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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FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1848.

NO MAIL.—We received no papers from the North yesterday; the mail having failed to "connect," again.

GEN. TWIGGS.—A salute of thirteen guns was yesterday fired from the Place d'Armes in honor of the arrival of Gen. Twiggs. Many of our most distinguished citizens called on the brave veteran yesterday, and were received by him with the greatest courtesy. The gallant old hero looks as though he had the strength of a century still in him. It might with justice be said of him, "white mustachied chief, age cannot wither him."

MINOR COURTS MARTIAL.—On the first page of to-day's paper will be found the proceedings of several courts martial in the city of Mexico.

THE AMERICAN STAR.—We cannot avoid returning acknowledgments to the editor of the above named paper, for the obligations which he has conferred upon us, in common, we have no doubt, with our contemporaries, in publishing the latest intelligence of the operations of the army. Now that it is probable that the war, which has been the occasion of his exertions, is soon to be terminated by peace, it is but just that the full meed of praise should be awarded to the person, who, without any other motive than a desire of spreading truth before the public, has been so indefatigable in furnishing his contemporaries in the United States everything of interest or importance. Mr. Peoples has truly been a pioneer of the American press in Mexico. Soon after the occupation of Matamoros by the American forces, in connection with Mr. Fleeson, he published the first American journal ever issued in Mexico—the "Matamoros Flag"—which still flourishes to do honor to its founders. When in October, 1846, Gen. Patterson performed his memorable march across the State of Tamaulipas from Matamoros to Tampico, Mr. Peoples accompanied him, and was, if we recollect aright, connected with Messrs. Barnard and Jewell, in the establishment of the Tampico Sentinel. Scarcely had the American Flag waved over the walls of San Juan, when the "American Eagle" announced that the "pioneer of the press," (with his Tampico associates) was still at his post and faithful to his duty. From Vera Cruz, Mr. Peoples still continued with the army, always in advance, establishing newspapers in Jalapa and Puebla, until at last we find him (with Mr. Barnard) in the Mexican capital, announcing its capture and the triumph of our arms.....We observe in a late number of the paper that Mr. Peoples is now sole editor and proprietor of the American Star, which, we trust, will continue to remunerate the proprietor for his great risk and enterprise.....Those in want of early and accurate news from that, at present, highly interesting region, will do well to call on J. B. Rusconi, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, agent for the Star—more especially, as the establishment of the diligence line, between the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz, will enable the publisher to forward his paper regularly.

☞The length of the proceedings in the city of Mexico, which we gave yesterday, crowded out several items of news, prepared and then in type. We give them to-day.

☞While many have done excellently, in the way of a cordial greeting to our Crescent, we may say to the Boston Chronotype, "thou excellest them all!" If anything could put a man in a good humor, notwithstanding all the vexations incident to the first six months of newspaper life, it is such handsome takings by the hand.

LIEUT. HENDERSON.—On Sunday morning next the funeral will take place, from the Arsenal. The different military companies will turn out, and it is to be hoped that our citizens will participate in the ceremonies—more especially his fellow-crafts men—the Printers. Mr. Henderson was in this city respected by all who knew him. His kindness of manner—his cordiality and open-hearted disposition, endeared him to all who were acquainted with him. He went away with all the generous impulses attendant upon youth and enterprise. The noblest proof of his devotion, was his bravery on the battle field—the saddest—his death!

☞We are obliged to the steamboats Thos. Jefferson and Moro Castle for late Louisville papers.

MISS JULIA DEAN.—This young, beautiful, and talented American actress, arrived in town yesterday, and will commence a short engagement at the St. Charles Theatre on Saturday evening, in her favorite character of *Evadne*. We have had the pleasure of seeing Miss Dean in some of her best characters, and feel no hesitation in saying that she is possessed of talents of the highest order, and is destined, at no distant day, to be the "bright particular star" of the American stage.

The Auction Law.

