, to which we may hereafter allude, and which are glanced at in the report; but as our present article concerns mostly the *powers* of the Legislature, we omit referring to these objections at present.

But this is not the only subject upon which there seems to be misapprehension among our legislators, in regard to the extent of their powers. A bill, which had previously passed the Senate, was brought up in the House, having for its object to lend $30,000 to the Barataria and Lafourche Canal Company. The evident violation of the spirit of the Constitution implied in this bill, appeared to have been entirely overlooked by most of the members. They seemed to consider that although Art. 113 of the Constitution declares that "The Legislature shall not pledge the faith of the State for the payment of any bonds, bills, or other contracts or obligations for the benefit or use of any person or persons, corporations or body politic whatever," and "that the State shall not become a subscriber to the stock of any corporation or joint stock company;" yet still they have a perfect right to give or lend as much money as they please to such corporations, persons, or companies! Now, it is perfectly evident to our mind, that the only object of the Convention in imposing the restrictions above mentioned, was to secure the State, or the people of the State, against such criminal and useless squandering of the public money, as had but too frequently been witnessed in former years. But how superfluous would be the prohibition to pledge *the faith* of the State, if the Legislature is to consider itself invested with the power and privilege of lending or giving away the money of the State in advance! We are convinced that the Convention intended that for the future the State should abjure all connection with corporations or joint stock companies—that it should be free from all alliance with them—and that its revenues should be applied strictly to the support of its government, and the payment of the debt already contracted. The tenor of the Constitution, in its every part, shows this to have been the intention of its framers. Not so, however, think our legislators; for during this short session of sixty days, they have appropriated an immense amount of money to objects in no way connected with the support of the government of the State, or the payment of its debt.

In view of this state of affairs, we believe that it would be expedient and necessary to amend the Constitution, so that it should include a specific enumeration of the powers of the Legislature, and also the amendment to the Federal Constitution, to which we have above referred.

It was well said by Thomas Jefferson, that "the best government is that which governs least." The people have discovered the injury done to their interests by the almost unlimited power reposed in the State Legislature. Perhaps no State has suffered more, in proportion, from this cause, than our own. It was legislative extravagance that induced the people to prohibit that the faith of the State should be pledged; but notwithstanding this restriction, there seems to be almost as wide a latitude as ever for the squandering of public money. It therefore behooves the people again to interpose, and impose such limitations upon legislative excess, as it will be impossible to transgress.

We have made these remarks through no feeling of disrespect to the Legislature. We believe that that body sincerely supposes itself invested by the Constitution with those powers which it has so liberally exercised; but we desire to see the Constitution so amended that there can be no mistake, no misconception, as to the true extent of the rights of the Legislature.

GREAT BRITAIN—CUBA.—The recommendation of Lord George Bentinck, in the British House of Commons, to take possession of Cuba, has appeared in the newspapers in the United States pretty generally, without having excited much comment. The policy thus recommended is grounded upon two considerations: first, that the possession of Cuba by England would break up one of the chief marts of the slave trade; second, that the claims of the Spanish bondholders in England might be liquidated in this way.

There is a third consideration, which his lordship introduces incidentally, as though it were an afterthought; yet it is one which would probably occupy the first place in the mind of a British politician. "In possessing Cuba," says Lord George, "England would have the key of the Gulf of Mexico, as she had in 1762, when she took it with six sail of the line. Then, we need have no alarm for our American colonies, because we could cut the trade of the United States in two, by destroying the communication between New York and the Mississippi. We should, then, hear no more boasting from Uncle Sam about stretching his length from California to the Pacific, and turning Cuba into a kitchen garden."

It is not in place, perhaps, to dwell at length upon a matter which the course of events may not bring up for an actual decision for some time to come. There is not, however, any point upon which a general agreement among our people might be predicated, in reference to any question of foreign policy, with a greater degree of certainty, than this one of a determination that Cuba shall not, under any circumstances, pass into the hands of England. The power to enforce this determination, too, growing stronger and stronger with our advancing resources, does not increase more rapidly than the intensity of the determination itself.—*Baltimore Patriot, 10th.*

ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS.—The following is a comparative statement of the arrival of immigrants at Boston for the months of January and February, 1846, 1847 and 1848;

1846—January	134	
February	181—	315
1847—January	416	
February	529—	945
1848—January	657	
February	509—	966

☞ The trade of the principal ports in Canada, during the past year, has been very large, showing an increase on previous years of a large per cent.

For the Crescent.

Honors to Ex-President Adams.

Messrs. Editors:—I observed in your paper, a few days since, an excellent suggestion, from a correspondent, in relation to having some appropriate honors paid to the memory of Ex-President Adams, in this city, which I hope will be carried out by the New England Society at least. Mr. Adams was the distinguished son of a most noble sire, and his great learning, statesmanship, varied acquirements in science, the fine arts, etc., together with his pure and lofty patriotism, made him (notwithstanding some faults,) the pride of his countrymen, and should make every New Englander's heart beat with pride at the mention of his name. How appropriate, then, for New England's sons in this city, to take the lead in some manner to commemorate his great public services and private virtues.

The New England Society has several members who would do credit to themselves, and even to such a subject. Either of the following gentlemen, who are members, would deliver a fine eulogy: Rev. Mr. Clapp, Judge Bullard, Levi Pierce, S. S. Prentiss, and E. A. Bradford, Esq., all sons of New England. I hope the society will take the matter in hand. OLD BAY STATE.

