winds up by stating that he has sent similar notes to Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg. (Probably the answer he received from Paris won't avail him much now.) The Englishman replies that he, too, thinks the separate existences, as guarantied by the treaty of Vienna, must be maintained in Italy. But the Englishman thinks there is no likelihood of a Federative Republic being 'tried for' in Italy. As to Austria interfering in the Roman or other reformatory movements in Italy, the Englishman delicately hints that such an event would be followed by something on his part not agreeable. This correspondence is dated in August last.

From unhappy Ireland, the accounts are little better than by former arrivals. Murders, and desperate crimes of every sort, are numerous. The potato market, however, was better supplied than formerly.

Spanish papers of February 8 announced the perfect restoration of the Queen's health. There is every probability that a mission will be speedily despatched to Berlin, for the purpose of inducing Prussia, if possible, to recognize the succession of the heirs of the young Duchess de Montpensier. The Government had ordered the naval authorities of Cadiz to send to Naples a frigate and a steamer of 350 horse-power, for the protection of Spanish interests in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

The Nuremburg Correspondent of the 18th of February says: "We learn that the three Northern powers, taking into consideration the alarming state of things in Italy, have entered into stipulations to unite in case Austria should find herself unable to resist the movement." This arrangement may be regarded as an offensive and defensive alliance, which will permit Austria to undertake the most energetic operations in Lombardy.

The Swiss Diet have reduced the charges falling on the vanquished Cantons. The Diet have voted a reply to the notes of Austria, France and Prussia, maintaining that the federal pact in itself had never been guaranteed by the foreign powers in 1815, and that, consequently, the neutrality secured to Switzerland was never subjected to the form of her federal institutions. All the deputies who spoke whilst the reply was under consideration pronounced themselves in strong terms against foreign intervention in the affairs of Switzerland.

The Foreign Markets.

[From Willmer & Smith's European Times, Feb. 26.]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—*Report for the week ending February* 19.—The demand continued good from the trade during the early part of the week, but since Tuesday the inquiry has become more limited, and the recent arrivals being freely offered, prices have given way ¼d. ₱ lb. in American; other descriptions remain without change. Taken by speculators, 1200 American and 500 Surat, and for export, 880 American, 50 Surat and 680 Madras. There are declared for public sale next Friday, 400 Bengal, 300 Madras and 200 Egyptian. The sales for the week are 21,840 bales.—*United Brokers.*

Report for the week ending February 25.—With the continuance of a moderately steady demand, prices barely support themselves. The ordinary and middling qualities of American are about ⅛d. ₱ lb. lower; fair, and upwards of that description, support the former quotations; so also Surat and Sea Islands, which are a little more inquired for. Brazils, both Pernams and Bahias, are abundantly on the market, at former prices. The great check to the proceedings in our market is still, as it has been, a discouraging state of business in the manufacturing districts. The import is now beginning to increase upon us. 400 American and 100 Surat have been taken on speculation; and 220 American, 80 Surat and 50 Bahias for export. The sales for the week are 19,170 bales.—*George Holt & Co.*

PROVISIONS.—New prime mess Pork is much wanted; for old there is a fair demand, and the sales are more extensive than for some time past. New Bacon continues in request at full prices; old has been sold at an advance of 2@3s. ₱ cwt. Hams and Shoulders remain inactive. We quote an advance of 1@2s. ₱ cwt. on Cheese, the market being again well cleared. Large arrivals of Lard have been pressed on the market, and prices have receded fully 5s. ₱ cwt. At this reduction, buyers hold back, anticipating still lower rates. Indian Corn, 28@31s. ₱ 480 lb. Indian Meal, 13s. 6d.@15s. ₱ 196 lbs. Flour, per barrel of 196 lbs.—Canadian sweet, 25s. 6d.@26s. 6d., United States sweet 26@27s. 6d., United States and Canadian sour 21s. 6d.@23s. 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—*February* 26.—To-day, the news of the abdication of Louis Philippe of the throne of France, and the determination of the populace of Paris for a republican form of government, caused a serious reaction in the English funds. At noon, Consols for Account were quoted at 84½, 85⅛, 84½, 83, 84; ditto for Money, 83⅞, 83½, 83⅞; Exchequer Bills, 25, 28 to 24 premium. Before the close of the day, a further decline took place, and the last quotations were—Consols for Account, 85⅛ to 83⅞; ditto for Money, 85½ to 83⅞; Exchequer Bills, 25 to 30 premium; Bank Stock, 194 to 195; India Stock, 242; the new Three-and-a-quarter Per cents., 85⅞ to 85.

GEN. LANE.—We notice with pleasure the arrival of this gallant officer in our city, after the hardships and fatigues of an arduous campaign. We say that we notice his arrival with pleasure, because we know that the army will not be long deprived of his valuable services; and however much we may regret the time when he will again leave his native shore, we will feel a satisfaction in knowing that what we lose by his absence here we more than gain by his presence at the scene of action.

It would be superfluous to enumerate here the exploits of Gen. Lane, or the invaluable service he has rendered his country in the field. The nation knows them and will appreciate them. During the bloody contest of Buena Vista, his skill and gallantry were conspicuous, and it is stated that from his conduct on that occasion he gained a higher place in Gen. Taylor's estimation than was occupied by any other General. It would also be useless to repeat the particulars of his famous march from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico; his contests with the daring Guerilleros; his dispersion of their accumulared forces at Ayotla and Huamantla, and his triumphant entry into Puebla, raising the siege of that city, and forcing Rea and Santa Anna to retire without accomplishing their object.

The reputation previously gained has been amply sustained by the General in his last expedition against the Guerilleros. So energetic, so skilful, and successful, have been all his movements, that he has earned a title of which any might be proud, and which he has well deserved—"*the Marion of the Army.*" Long may he live to deserve the title, and to prove by his actions that he has merited it.

THE POST-OFFICE.—*Its Management, &c.*—We have but few words in answer to the Post-office manifesto. We have no cause of complaint against the gentlemen employed in the office—it is against the management of the office—against its head. We aim at a correction of abuses—not at a quarrel with individuals. We have made charges of a neglect of duty—cited instances. Those connected with the office have denied them, and resolved, *in general assembly convened*, that we have told an untruth, and that the office is admirably conducted. We are content to let the public judge between us. But of one thing we are fully satisfied—that is, that a large majority of the people of this city concur with us in opinion; and it will require something more than a resolution by the gentlemen in the Post-office to convince that public that Mr. Penn is an efficient officer. It is believed by many, that his supposed efficiency in serving prominent men, has strengthened his claims more than his fitness for the office.

We have not the remotest idea, that any thing we may urge—no matter how supported—will have the least influence at Washington. Indeed, we believe, that if nine-tenths of the community, would call for a change in office, no attention would be paid to the call. Indeed, this great city appears to have so little influence with the "powers that be," and so little worth among her people in the estimation of the President, that a citizen of the parish of St. Tammany was selected to fill the important office of Postmaster of New Orleans. The residence, however, of the person appointed would matter but little (independent of the implied insult to our citizens) if he possessed the requisite qualifications for the discharge of the duties of the office. We doubt much, however, if the President, or Postmaster General, would dare to appoint a citizen of New Orleans to the charge of the smallest village Post-office in the State. They would make themselves heard through their members of Congress. But poor Orleans, she has not only to put up with the insult, but imbecility.

The Post-office.

Eds. Crescent:—I hope the gentlemen employées connected with the Post-office, whilst in the prosecution of their "*religious duties*," (to which allusion is made more than once in their late resolutions) will offer up prayers and supplications for the removal of the Post-office to some situation not connected with a bar-room. By close application to their serious appeals, I trust in heaven the requirements of our community for a more appropriate and commercial location will meet with success. A CITIZEN.

☞ The Hecla and Convoy bring us late river papers.

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MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1848.

FIRST PAGE.—Our readers will find a connected account of the great event of the day, the French Revolution, on our first page.

☞ Several articles of news, communications, notices of books, &c., are deferred till to-morrow.

ANOTHER COMMISSIONER FOR MEXICO.—It will be seen by our Washington letter that Ex-Attorney General Clifford has also been appointed Commissioner and Ambassador to Mexico, to confer with the Government of that country upon peace. He left Washington at once, and may be in New Orleans before our readers see these lines.

By the way, we may as well correct an error, hastily committed, in our Saturday's issue. The Ten Regiment Bill, which lately passed the Senate, has yet to pass the House of Representatives; of its success in which body doubts are expressed.

IN TOWN.—In the list of arrivals at the hotels, to be found in another column, we notice the name of the Hon. Nathan Clifford, a United States Commissioner to Mexico.

THE BATTURE.—The press of news-matter has prevented our continuing the history of the Batture case. It will be continued, probably, in our next number.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. LANE.—We are truly glad to welcome this gallant soldier to New Orleans. He arrived last evening in the Edith. Let the courtesies of the Crescent City be shown him!

To Lieut. Col.'s Plympton and Belton, Major Wright, and several gallant Captains of the regular and volunteer service, who also came in the Edith, we also tender our humble welcome.

MR. MAFFIT'S PREACHING IN NEW ORLEANS. The Rev. J. N. Maffit preached last evening in the Rev. Mr. Clapp's Church, St. Charles street. The congregation was very large. The text was a sentence from the 72d Psalm:—"The Lord Reigneth."

FREE LECTURES—PEOPLE'S LYCEUM.—By reference to a notice in another column, it will be perceived that the Hon. Chas. Gayarré will deliver the first of the series of Free Lectures before the People's Lyceum. The Romance of the History of Louisiana is said to be the subject, and in the hands of Mr. Gayarré, a right good one will it be. The lecture will be delivered to-night at 8 o'clock, at the Hall of the House of Representatives. Mr. Gayarré is Secretary of State and the author of a History of Louisiana, said to be the best published. Of the Institution itself, to which the people are annually indebted for a series of excellent lectures, we cannot say too much—suffice it for the present, however, that its aim has always been charitable and for the diffusion of knowledge, and its success always perfect.

FROM VERA CRUZ.—The U. S. steamship Edith, Capt. Couillard, from Vera Cruz 20th inst., to U. S. Quartermaster, arrived at this port last evening. The following is a list of her passengers:

Brig. Gen. Lane, Lieut. Col. Plympton, Lieut. Col. Belton, Major Wright, Capts. Ross and Pope, U. S. A.; Capt. Hunter, Mass. Vol.; Capts. Pugh, Doland, Clok, Penrson, Frekle, Cook and Montgomery; Lieuts. Shields, Claiborne, Martin, Sibley, Nyne, Isacks, Young, Hughes, Maney, Tilghman, Hays, Magruder, Lee, Davis and Gray; Col. Jackson and Major Hatten; Doctors Polk and Foot; Messrs. Boyd, Reynolds, Stone and Whittier; 150 discharged soldiers and teamsters.

The remains of the following named soldiers were brought over on the Edith:

Capt. S. H. Drum, 4th Artillery, in charge of Capt. S. H. Montgomery; Lieut. Wm. Munda, 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, in charge of Col. C. F. Jackson; S. D. Sewell, J. C. Gilchrist, Belles Allwood, 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, in charge of A. B. Butler.

Meeting Last Night to Celelebrete the French Revolution.

The meeting called by the French citizens last night at the St. Louis Exchange, was truly a brilliant affair. The large room was densely crowded with enthusiastic republicans, French and Americans, who, testified their sympathy with the new revolution and the last gallant effort of the Parisians against tyranny, by repeated applause.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Bouté of the Orleanian, who nominated as President, Mr. Preaux; Vice President, Mr. Blesin; Secretary, Mr. Eude; which gentlemen took their seats upon the platform.

Mr. Preaux, in accepting the chair, addressed the meeting in a very eloquent and appropriate speech, setting forth the objects of the meeting, and calling upon all the citizens of NewOrleans to respond cordially to the efforts of the Parisians.

Mr. Bouté moved that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions and devise measures to express the approbation and concurrence of the citizens of NewOrleans in the French Revolution. The motion was unanimously adopted.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Preaux resigned the chair to Mr. Soulé, who, before taking it, addressed the meeting with his usual eloquence and power.

Mr. Soulé expressed his opinion in favor of appointing a committee to report to a future meeting, when further news should have been received, and when there should no longer be any doubt of the success of the Revolution. The audience, however, determined that the committee should report immediately.

The President then appointed Messrs. Preaux, Masson, Tibot, and Tissotte, as a committee to draft resolutions.

Before Mr. Soulé resumed his seat, he remarked that he would give the meeting an opportunity of singing the Marseilles Hymn. The idea was instantly seized by the people, and the walls of the St. Louis were made to reverberate to the spirit-stirring tones of the *Marseillaise*, sung only as Frenchmen can sing it. Scarcely ever before have we witnessed such a manifestation of enthusiasm; all seemed to be sympathetically animated with the same spirit which has impelled the people of Paris to such heroic deeds.