The Courier of last evening, publishes the law passed at the late session of the Legislature in relation to Auctioneers. This law is an important step in the advance towards Free Trade, for which our representatives deserve credit. It authorizes any citizen, who is a qualified voter, to become an Auctioneer, on giving a bond of ten thousand dollars in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, and two thousand dollars in the other parishes of the State, for the faithful performance of his duties, and the payment to the State of the tax levied upon Auction Sales; which tax is the one-half of one per cent. on the price bid for all kinds of property. The bond is deposited with the Auditor of Public Accounts for the benefit of all persons interested. The law prohibits all persons from selling at auction who shall not comply with its requirements, under a penalty of five hundred dollars; and attempts also, unde. penalty, to prevent frauds at "mock auctions," by requiring the vendors of jewelry, etc., to declare its quality, the number of articles exposed for sale, and whether the same are sold "in block" or by the piece; and give to the purchaser of any article which proves to have been misrepresented, the right to return the same within twenty hours, and the auctioneer is bound to receive it and return the money under a penalty of five hundred dollars. Upon the whole, we think it a wise and good law, and anticipate the best results from its operation.

PORTABLE SHOWER BATHS.—To all those who are about to purchase an article necessary to comfort as well as health, in our climate, we would recommend a trial of Green's Improved Portable Extension Shower Bath. They are constructed upon a new principle, made to close up in the manner of an accordian, so that they can be compressed into a comparatively small compass, and are easily portable. They possess also other advantages over the ordinary shower bath, which render them in our opinion superior to any other now in use; as a proof of which, they have received the first premium at a number of fairs, and other places of exhibition. They can be seen at Samson & Keen's, 57 Bienville street.

☞A friend informs us that we were wrong in mentioning the refusal of the New York State Senate to pass the bill for punishing seduction and abduction as crime: (is'nt the latter a crime by all common law?) He says the bill passed both houses, and was doubtless signed by the Governor.

The Court of Inquiry.

We have every disposition to look with a favorable eye upon the acts of the present Administration—would rather find in its conduct deeds to praise than to condemn—and it would not only be gratifying to our own feelings, but we are inclined to think beneficial to the country, if in the matters connected with the Mexican war less were discoverable which required apology—less that must meet with general censure. With a war just as was ever waged by a nation, crowned with deeds as glorious as ever heroes achieved or admiring millions applauded, the Administration has contrived to make the war unpopular. With an overwhelming majority in Congress at the beginning of the war—with a party in opposition, pursuing a course, which, if let alone, must inevitably have led to its own dismemberment and annihilation—the Administration has nevertheless found means to destroy its majority and to give this opposition a preponderating influence in the popular branch of the National Legislature. With loud protestations of a determination to prosecute the contest until we had obtained "indemnity for the past and security for the future," the same Administration has been apparently glad enough to patch up a peace with a feeble government, in which all the indemnity is stipulated for the enemy, and from which there is not the shadow of hope for security to ourselves.

These results so little to be expected, must have had an adequate cause—and this cause we can only find in the course of the President and his advisers. Mr. Polk is not the man for the crisis, and those by whom he has surrounded himself, too generally partake of his weakness. If from the time this war began, he had made use of the means under his control to make it a big and a short one, if he had determined to "conquer a peace" instead of wasting his time to beg one, the whole thing would before this have been settled. If he had disdained the attempt to conciliate factions; if he had not shifted his course to suit the popular clamor of the hour; if he had not imagined that war and conquest might take place on philanthropic principles, and made, from the very start, a war upon the *people* and institutions of Mexico, and appealed for his justification from the captious criticisms and noisy condemnation of demagogues to the sound common sense, and bold and generous sympathies of the American people—the war would have been finished with glory to our arms and advantage to our interests,—and he, the President, would have been at this day the most deservedly popular man in the Republic. But the course pursued has been a very different one from this, and the Administration and the country are reaping its bitter consequences.

Of a piece with the rest of the "great Mexican blunder,"—for by that name we are forced to designate the whole series of operations, except the mere fighting, which followed the passage of the Rio Grande,—is the "Court of Inquiry" now sitting in Mexico, the detailed proceedings of which, so far as received, were published in our paper of yesterday. From what we can gather from these proceedings, and from other sources, the officers of the army are afflicted with a species of insanity which we had hoped would be confined to a few small politicians at home, who have been laboring under it for the last year. This madness manifests itself in affecting the patient with a singular delusion that every successful General must be President, or at least a candidate for the Presidency. The prevalence of this epidemic has been most disastrous in its effects. It causes grave, sage and bearded men to quarrel like school girls, as to which is most deserving of approbation; and like school girls under the combined action of vanity and jealousy, to slander, traduce, and undermine each other. It is this species of fantasy that has made Worth change his politics, break up the friendships of thirty years, intrigue against, irreparably injure, and with ill-created malignity, rejoice over the evil he has wrought to a man who has been his protector and benefactor since he entered the army. This has made Pillow puff himself like another Bobadil, has caused him to lose all the respect which he might have deserved for undoubted bravery, and to draw upon himself the ridicule and contempt which follow the exposure of trickery, falsehood and fraud. And General Scott himself is not altogether free from the mental hallucination with which his subordinates are affected, and it is a source of the deepest regret to those who admire his splendid military genius, and properly appreciate the real elevation of his character, to witness the many follies into which a childish ambition and an overweening love of praise have led him. To this moral epidemic among the officers of our army, may be ascribed all their quarrels and misunderstandings—this is at the foundation of the charges which have led to the present Court of Inquiry.

Aware of the true state of the case, as the head of the War Department must have been, it would seem that the worst policy possible was adopted in giving the order for a "Court of Inquiry." Such a course could by no possibility have lessened, it could only have had the effect to increase and continue the ill feeling. Such was its natural, such has been its actual result. If the charges made against the general officers of the army were of a serious nature, and made on responsible authority, they should have been immediately recalled and tried—one and all—by a proper court martial. But instead of that, when the Commander-in-Chief himself prefers charges against three of his subordinates, and asks for a court martial, and one of the subordinates brings counter charges against him, the request of the latter appears only to be heeded—the leader of the army is suspended in his command, and kept in a state of partial disgrace in the presence of the enemy which he has conquered, while a "Court of Inquiry," whose deliberations and conclusions will amount to nothing, are sitting in front of the foe for no other effective purpose than to give the Mexicans a knowledge of our discords and weakness, bring the officers of the army, upon whose union and harmony the very existence of our force depends, in hostile collision, and to promote the spread of ill feeling and insubordination through every division of the troops.

The enemy's country and the time of war, is neither place nor time for the performance of a farce like this; for farce it is, however seriously it may have been intended, and however serious may be its unlooked for consequences. What can be more ridiculous than the display of Gen. Worth in refusing to prosecute the charges which he had brought against the Commander-in-Chief. The ludicrous so strongly predominates in the conduct of the "Hero of Monterey" that we should be tempted to laugh, did we not remember, that these charges led to the suspension of his superior, and had he not at the time he withdrew them more than insinuated that by such suspension he had attained his object. Gen. Scott, himself, did not fail to give point to the jest by refusing to proceed against Duncan and Pillow, although in his case we may find much to excuse. But the richest scene was, of course, that in which Gen. Pillow figured. This worthy soldier has the faculty of making himself ridiculous on all occasions, and he did not fail in this instance, as our readers are already aware, in displaying to the full his peculiar talent. But amusing as the whole thing may be, it was, we repeat, neither the time nor the place for the perpetration of so serious a joke. Our Government is endeavoring to get upa sort of peace with the enemy: but if they refused similar terms to those now offered at the moment of overthrow and despair, when our conquering army was strong, united, and flushed with victory, will they yield to them now, when they have recovered from their panic, and when they have good reason to believe that their country is occupied by an insubordinate army, commanded by rival and inimical officers? Such a state of things in a Mexican army would lead to bloodshed and revolution; is it unreasonable to suppose, that the Mexicans will anticipate similar results in ours, and act accordingly? Will this opinion increase our chances of peace? Or will it not rather tend to prolong the present very undesirable state of dubious hostility, until disease among our troops and increased dissensions among our officers may induce a commencement of active warfare with every probability of disaster?

We do not suppose that any thing we may say will be heeded at Washington, inasmuch as the editor of the Union has taken a fancy that we belong to "the opposition," and we have not yet learned to swallow every thing that may be put forth either by the Administration or by its opponents; but if we could be heard, we should advise the War Department to recall its order for the "Court of Inquiry;" order home the officers implicated in "charges" on all sides; promptly try them by a Court Martial, and punish the guilty, while full reparation should be made to the innocent for the wrongs they have suffered. Such a course at the beginning would have restored quiet to the army, and have received the full approbation of the country. It would have been a bold and decisive measure—one worthy of the Government, and would have done as much good as this "Court of Inquiry" is likely to do evil.

We have felt it our duty to make these remarks, because we have some hope that plain speaking may do good—we are not the acquaintance, friend, or partisan of any of the public officers connected with this matter. We wish not to uphold one at the expense of the other. We think them all more or less to blame. But we blame most of all, the weakness and hesitation of the Administration, which has not yet learned to dare to do right and to do that right promptly.

Mexican Money Matters.

We alluded yesterday to the fact that $600,000 were due the British Consul Mackintosh, by the Mexican Government. It seems that Mackintosh lent Santa Anna this sum when Gen. Scott was approaching the capital; the Mexican General pledging five millions of his nation's bonds as security—said bonds to be seized unless the money were paid within a certain time. The limit has now nearly drawn to a close, and yet the money is not paid. (The Englishman seems to have a busy finger in Mexican affairs.) The American Star (Mexico city) of the 18th says:

The finances of the Mexican Government appear to be in a most deplorable condition. Not only the national treasury, but the treasuries of the different States, are absolutely without funds. The Governors of some of the Departments, within a few months past, have called upon the Supreme Government to aid them, instead of furnishing, as they should do, their contingent to the latter. For a country as rich in mineral and agricultural resources as Mexico, this is certainly a most extraordinary state of things. It has, however, been brought about by causes which have been long in operation. The temporary stoppage of a portion of the revenues, and their diversion from their ordinary channels into the hands of the Americans, has had no agency in producing it. The truth is, Mexico, like a spendthrift, has for many years lived much beyond her income. There has been a little too much peculation among her customhouse officers, and indeed among even higher officials. Under Santa Anna's administration this was notoriously true. Extraordinary exactions and the confiscation of old estates were resorted to, but no one—not even the Government—seemed to grow rich upon them, except Santa Anna. The wealth of his numerous estates is almost unbounded, and yet his private resources have, to a very limited extent, been devoted to the prosecution of the war which he was determined to carry on against the Americans.

Late Congressional News.

[*Telegraphed to the Louisville Democrat, 24th.*]

WASHINGTON, MARCH 23, 10 P. M.

The Vice President, at 12 o'clock, called the Senate to order.

A message was received from the House, by the clerk, informing the Senate that the House had adopted a resolution defining what evidence would be required as satisfactory to secure bounty lands.

Mr. Atherton moved to take up the loan bill, which was agreed to.

Mr. Webster addressed the Senate on the subject in his most earnest and effective manner.

Mr. Hannegan has the floor on this question for to-morrow.

On motion, the Senate then went into Executive session, and finally adjourned.

In the House, a resolution was passed to pay to the widow of the late Mr. Hornbeck certain arrearages due him.

On motion, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the "Deficiency Bill," Mr. Vinton in the chair.

Several members addressed the committee in succession.

The committee, after some discussion, rose and reported sundry amendments, which were concurred in, and ordered to be engrossed.

The House then, on motion, adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23, 8 P. M.

A most horrid murder was perpetrated last night on Fourth above Arch street, The house of Radamacher Birman, bookseller, was entered and himself and wife were found in their bedroom this morning, horribly cut and mutilated. The latter has died of the severe injuries sustained, and the former yet survives, though entirely speechless. No clue has yet been ascertained whereon to designate the perpetrators of this horrid crime.

FOR FRANCE AND LIBERTY!—Meetings have been held, or are being held, in all the cities and principal villages of the United States, responsive to the movements of the French Republicans.

☞Mrs. Maeder (Clara Fisher) is coming upon the stage again.

MR. ADAMS' REMAINS AND THE RAILROAD COMPANY.—We felt convinced, at the beginning, that the story of the railroad company in New England charging freightage on the remains of Ex-President Adams, was a hoax—so intended probably; and we therefore did not copy the story. Listen now!

CONTRADICTION.—*Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company*—We are assured, says the New York Tribune, most reliably, that there is no truth whatever in the statement of an anonymous writer from Middletown, Connecticut, that this railroad made any charge for the transportation of the remains of Mr. Adams or for the passage of the Congressional Committee. All went free.

Return of the Arrival of Troops since last report on the 25th of February, 1848.

Feb. 25. Capt. W. H. Shover, 6 pounder field battery, and with 130 horses; carriages, ammunition, etc., complete—twenty wall pieces on wheels, complete. Total 22; aggregate 24. 1st Lieut. Beckwith and Lieut. Hassler, engineer corps.
Feb. 25. Lieut. John Chester: detachments for various regiments. Total 84; aggregate 86.
March 6. Lieut. Col. G. W. Allen: 2d U. S. Infantry. Total 294; aggregate 295—Lieut. Col. Loomis, 6th Infantry.
March 8. Lieut. Col. G. W. Allen: 4th U. S. Infantry. Total 75; aggregate 76.
March 8. Lieut. Col. G. W. Allen: 15th U. S. Infantry. Total 16; aggregate 18—Lieuts. Green and French.
March 8. Lieut. Col. G. W. Allen: 2d Infantry 3; 9th Infantry 1; Voltigeurs 33. Total 37; aggregate 38—Lieut. Foust, Voltigeurs.
March 8. Lieut. Col. G. W. Allen: 4th Kentucky, 2d Ohio and Michigan volunteers. Total 42; aggregate 44—Dr. Reynolds and Lieuts. Schwarz, 3d dragoons.
March 11. Brevet Major LaMotte: 8th Infantry recruits. Total 100; aggregate 105—Asst. Surgeon J. M. Bailey, Lieuts. Couser, 8th Infantry, Hooper, 15th Infantry, Talbot, 1st Artillery.
March 11. Lieut. Col. A. S. Williams: 3 companies (H, I and K) Michigan volunteers. Total 229; aggregate 242—Capts. Dean, Van Antwerp and Williams, 1st Lieuts. Whipple and D. Symles, 2d Lieut. Lace, Wright, Braswell, Pierce, Comstock, Roberts, Taylor and Dr. Lomas.
March 11. Lieut. Col. A. S. Williams: 12 men Michigan volunteers belonging to other companies, and 3 men of Kentucky volunteers. Total 15; aggregate 15.
Feb. 7. Capt. Joseph Kennedy, Palmetto regiment: Palmetto regiment. Total 29; aggregate 48.
Feb. 8. Capt. Joseph Kennedy, Palmetto regiment: Volunteers. Total 36; aggregate 37—1st Lieut. McIntosh.
Feb. 9. Capt. Joseph Kennedy, Palmetto regiment: 3d Artillery. Total 6; aggregate 6.
Feb. 11. Capt. C. B. Crowninshield, Massachusetts volunteers: Massachusetts volunteers. Total 43; aggregate 45—Lieut. Adams.
Feb. 11. Capt. C. B. Crowninshield, Massachusetts volunteers: New York volunteers. Total 72; aggregate 74—Lieut. Hill.
Feb. 11. 1st Lieut. L. M. Laws, 7th Infantry: 9th Infantry. Total 87; aggregate 88—Lieut. Merchers, 3d Dragoons.
Feb. 11. Lieut. Laws, 7th Infantry: 4th Artillery. Total 153; aggregate 154—Dr. Crane.
Feb. 16. Capt. C. J. Campbell: 11th Infantry. Total 130; aggregate 133—1st Lieut. Forney, 2d Lieut. Reynolds.
Feb. 16. Capt. Campbell: Voltigeur regiment. Total 103; aggregate 104—2d Lieut. Harper.
Feb. 16. Capt. Campbell: Pennsylvania volunteers. Total 30; aggregate 32—2d Lieut. Kostecher, Dr. Hammond.

Northern and Western Markets.

[By Telegraph to the Louisville Democrat.]

NEW YORK, March 23, 9 P. M.—Concessions in prices of Flour on the part of holders have caused a better demand... The inquiry for Wheat by millers continues good.....Corn and Oats are dull.....Nothing doing in Provisions, excepting Lard. The sales of Provisions are only for the supply of the regular trade demand. Sales 400 bbls Western Lard at 7½c. Beef weaker...Cotton active at the decline previously noted. U S Treasury Notes 1½@1½ ¢ct premium.

BALTIMORE, March 23, 9 P. M.—Market devoid of interest. No change in any article.

PITTSBURG, March 23, 8 P. M.—Sales Flour at $4 50@$4 62½.....Provisions as last quoted. Sales Hams at 5½. Sales 4½. Shoulders 3½c.....Sales Molasses at 28½. Sugar 5@5¼ and Coffee at 8½c.....Rice steady, with small sales at 5¼c. Sales Cloverseed at $3 25. Timothy $2, and Flaxseed 95@ 97c ℔ bushel.