MORE CHLOROFORM.—We learn from the Charlestown (Mass.) Aurora, that Andrew W. Oliver, who had his thigh crushed at a stone quarry in Medford, took chloroform, for the purpose of having his limb amputated, and died in about an hour, without recovering his senses after inhaling it. He leaves a mother and sister in Sterling, Illinois.

FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—Robert Miller, a colored man, has been arrested at New York, on a charge of committing a burglary in Philadelphia. In a valise and trunk of his, from thence, was found large quantities of silver and other ware, which, from the information received from Philadelphia, are supposed to be the result of eight or ten burglaries, in that city.

SLAUGHTER.—Upwards of 300 dogs have been killed lately, in the Kensington District, Philadelphia, as a preventive of hydrophobia.

A YOUNG PRIEST.—On Saturday last, a child six and a half years of age, son of Rev. S. M. Isaacs, took part in the service of the day at the new synagogue in Wooster street, reciting before a crowded congregation a chapter of Kings II., with the synagogue music appertaining thereto; also, the blessings before and after the lesson. His Hebrew reading was critically correct, and he could be distinctly heard in any part of that spacious building. We learn that he is intended for the Jewish ministry.—*N. Y. Courier.*

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—About 3,000 copies of the Scriptures have been entrusted to a special agent, Rev. Mr. Norris, for distribution in Mexico.

☞ A bill has been reported in the New York Senate to suppress the business of fortune-telling.

BRAZIL.—The elections to the representative body of this empire have resulted in the decided triumph of liberal principles.

☞ Gen. Houston left Washington City on Monday morning, 6th inst., on a visit to the North.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels Yesterday.

ST. CHARLES EXCHANGE.—C. A. Johnson, Dr. M. Campbell, J. L. Wilson and lady, Mrs. and Miss Mason, Mrs. Hughes, W. H. Stirling, J. D. Brown, La.; W. S. Johnson, O.; W. J. Bull, S. C.; E. Oxley, Eng.; J. Duffer, J. Williams and lady, I. T. Walsh, J. L. Weeks, J. Pharr, C. D. Dickey, J. A. Hitchcock, H. T. Comfort, Ala.; J. F. Gilmer, U. S. A.; A. Bell and family, W. Reid, W. A. Alexander, Va.; W. C. Moss, S. G. Stanton.

VERANDAH HOTEL.—W. D. Winter, J. Hoy French, G. M. Sharpe, D. Ker, P. D. Quinn and family, Mrs. Anderson and son, L. Polk, Capt. Green, La.; Crawford, J. P. Irwin, Ala.; W. J. McIntosh, Miss Ker, L. J. B. Ker, T. C. Pollock, Miss.; J. L. Schoolfield, Va.; Miss Irwin, N. C.; S. P. Putnam, J. W. Gurney and lady, Pa.; T. H. Bacon, Mass.; G. W. Freeman and lady, Ark.

PLANTERS' HOTEL.—W. H. Byrne, Texas; S. J. Cabell, Va.; S. W. Monnett, J. W. Hutchinson, E. D. Coleman, R. G. Cruderwood, J. T. Russell, Ala.; S. Bissett, J. Reilly, J. W. Chevins, J. Mushon, O. H. R. Keller, N. B. Cook, La.; T. Kirk, Mex.; J. Pitman, Miss.; J. R. Penn, Pa.

HEWLETT'S EXCHANGE.—H. Burnett, Texas; W. B. Hogan, R. C. Davison, E. Wilson, S. F. Hunt, Miss.; R. Curson, W. T. Smith, W. F. White, Ky.; E. Cooley, jr., Dr. Studley, V. J. Bird, E. L. Pollard, T. Duncan, E. N. Newhal, La.; L. E. Smith, Ala.

BANKS' ARCADE.—R. Morris, Gen F. Huston, W. L. Dittoe, La.; R. Burton, Thos. Thorn, H. F. Shugart, Ark.; S. H. Turner, C. Turner, Texas; O. C. Dease, Miss.

☞ **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. Those who can write at all with a metallic Pen will admire these. They run gibbly 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, at No. 12 Camp street, a specimen of a most excellent kind of Pen, made of gold, and suited 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 indebted 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 3t 12 CAMP STREET.

☞ **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. mh3

☞ **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;
900 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;
300 colored French Cashmere Vests;
300 black Cassimere, Boublazine and Marathea 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 Camp st., in house street. mh15 2m

☞ **French, Spanish, English and Italian Languages.** *VITA FOUX 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 6 P. M., No. 14 Exchange Place.

References numerous and respectable. mh11 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, for Dress and French Cloth;
White Marseilles Vests;
Rich light Silk Vests, for Balls and Soirees;
ALSO—A variety of other choice articles for Gentlemen's wear.

☞ Call and examine. *One Price for Goods, and no deviation.*
mh9 ALFRED MUNROE & CO., 34 Magazine street.

SUMMER HATS FOR CHILDREN.—I have in store a large assortment of Leghorn and Straw HATS, suitable for Children; for sale low.
mh17 3t C. D. BUNCE, 30 Canal st.

WILNOTTERING.
AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW