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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WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1848.

MR. O'RIELLY.—We were much pleased yesterday to make the acquaintance of this gentleman, to whose energy and enterprise the public are deeply indebted for the astonishingly rapid extension of the Telegraph throughout the West and Southwest.

Mr. O'Rielly informs us that his line from Louisville *via* Nashville, &c., to New Orleans, will be completed during the month of June ensuing; and that he will, on the first of September, have over FOUR THOUSAND MILES of Telegraph in successful operation—connecting every city and town of any commercial magnitude, in the Valley of the Mississippi, with those on the Lakes and the Northern Atlantic seaboard, by lightning.

Mr. O'Rielly and our fellow-citizen, Col. Doane, have already built one half of the line from Louisville to this city, upon their individual resources; which may be deemed a sure guarantee that the stock, as an investment, must prove truly valuable. We therefore hope to see our merchants and capitalists come forward and subscribe at once for the remainder of the stock; believing it to be all-important that they should be largely interested in the management and control of an improvement fraught with so many benefits and such important results to our city, as we deem this to be.

☞ We are indebted to the steamers Eudora and Princess for late St. Louis papers.

NEW STEAMSHIP.—*Orleans Line.*—The steamship "Minnesota," of 850 tons, built at the yard of John Litherbury, for Kidder, Deshon & Co., of this city, intended for the freighting business between this port and Liverpool, was launched at Fulton, near Cincinnati, on the 28th ult. It is said that she will stow about thirteen thousand barrels; and so soon as she takes in the portion of cargo engaged for her at Cincinnati, will depart for Liverpool, under the command of Captain Wm. Allen, an old and experienced commander.

OHIO SHIP BUILDING.—The steamboat Western World arrived at Louisville on the 28th ult., with the brig Walhouding, built at Marietta, Ohio, and freighted at Cincinnati for Liverpool. The steamboat will tow her as far as New Orleans, from thence she sails direct to her destination.

☞ We call the attention of our readers and the friends of humanity, to the card of the Rev. T. E. Gill, an Irish clergyman of great respectability and learning, which appears in another column. The appeal made by the Reverend gentleman in favor of his distressed and suffering parishioners in Ireland, will not, we hope, be made to our citizens in vain.

SEMI-WEEKLY.—Our Wednesday's number of the "Semi-Weekly Crescent" will be issued at an early hour. It will contain Mr. Webster's able speech on Mexican affairs—lengthy extracts from that *funny* correspondence between Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist—the "Leonidas letter," with Col. G****'s emendations—Foreign and Domestic News—Editorials—Locals, with full returns of the Municipal Elections—Report of the New Orleans Market, with table of Prices Current, etc. etc. To be had in wrappers, at the office, No. 95 St. Charles street. Single copies, 5 cents—40 cents a dozen.

FRENCH BALLET COMPANY.—We see that the celebrated French Ballet Company, under the direction of Monsieur Bartholomin, have been engaged and will shortly appear at the St. Charles Theatre. Preparations on the grandest scale are being made in the way of scenery and other stage furniture, in order to give eclat to the splendid series of ballets to be performed.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Although last evening was very inclement, the St. Charles Theatre was by no means thinly attended. Miss Julia Dean, the "star of the night" in a double sense, never shone more brightly than she did last evenine, as the gentle, yet impassioned Juliet. She was complimented by repeated bursts of applause. To-night, Miss Dean appears in one of her most successful parts—"Pauline," in Bulwer's beautiful play entitled the "Lady of Lyons." Mr. Weston plays "Claude Melnotte," and Mr. Chippendale enacts the veteran "Damas." Mr. Ludlow appears as the youthful, mercurial "Mercutio." A splendid house may be expected.

EARLY COTTON.—The Albany (Geo.) Courier of the 24th inst. says:—"A. Y. Hampton, Esq., of this county, has had Cotton up and growing finely for three weeks."

METAIRIE COURSE.—To-day the lovers of the sports of the turf will have a fine opportunity of enjoying themselves, by visiting the Metairie Course. The first race will be for a sweepstake for three year olds: $300 entrance—$100 forfeit—mile heats. For this race, several crack nags are named. The second race will be for a splendid silver pitcher, valued at $300—entrance $30, added: two mile heats. The first race on this Course this season, which we doubt not will be largely attended, will take place to-day. See the advertisement in another column.

THE TELEGRAPH BOAT.—The splendid steamboat Yorktown, Capt. T. J. Halderman, arrived at this port yesterday from Cincinnati. She accomplished the trip from Louisville in four days and twenty hours, bringing news (per telegraph to Louisville) to the 29th ult. from Washington—being forty-eight hours in advance of the mail, and even later than any thing received by our own telegraph line. The news will be found in another column.