CINCINNATI, March 23, 7 P. M.—Sales 1000 bbls Flour at $4 50.....Grain unchanged.....Groceries as last quoted, and dull.....No new feature in Provisions, and very little doing. In Bulk Pork, sales Sides at 3½, and Shoulders at 2c...Pork and Lard heavy, under the influence of the Cambria's news.

——"A mightier power * * *
In chains upon the shores of Europe lies:
The sceptred throng whose fetters he endures,
Watch his mute throes with terror in their eyes;
And armed legions all around him stand,
And as he struggles tighten every band,
And lift the heavy spear with threatening hand,
To pierce their victim should he strive to rise."
BRYANT.

One's blood rushes and grows hot within him, the more he learns or thinks of this news from the continent of Europe! Is it not glorious? *This* time, the advent of Human Rights, though amid unavoidable agitation, is also amid comparative peace. The long yearnings of the lover of his fellows—

"O, when that wronged spirit of our race
Shall break, as soon he must, his time-worn chains.
* * * Let him, like the Spring-time, come abroad,
Who crumbles Winter's gyves with treatle might:"

Appear thus far to be gratified. For the few scores of deaths and conflicts that have as yet attended the late progress of liberty, do not exceed many ordinary difficulties, in periods of acknowledged peace.

It is, of course, possible—many think it most probable—that the upheaving of Humanity now, in Europe, will lead to a general war. If such a war take place, farewell to the monarchies and aristocracies of the old world. Farewell, forever! The fire will not more surely consume flax, than a wide war—under the present state of things in Europe—will consume royalty. Russia, no doubt, will be the last to fall in with the new current; but even Russia must receive good political germs, that time will bring to fruition.

And yet, is war so unavoidable? For our parts, we must confess to some confidence (perhaps we cannot give good reasons for it even to our own mind) in the preservation of peace on the European continent. The conservative power must yield—*will* yield—unless it be totally mad. Everywhere The People are standing forth, tired of the game of tyranny and the "divine right of kings." Even those armies, on which thrones rested, assimilate with the people; and poor, miserable majesty—stripped of its baubles and the strength derived from fear—becomes not only weak but despised.

Of France—brave, generous-hearted France!—we all know the late movements. Of the Sicilies, too—of Rome—of Switzerland—we know. Meanwhile the German States are ripe for rebellion. Lethargic Austria seems to be, at least, rubbing its heavy eyes; for Metternich is old, and the people suffer. Prussia has, for years past, had education diffused among its people: is not that enough to make them strive for freedom? Will not Spain and Portugal, too, catch some energy from the vital heat spreading around them?

As for Old England, we have no direct fears for her—no fears even in view of all the immense misery under which a large portion of her inhabitants are bowed to the very dust. Barring her wicked course toward Ireland, we believe the English Government has for years been, and now is, actuated by the most sincere wishes for the public good; at times, indeed, showing itself in the determination to urge on, instead of waiting for, the action of liberal principles. The English citizens, too, have much of that identification and pride in native land, which are surer safeguards than the largest armies or the most immense wealth.

Sarcastic Mr. Webster.

During a somewhat lengthy speech on the 17th inst., in the U. S. Senate, on the Ten Regiment Bill, Mr. Webster condescended to utter several ironical things against the American newspaper press. Fortunate press! to obtain even such a notice from Senator Webster.

According to the august Massachusettsian, (an appropriately ponderous word here,) the newspapers—only think of their shocking impudence!—had "obliged the Senate, with counsels and advice," on the Trist treaty. "*Obliged*" the Senate: O, how withering! how scornful!

As to the Trist treaty, we, like many others, have expressed our opinions upon it from the beginning—without, of course, having the vanity to suppose that any thing we could say would be heard of in the Capitol at Washington. But such expression is one of the rights of every citizen, and Mr. Webster does a foolish thing when he sneers at that right—for such is the amount of his language on the 17th inst. That the newspapers have, most of them, been in favor of peace, is very likely. But that *this* sort of peace will not bear examination, nobody knows better than Mr. Webster, who himself voted against the treaty. So haughty is the august Senator that even advice, such as coincides with his own views, offends his conservative dignity.

Is France fit for a Republic?