The committee then reported as follows:

The Franco-American population residing in New Orleans, having learned that a glorious revolution on the 24th and 25th of February, overturned the retrograde and oilgarchical power, of which the corrupt despotism has so long weighed upon France, unanimously adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That there shall in New Orleans be a public demonstration, to celebrate in a manner worthy of the heroes of this sublime act and of the free people amongst whom we are living.—This great event rivets anew the sympathies already existing between France and the United States. For this reason it is

Resolved, That a patriotic *banquet* shall be given, and that a comittee shall be appointed to designate the day of the celebration, and to take all necessary measures for the realization of the desire of this assembly. All persons of what. ever political party or nation, to whom the worship of liberty is the most sacred of all religions, are invited to this fraternal and patriotic feast.

Major General Lewis will be requested to ask Maj. Gally to fire, on the public square, a salute of 100 guns to-morrow, at mid-day, in honor of the French Revolution.

On motion, thanks were voted to Mr. Alvarez for the use of the room of the St. Louis Exchange.

The resolutions having been unanimously adopted, Mr. Bouté addressed the meeting, which by this time had become so very excited and enthusiastic, that the people could scarcely repress their emotions; and every moment, as if by spontaneous inspiration, the Marseillaise would break forth.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bouté's speech, the meeting adjourned.

☞ Tom Thumb is moving slowly up the Mississippi. At last accounts, he was holding levees in Memphis.

The New French Revolution.

As our readers are already aware, the telegraphic despatch of a revolutionary movement in France has been fully confirmed by accounts since received. The dynasty of Orleans has followed that of the elder Bourbons. The son of Philip Egaléte—the King of the Barricades—has fallen before the same revolutionary spirit that raised him to the throne. No one could have intrigued more basely and successfully than he did to overthrow Charles the Tenth—no one could have labored more earnestly to give permanence to the dynasty founded on the ruined fortunes of his relatives and predecessors, and in this world it has rarely happened that a long life of iniquity has been so justly and properly punished at the very moment that the criminal was rejoicing in the full success of his schemes. The King who won the crown without honor to himself—who has used his power only to aggrandise his family at the expense of his country—who has violated every profession which secured him popplar favor—broken every pledge made to a confiding people—and attempted by every threat of force and every connivance of fraud to destroy the liberal spirit and institutions of his native land—is, in spite of the fortifications which made Paris a prison, and of the armies which menaced its citizens with destruction, driven into exile by the almost unanimous will of the people, without either the respect or sympathy of a single nation upon earth!

The justice of the punishment will be acknowledged by the world—the mode of its infliction would look almost like a direct interference of Providence. No monarch in Europe seemed more firmly seated than Louis Philippe. His extraordinary success had won for him the appellation of the "Napoleon of Peace." All nations had confidence in the stability of his government; and the patriots of France itself had almost despaired of accomplishing any reformation during his life. Not only the condition of France but the peace of Europe was supposed to depend upon his existence. The people detested and obeyed—Kings and Emperors feared and courted him. At once, without warning and almost without resistance, he is dethroned. The people met to complain of the arbitrary acts of a ministry, and to ask for a change of administration—and to their utter astonishment they find that they have achieved a revolution. So frail was the foundation of this mighty fabric of apparent power, that it was annihilated by the first breath of popular fury. The fortresses which shielded, and the armies which were to defend it, afforded no protection; the elements of its apparent strength were the sources of its real weakness; and this revolution has demonstrated the truth of the lesson taught to Kings by that of 1830, "that no Government unsupported by public opinion can be upheld by an army drawn from the mass of the people." The proper appreciation of this truth is alone worth all the misery and bloodshed which a revolution may cost—for on it depends the progress of civilization and the gradual and peaceful improvement of the human race—the amelioration of all conditions of society.

The revolution is a thing accomplished. What will be its result? This is the enquiry eagerly made by all the world. Will the powers of Europe acquiesce in the changes that may be made, or will they attempt to interfere and regulate the internal affairs of France? Will they consider it politic to leave the revolution to its course and attend particularly to the condition of their subjects at home; or will they, by striving to direct or restrain it, provoke another outbreak of that republican energy which followed a similar attempt in 1792, and which converted Europe into one vast battle field? What will be the policy of Prussia, of Austria, of England? But more important than all, what course may the Czar of Russia, the present and future arbiter of the destinies of the Eastern Continent, think it conducive to his interest or ambition to take? These questions of external politics will press themselves immediately upon the attention of the French people. How they will be solved, it is nearly impossible, in this age of transition, even to make a plausible guess; but upon the solution of one or all of them the future history of the world will depend.

What will be the result of the revolution in France itself? Can a republic be formed with a prospect of permanent existence? Have the leading men of France, during the last seventeen years, in which they have enjoyed the advantage of constitutional forms of government, acquired that knowledge of practical statesmanship and those habits of laborious application, which qualify a people for self-government, and the want of which was one of the prominent causes of the errors and lamentable failure of the first attempt of that country at republican institutions? Can the personal ambition of the leading men be so governed as to subserve only the public good? Will party strife be satisfied with the attainment of its ends by constitutional means; or will it seek the gratification of its passions, by the apparently facile method of revolutionary tumult? Can the will of all France be fairly represented in the legislative or executive departments of the government, or must these in the future—as they were in the past—be controlled by the dominant factions of Paris?

It will be seen, on the slightest consideration, that the labor of establishing and perpetuating republican institutions in France is not a holiday pastime. The interference from without is not the only thing to be dreaded; in fact, such interference, by uniting the whole people in defence of the state, and by bringing all the wisdom and energy of its citizens into activity for its welfare, may contribute greatly to bring about the object of creating an equitable and permanent republican system. The great evil to be apprehended is from within. The system begun by Richelieu and consumated by Louis Fourteenth, of destroying everything like independent action in the provinces, and making the monarchy all in all, has concentrated all power and influence in and about the seat of government; to that point all things tend, from it all things are expected. This disposition—which grew up under the old monarchy, which was not weakened by the first revolution, and to which the governments of Napoleon and Louis Philippe have given additional and recent force—is by no means favorable to a permanent republican government. The city of Mexico held the same relation to the former Spanish dominions on the North American continent that Paris holds to France, and the effect has been that the influence of the city first overthrew the constitutional plan of a federal republic, which the Mexicans adopted, and forced upon the country the central form, and finally overthrew that—substituting in its place the rule of factions and perpetual revolutions. Is it too much to fear that such may be the case in France? The French republicans have other and nearly equal difficulties to surmount before they can gratifiy their generous and noble aspirations. We hope they may overcome them all and secure the final emancipation of their country—making it the leading power in Europe, and a benefactor to makind. May its future be glorious and happy as its past has been brave but unfortunate!

LATE FROM JAMAICA.—We have received a file of the Kingston (Jamaica) Journal down to the 13th inst. It contains nothing of much interest. The British West Indies seem to be suffering under the system which prevails there respecting labor. The "Coolies," whose terms of service has run out, are starving. Barbadoes suffers severely from the failure of the West India Bank. The yellow fever prevails there, also, among the Connaught Rangers, (88th regiment.) The bark Amity Hall, Capt. Galrut Ford, has arrived at Kingston, from Sierra Leone, having on board 244 black immigrants.(!) Three females died on the passage.

☞ We would call the attention of dealers in segars to the advertisement of J. N. Glandin, corner of Gravier and Carondelet streets. His brands are superior, as all who puff cigars can attest.

LOLA MONTES.—This eccentric female has been obliged to absquatulate from Munich.

Still Later from Mexico.

Per Steamer Edith.

By this arrival we receive three letters from our correspondents in Mexico—though all of back dates—delayed by accident. When we have room we shall, perhaps, extract the more interesting portions of them. The endorsement on the back of one is as follows:

Vera Cruz, March 20.—Santa Anna has not yet arrived here, but is hourly expected. Nothing new.

We have also received several numbers of the Vera Cruz *Arco Iris*, bringing dates down to the 18th inst. We make extracts of what may prove interesting:

SANTA ANNA OFF AT LAST.—The *Arco Iris* of the 18th, says: "At the moment of going to press we learn, for certain, that Gen. Santa Anna embarked to-day from Antigua on board the Great Western." [There was no report of this when the Great Western was off Cat Island.]

CONGRESS CONVENING AT QUERETARO.—The *Arco Iris* of the same date contains a letter written at the city of Mexico on the 14th March, which may be of some interest as expressing the views of intelligent Mexicans on the probability of peace. We make the following translations and extracts:

"There is nothing of interest but the approaching meeting of Congress, at Queretaro, there is now, no doubt that the meeting will take place. By the latest news we have received, forty-five deputies awaited the arrival of their colleagues from Guadalaxara, Oaxaca, Peubla, and the Federal District. At the same time it is believed that, in consequence of the armistice which had been published, the State of Vera Cruz will hold its elections. I presume the people of Vera Cruz will show themselves now as always they have been accustomed to do, good patriots and decided friends of their country."

After a great deal of praise of the Vera Cruzans and particular of the inhabitants of the "heroical city," and Señor Couto, the letter continues—

"I am assured that the diligence which went from this city for Queretaro, on Friday of last week, was filled with deputies to Congress, and that the one which will start on Friday next, will be likewise filled. It is certain that by the end of the present month we may safely calculate that 75 or 80 members of Congress will have assembled, which number will be a majority sufficient to decide upon the most weighty affairs that may be presented, favorable or adverse to the nation. Consequently we may be allowed to hope, that during the first days of April we will know definitively what will be the future fate to be encountered by the country, worthy certainly of a more satisfactory destiny than until the present it has sustained, owing to the conduct of some of its ambitious and unnatural sons."

Then follows a review of the projected movement of Gen. Paredes in San Luis, and Santa Anna in Guadalaxara, to effect a revolution. Had we space, we would give the writer's opinion of the distinguished men, and, indeed, may do so tomorrow. The letter concludes—

"Finally, I must say that, in my opinion, the treaty of peace will be approved. There may be some slight alterations, or some days of delay, but in the end all will be concluded as sensible men desire, who aspire only to a tranquil life."

The opinions of the writer correspond with those of the editor of the Star, published in a late number of that paper, and hertofore alluded to in the Crescent. The Star says:

The prospects of peace are brightening. Several of the States not before counted on, we see, by our last mail from the interior, are declaring themselves, through their Governors, in favor of the treaty.

Congress has not yet come together. When it will do so, we are unable to say. We imagine, however, that there will be a rush towards Queretero as soon as (if not before) the treaty is ratified by the authorities of the United States. The feeling in favor of peace, in Mexico, is becoming stronger every day. The skies are bright, and we trust nothing will occur to darken them.

Sudden Death.—Night before last, —— Evans, interpreter to Gen. Marshall, died very suddenly. He was well, we believe, during the day. Mr. E. was a native of New Orleans. A swelled or ulcerated sore throat, a very prevalent disease just now, we learn, thus suddenly carried him off.—*Star, March* 5.

NEW ORLEANS SABBATH RECREATIONS.—The sight of a New Orleans Sabbath—such an one as yesterday—is enough to prove to any stranger of Puritanical notions that the day may be kept in as orderly a manner here as in cities where custom requires the squaring of one's conduct and looks by a sanctimonious code. People yesterday—hundreds of well-dressed women and men—turned out to enjoy the natural beauty of the day, and the respite which it always brings from weekly toil and cares. The churches had their attendants in the morning—and the squares and the shady sides of the streets in the afternoon. But it was from sundown till nine o'clock that the greatest pleasantness seemed to prevail. Then might be met with, in every thoroughfare, groups of ladies and men, walking slowly, and chatting and laughing merr ily Shall it be said that this was not a rational way of spending the evening?

BALLOON EXPLOSION.—Quite a crowd collected at the corner of Poydras and St. Charles sts., yesterday, to see Mme. Bernard ascend in "the balloon." The band discoursed most industrious music; and it was astonishing to see what a number of spectators collected—on the outside, where they did n't have to pay anything. At half-past 3 two ladies arrived—inside. Unfortunately, soon after this the balloon went on a "bust"—notwithstanding which, it did *not* get "high."

CONGRESSIONAL.—*March* 18.—In both the Senate and the House—the death of Mr. Holley, of New York, having been announced—the customary motions and observances were had; after which, adjournments took place.

COLD.—They had skating in the Philadelphia gutters on the 16th inst.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.—There seemed to be a pressure, at last advices, in the monetary affairs of New York; for which, no sound reason could be given.

Orleans Jockey Club Races.

A great number of persons visited the Bingaman Course yesterday, to witness one of the most interesting races at two mile heats, which has been run in a long while. The peculiarity of the race increased the attraction, although we think that in the application of the word "handicap," the proprietors have used a *misnomer*. The mode of taking the weights off the elder horses, gave very great satisfaction to the parties owning them, and was the cause of spirited betting. *Margaret Edna* was the first favorite in the betting circles, and was so much so, that, before the race, she was taken freely against the field.

At the tap, she started off at a bouncing pace, and getting the lead, maintained it for a mile and a half, when *George Sullivan*, a favorite from Alabama, challenged, and after a spirited brush down the home stretch, won the heat in gallant style—the Leviathan filly well up—*Jim Along* just in his distance. Time—3:44.

The extraordinary *time* of the heat completely upset the vaticinations of the would-be knowing ones, who had bet against 3:50, and yet, in opposition to their preconceived notions, George served the party the same trick in the second heat in the same time—3:44. The only difference in the result was, that the Leviathan filly changed places with Margaret.

It is unnecessary to go into a lengthened detail of the race; but it may not be amiss to remark, that every inch of ground was well contested, nor was it until the last jump was made that the best judge could tell to whom the honor of victory should belong.

SUMMARY.

Sunday, 26th March.—Purse $200—Ent. $25 added; 4 yr olds allowed 5 lbs—5 and 6 yr olds 10 lbs. weight. Two mile heats.

Jas. Williamson's ch. c. *Geo. Sullivan*, by Tattersall, dam by imp. Leviathan; 4 yrs old	1	1
Y. N. Oliver's ch. f. by imp. Leviathan, dam by Stockholder; 4 yrs old	3	2
Turnbull & Jackson's ch. m. *Margaret Edna*, own sister to Thornhill; 6 yrs old	2	3
F. A. Henry's b. h. *Jim Along*, by Boston, out of Eliza Clay; 5 yrs old	4	4

Time: 3:44—3:44. Course in fine order.

It will be seen by advertisement, that the regular meeting over the Bingaman Course will commence to-morrow. A great number of horses are upon the ground in preparation. Turfites, who are now in the city, are unanimous in the expression of the opinion, that it will be the most interesting meeting that has taken place in many years. The sweepstakes, which come off to-morrow, will bring together four fine three year olds; and a great amount of money will, no doubt, change hands.

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SHIRTS, SCARFS, CRAVATS, GLOVES.
GOLD PENS, CUTLERY, ETC.
12 Camp street. ..... 12 Camp street.

☞ 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 Crescent.

We must particularly mention "Brown's Gold Pens," one of which has been sent us by Messrs. Guinness & Bush. A great modern dramatist has said that "The pen is mightier than the sword." He must have had such pens as these in his mind, for they are quite supercurs.

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 glibly 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 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 inditing 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.
mh27 6t 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. mh5

Improved Magnetic Machines.—*Moorhead's Graduated Magnetic Machine.*—It is now universally admitted by the learned and scientific that the mysterious power called Galvanism or Magnetism is in fact the principle of vitality or life, and that disease in many of its most painful forms is entirely owing to the absence of this galvanic or magnetic power in its healthy proportions. If, then, we can readily supply this wonderful power when it is thus deficient, we can successfully combat disease; and this has been fully and perfectly attained by the present beautiful and scientific instrument.

MOORHEAD'S GRADUATED MAGNETIC MACHINE

is an important improvement over all other forms of manufacture, and has been adopted by the medical profession generally, as being the most perfect, convenient and effectual magnetic machine in use. It is exceedingly simple in construction, and therefore not liable to get out of order, as is the case with all other instruments. It admits of the most perfect control, and can be graduated to any power, adapted to the most tender infant, or sufficient for the strongest adult, at the pleasure of the operator. The magnetic influence is imparted in a continuous manner, and with no unpleasant sensation to the most delicate patient. It requires no assistant in its use, and is in every respect perfectly harmless.

Moorhead's Magnetic Machines are used with positive and permanent success in all cases of Rheumatism, acute or chronic, seated either in the head, joints or limbs; Gout, Tic Douloureux, Nervous and Sick Headache, Paralysis, Palsy, Fits, Epilepsy, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Spinal and Hip Complaints, Stiffness of Joints, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Nervous and Physical Energy, and all Nervous Diseases. As a preventive of Apoplexy, the machine is confidently recommended, and in the most confirmed cases of Scrofula, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Deafness, Curvature of the Spine, and all similar complaints, its effects are equally successful.

Each machine is compactly arranged with the Battery, and all necessary appliances, put up in neat rosewood boxes. Accompanying each is a new manual, containing full and simple directions for its use and application in the various diseases in which it is recommended. Any person of ordinary intelligence can successfully use this machine, as every thing regarding it is perfectly simple and intelligible.

Every family should possess one of these beautiful instruments. It will always be found a valuable companion and very often the best physician in time of need.

Price of the machines, complete, $12 and $15, according to size and power. They can be readily and safely sent to any part of the world, and each instrument is warranted.

☞ Manufactured by D. C. Moorhead, 182 Broadway, N.Y.
☞ For sale, wholesale and retail, by
GUINNESS & BUSH,
DEALERS IN
COMBS, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY,
FANCY ARTICLES,
AND GENTS. FURNISHING GOODS,
mh21 6t 12 Camp 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

☞ French, Spanish, English and Italian Language—*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 5 to 8 P. M., No. 14 Exchange Place.

References numerous and respectable. mh11 2m

☞ Penmanship.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, 15 *Camp* and 29 *Chartres streets*, receive pupils from 6 to 60 years of age. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call and examine for themselves. Hours 9 to 11 A. M., 4 to 6, and 7 to 9 P. M.

Dolbear's Gold Pens for sale.

A class in BOOK-KEEPING, under the direction of an experienced Teacher and Accountant, will begin on Thursday, 23d inst.

Ornamental and Plain Writing executed in any of the various styles.

☞ N. B. Charters for New Lodges or Divisions of Masons, Odd Fellows or Sons of Temperance, will be filled up in the best style, without charge. mh24

☞ Dr. A. W. Coleman's Anti-Dyspeptic and Tonic Bitters—For the cure of Dyspepsia, Nausea, Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Headache, Heartburn and Sea-Sickness. As a Tonic, in most of the febrile diseases incident to this climate, and as a *certain preventive* for typhus and other infectious diseases.

☞ Physicians of the first standing in this city use it in their practice, in diseases incident to Pregnancy, viz:—Nausea, Hysteria, Headache, Pain in the Abdomen, Fainting Fits and Nervous Irritability, in preference to *any* of the preparations of *Valerian.*

☞ It is unequalled as a remedy in diseases peculiar to Females. (See directions around each bottle.)

☞ Put up in quart bottles, with the name of the inventor in large raised letters on each bottle.

☞ Price—$1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. A liberal allowance made to the trade.

For sale by SICKLES & CO., 40 Canal and 24 Magazine st., H. KENNEDY, 64 Chartres st. ....Also, for sale by the Proprietor, at 92 POYDRAS STREET, New Orleans. mh22 d6t

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

THE COMMITTEES lately appointed by the different subdivisions, to make arrangements for the Celebration on the 4th of May next, are hereby notified to attend a meeting at Pelican Hall, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock.
mh27 A. M. SCATES, Grand Scribe.

PEOPLE'S LYCEUM.

THE FIRST LECTURE of the series of Free Lectures before the above Institution, will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, the 27th March, at 8 o'clock, at the Hall of the House of Representatives, Canal street, by Hon. Chas. Gayarré. The public are respectfully invited to attend.
M. M. COHEN, President, } Committee
JAMES LANE, Vice do. } on
H. B. CENAS, } Lectures.
mh27

WILL NOT TEETHRING.

AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW COST. At the New Clothing Store under the St. Charles Hotel, corner Common street.
mh17 2dp tf MOGRIDGE & ANTHON.

TWO WEEKS MORE.

WE inform our friends and the public generally, that we will continue two weeks longer to sell WINTER CLOTHING, *Twenty-Five per cent. Below Cost.* After which time the remainder will be packed up in order to open Spring Goods.

An unusual opportunity is now offered to persons wishing to provide themselves with Winter Goods at the lowest rates ever offered in this city. We have also a few thousand dollars worth which we will sell to country merchants or others, to great advantage to them, as we are anxious to close out the stock. MOGRIDGE & ANTHON,
mh14 2dp tf. Under St. Charles Hotel, cor. Common st

C. YALE, JR., & CO.,
No. 13 Chartres street,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, per late arrivals, a large and general assortment of *SPRING GOODS*, among which are new style Bareges, Muslins, Lawns, Gingham Muslins, Embroidered Swiss Muslins, Black Italian and Green de Rhine Silks of all widths, Black Watered, Striped and Plaid do., White and Colored Gros de Afric, etc., New styles Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Plain Satin and Taff do., all Nos.; Tuscan, Pearl and Fancy Braid BONNETS, Spring Fashions; Parasols, Fancy Handkerchiefs, BONNET AND CAP RIBBONS, WHITE GOODS, Linen Cambric Handkerch