WOOSTER BANK.—A telegraphic dispatch in the Louisville Courier, dated on the evening of the 29th ult., says that the Wooster (Ohio) Bank paper was only worth fifty cents on the dollar.

"IT IS AN ILL WIND," &c.—The Philadelphia North American suggests that the slightest reflection will satisfy one that European convulsions, political and military, must operate much more advantageously than injuriously on us. When strife and danger shall begin in the Old World, the peace and safety of the New, will offer attractions to industry and wealth, which must hurry both to our hospitable shores. It cannot be doubted that the troubled condition of Europe is already having its effects; and the commencement of any thing like a general war, or a war between France and England, would be the signal for the transference of millions of capital, and thousands of the best kind of emigrants, to the United States.

Later from New Mexico.—Defeat of the Americans—Eighty Lives Lost.

The following startling intelligence we find in a telegraphic dispatch published in the Louisville Courier of the 30th ult:

I have advices from Santa Fé to the 25th Feb., which bring the following intelligence—Col. Ralf's regiment, stationed at El Paso, above 800 strong, had been attacked by about 4000 Mexicans and defeated, with a loss of about eighty men. On the reception of this news at Santa Fé, Gen. Price, with all the forces at his disposal, started immediately to his assistance. Col. Easton was in command at Lamatu, a short distance from the scene of the late battle.

What is Phonography?

There is a class of people, very worthy in most respects, but who at once condemn, without examination, whatever is new—whatever goes on a different tack from the old tack which our forefathers and foremothers have followed. It is amusing to see the flippant way in which the science—for it *is* a science—of phonography, is treated by this class of people. Without knowing any thing about it, they toss it off as "one of the isms," and undeserving any notice other than in the way of contempt. Stop a moment, gentlemen. Some of the most learned and cool-headed of the educators and writers of America have given in their adherence to Phonography. Philosophers from abroad, as well as at home—such men as Dr. Mitchell, the astronomer—do not pretend to deny its superiority, as a language of written signs over all others ever invented—and its applicability to all spoken tongues. The writers, reformers, editors, most intelligent public lecturers and political speakers, who have ever had a chance of learning thoroughly about it, are unanimous in this same opinion. The simple plan of Phonography involves nothing more or less than arbitrary characters, reduced to a system, for every sound uttered by the human tongue. These are concise and easy of marking, with some few combinations, for shortness. The details of this system cannot be described in a newspaper article: those who feel any curiosity on the subject can easily procure the books. Children learn Phonography in short order; classes in the Public Schools at the North—classes comprising, indeed, nearly *all* the children, have fully learned to write and read by this system in a month. For purposes of verbatim reporting, there is no mode ever invented by man that begins to approach Phonography. It is there, indeed, a *system*. One who is master of it, can, by practice, follow the rapidest speaker, and take down what he says as truly as the Daguerreotype takes one's features.

More of the Same Sort.

We must, from time to time, give a few more specimens of the charming Trist and Scott correspondence. Under date of October 28, Mr. Buchanan, in the name of the President, expressed regret that Mr. Trist should have been willing to entertain the question of surrendering any portion of Upper California to Mexico, and iterated his recall. Under date of November 27th, Mr. Trist writes as follows, which certainly stamps him as the most independent and cavalier diplomatist of the age:

On a future occasion, perhaps, should I ever find time to employ on a theme so insignificant with respect to the public interests, and so unimportant in my own eyes, so far as regards its bearing upon myself personally, I may exercise the privilege of examining the grounds for the censure cast upon my course by the President, and explaining those upon which rests the belief still entertained by me, that that course was calculated to attain the end contemplated by our Government, and was the only one which afforded the slightest possibility of its being attained; the end, I mean, of bringing about a treaty of peace on the basis, in all material respects, of the project intrusted to me. * * *

* * For the present, I will merely call attention to the fact that a mere offer to *refer a question* to my Government, constitutes the only ground on which I can be charged with having "gone so far beyond the carefully considered ultimatum to which I was limited by my instructions." Whether this offer, under the circumstances and prospects of the crisis when it was made, was wise or unwise—I mean with reference to the end desired by our Government—is a question which no longer possesses any practical importance; though the time was, when it constituted with me a subject of the most careful and most anxious deliberation; not because of the personal responsibility attaching to the decision in which that deliberation resulted—for that never occupied my mind for an instant—but because I knew, and *I felt*, that upon my own decision depended, according to every human probability, the early cessation of the war, or its indefinite protraction. The alternative presented by the position in which I found myself was, on the one hand, to assume responsibility, and keep that chance alive, with some prospects at least—and all things considered, as perhaps I may hereafter take the trouble to show, by no means a prospect to be despised, under such circumstances—that the adoption of our project might come to pass.