The following remarks, from the Baltimore American, are upon a topic which interest most people at this time:

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.—The determination of the French people to establish a Republic is evinced by the fact that neither Thiers nor Odillon Barrot, the leaders of the liberalists in the Chamber of Deputies, were admitted into the Provisional Government on account of their advocacy of a Regency. Nothing tainted with an infusion of Royalty, it seems, will now do for France. The throne, its emblem, torn from the Tuileries, carried in procession through the streets of Paris, and then shivered into a thousand pieces, has ceased to represent a Power or a Principle.

The question arises, full of interest and involved in doubt—*can France maintain a Republic?* The friends of Freedom and of Progress will not allow themselves to distrust. They are full of hope, full of confidence. The experience of sixty years has done probably more for France in teaching the practical duties of self-government than centuries would have done under ordinary circumstances for any other people or for France herself at any other period. Her history since the outbreak of her first Revolution has concentrated in itself a series of the severest lessons that ever a nation had to learn by the stern ordeal of endurance. Though Royalty came back with the restoration of the Bourbons, and was continued under Louis Philippe, it grew to be a Royalty without an Aristocracy in alliance with it. So completely was the aristocratical system shattered by the first Revolution; so general became the distribution of landed property, in consequence of the wholesale confiscations under the Reign of Terror and throughout the Revolution, that nothing like the feudal *regime* of the old nobility could ever regain a foothold in France.

The Chamber of Peers, it is known, is elective, and hereditary; nor are its members chosen from a particular class. Distinction, worth and talent in any pursuit confer eligibility for the post of a Peer of France. The power of the crown, since Louis Philippe's accession, has been simply the power of *money*, exercised through the patronage of the Government upon a limited body of electors and upon the members of the Chamber of Deputies.

Ever since inquiry was started in France into matters of Government, and a consciousness of political rights began to give boldness to opinions, and to inspire courage and resolution in action, the sway of intellect in France has been signally conspicuous. The power of intellect, enforcing great political truths, and vindicating the high principles of nationality and the public good, has constituted the main force of the Opposition in the Chamber of Deputies for the last twenty years—to go back no further.

Hence it is that strong hopes are entertained of the success of Republican institutions in France. Of course they must be modified in every country where they are established, according to the genius and character of the People, and in harmony with the peculiar developements which call for them. In this view it is probable that a Republic in France will embody more of the military element than we are accustomed in this country to consider proper or safe. But in France the soldiery, filled with the national sentiment, easily fraternize with the people. The organization of citizens into a National Guard does not make them any the less citizens. The strong and ardent sympathies and good wishes of this Republic, at all events, are with Republican France and for the establishment of free institutions there, with whatever modifications the French people may deem it proper to accompany them.

SAD, IF TRUE.—The Matamoros Flag of the 17th inst. says, "a report reached that town the day before, to the effect that the boilers of the steamer Frankland had exploded near Reynosa, producing the death of four persons, and wounding others. The reports of the matter were contradictory, and may prove to be incorrect."

THE HUMAN VOICE—*Dr. Banning*.—In the lecture delivered by the above gentleman before the People's Lyceum in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday last, in reciting the "last words of Marmion"—

"The war, which for a space did fail,
Now, nobly thundering, swelled the gale,
And 'Stanley!' was the cry:
A light on Marmion's visage fell,
And fired his glazing eye—
With dying hand, above his head
He shook the fragment of his blade,
And shouted Victory!
'Charge, Chester, charge! on, Stanley, on!'
Were the last words of Marmion!"—

he seemed to raise the audience, particularly in his intonation of the far-distant cry of "Stanley!" and next by his sudden transition to a voice of great volume, boldness and softness. In addition to the above, Dr. B. evinced much originality, and sound common sense—and we thank the Lyceum for affording us an opportunity of again hearing him to-night.

RACES—*Bingaman Course*.—The track yesterday was in excellent condition, and hundreds were on the field, all eager to see the issue of the race. The affair came off amid the strong anticipations of the ardent backers of the four crack nags. *Buena Vista* was the favorite against the field at long odds, and won handily in two straight heats.

THIRD DAY—*Thursday, March* 30.—Purse $300. Entrance 10 per cent. added—Two mile heats.

D. F. Kenner's ch. f. *Buena Vista*, by imp. Glencoe, dam by imp. Leviathan—3 y. o.....1 1
Harrison & Henry's ch. g. *Jumping Mullet*, by Othello, out of Pony—3 y. o.....3 2
Col. A. L. Bingaman's ch. c. *Dandy Jim*, by Alfred, dam by Sir Richard—3 y. o.....2 3
R. Ten Broeck's br. f. *Ann Hughes*, by imp. Envoy, dam by Bertrand—4 y. o.....4 dis
Time, 3.51½—3.44½.

To-day, there will be an interesting contest for a purse of $500—three mile heats. The names of *Miss Forte* and her competitors promise much sport.

12 CAMP STREET. 12 CAMP STREET.
GUINNESS & BUSH,
12 Camp street, N. O.
DEALERS IN
FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES:
COMBS, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY;
FANS, RETICULES, PURSES,
Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Desks,
CANES, UMBRELLAS,
SHIRTS, SCARFS, CRAVATS, GLOVES,
GOLD PENS, CUTLERY, ETC.
12 Camp street. 12 Camp street.

☞Writing.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, *No.* 15 *Camp and* 29 *Chartres streets*, invite all their former pupils who have been detained from their lessons by business or other cause, to resume their lessons at their room until a well established business is established. Persons from 6 to 60 years can soon accomplish this—one year or five years, and to compare, bold and rapid business style is well fitted for the Counting Houses, etc., by an ex-pronounced Teacher and Practical Accountant. Pupils in BOOK-KEEPING will be taught by a new and rapid system. The terms upon which it is offered to the public is alone a sufficient recommendation. It is devoid of any nauseating taste, and warranted not to inconvenience the patient in any way.
☞In all cases where it fails to effect a cure, the money will be refunded.
☞Hours 9 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 6, or 7 to 9 P. M. mh31

☞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's wear.
☞Call and examine. *One Price for Goods, and no deviation.*
ALFRED MUNROE & CO., 34 Magazine street.
mh3

Boyle & Sands,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, ETC.,
26 Poydras street,
mh29 3m corner of Tchoupitoulas street.

☞We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. A. W. Coleman's Anti-Dyspeptic and Tonic Bitters, in another column. They are very highly recommended; from among many recommendations of their efficacy, the Mobile Advertiser says:
Coleman's Bitters.—We feel satisfied that no medicine is better adapted to diseases incident to this climate than Coleman's Bitters. It is certainly becoming the most popular medicine of the day, and in dyspeptic complaints seldom fails to give relief. It is getting into general use in the hospitals of the South, from which source the proprietor is receiving the most flattering testimonials of its efficacy. We insert here the following letter of Dr. Kelly of this city:
Mr. E. D. Coleman *Mobile*, March 1st, 1848.
Sir: This is to certify that I have made frequent use of your valuable Anti-Dyspeptic and Tonic Bitters, both in hospital and private practice, and to the many testimonials of the efficacy and good effects of this medicine, I now add my own.
Very respectfully, F. H. KELLY, M. D.,
mh29 Physician City Hospital.
The Mobile Register says: Dr. Coleman's Anti-Dyspeptic and Tonic Bitters have obtained great celebrity, and, we think, with just reason. We have used them upwards of a year, and find them superior to any tonic we have ever used. They have met the approbation of the Medical profession, the proprietor having testimonials from numbers of the first and most respectable Physicians of the country.

☞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. mh8

☞Cure Warranted.—*DR. A. W. COLEMAN'S CELEBRATED GONORRHŒA MIXTURE.*—This celebrated preparation has met the unanimous approbation of the medical professions. It is purely a *vegetable compound*. The terms upon which it is offered to the public is alone a sufficient recommendation. It is devoid of any nauseating taste, and warranted not to inconvenience the patient in any way.
☞In all cases where it fails to effect a cure, the money will be refunded.
☞For sale by H. KENNEDY, 64 Chartres st., and by the Proprietor at his office, 92 POYDRAS ST., New Orleans. mh22 dtf

☞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 superextra.
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 inducing this paragraph with a superior specimen of "Brown's Gold Pen," for each 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.

☞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 *Fotherion*.
☞It is unequalled as a remedy in diseases peculiar to Females. See directions annexed 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 sts., H. KENNEDY, 64 Chartres st.....Also, for sale by the Proprietor, at 92 POYDRAS STREET, New Orleans. mh22 dtf

☞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 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 practised in this city for the last ten years