Moreover, here is an extract from Gen. Scott's private opinions publicly expressed to Mr. Secretary Marcy:

PUEBLA, July 25, 1847.

The first letter (dated Feb. 23) received from you at Vera Cruz, contained a censure, and I am now rebuked for the unavoidable—may *wise*, if it had not been unavoidable—release on parol of the prisoners taken at Cerro Gordo—even before one word of commendation from Government had reached this army, on account of its gallant conduct in the capture of those prisoners. So, in regular progression, I may, should the same army gallantly bear me into the city of Mexico, in the next seven or eight weeks—which is probable, if we are not arrested by a peace or a truce—look to be dismissed from the service of my country! You will perceive that I am aware—as I have long been—of the dangers which hang over me at home. But I, too, am a citizen of the United States, and well know the obligations imposed, under all circumstances, by an enlightened patriotism.

WHENCE THE NAME OF STEYERMARKISCHE?—Our contemporary of the Bee wants somebody to tell him the meaning of the name held by the band of musicians now performing at Armory Hall. It is—as we intimated in an article last Saturday—from the province in Austria whence these players come. Steyermarkische (or Styria, in English) lies in Southern Austria, between Italy and Switzerland: its capital is Kratz.

☞ A committee of the U. S. Senate was still at work, as late as heard from, trying to find out who sent that copy of the treaty to the New York Herald.

☞ Ex-President Van Buren, now in Philadelphia, declines a dinner tendered him by a number of the prominent democrats of that city. He refers in his letter to his "public life" being now "forever closed," and embraces the occasion to congratulate his friends upon the signal success of the great principle of self-government, which, he says, "it seems destined, even in our day, to be the barbinger of endowments to the most enlightened portions of the civilized world."

LEGISLATIVE FIGHT.—A fight took place, a few days since, in the New York Legislature, between Mr. James Bower, a member of the New York delegation, and a Wall street broker, named John Mason. Mason, who, it appears, was the aggressor, is under arrest.

☞ The Iron convention, at Harrisburg, Pa., had upwards of seventy delegates in attendance from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, New York, and Virginia. Francis Parks, of Chester county, Pa., was appointed President of the Convention.

Foreign Markets.

The Caledonia, which sailed from Liverpool on the 12th ult., brings the following market news:

BREADSTUFFS.—Best Western Canal Flour, 28s.@28s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 27s. 6d.@28s.; New Orleans and Ohio, 26s. to 28s.; Wheat, United States and Canadian, white and mixed, 7s. 4d.@8s., 8s. 7d. ℔ 70 lbs.; red, 6s. 4d. to 7s. Indian Corn, ℔ 480 lbs., 27s. 6d. to 30s. 6d.; Meal ℔ bbl., 13@14s. Since the departure of the last steamer, the market has evinced a somewhat improved tone, consequent upon an increased demand, and the limited supply. The general tendency of breadstuffs is upward, and the demand for Indian Corn for Ireland has been active.

COTTON.—Upland Ordinary 3¾@4¼d.; Fair 4¼d.; Good 5¼d.; New Orleans Ordinary 4¼d. Fair 4¾d.; Good 5¼.; Mobile Ordinary 4@4¼d.; Fair 4¾d.; Good 5¼d. Sea Island Ordinary to Good Fine 7@7½d.; Stained 4@7d. Under the influence of a revolutionary spirit on the continent, producing considerable uneasiness at home, and a tendency to tumult in the manufacturing districts, this market has receded fully ¼ of a cent. ℔ lb on Cotton. Great embarrassments have been felt within the last few days, retarding the inclination to buy, and altogether extinguishing speculation. Purchasers are only providing for American wants. The sales of the week ending the 31 ult., were 17,820 bales, and for that ending last evening, the 11th, 24,040 bales, of this there were 4,780 Upland at 3¾@5¼d.; 11,410 Orleans at 4@6d.; 3,310 Alabama at 4¼@5¼d.; and 110 at 5½ to 15d. The stock in port is 296,000 bales, of which 154,030 are American, against 403,000 and 357,000 American at the same period last year.

[By Telegraph to the Louisville Courier.]

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—The steamboat Little Missouri was snagged near Glasgow, Mo., and sunk in eight feet water. Her cargo will be saved in a much damaged condition. The boat is a total loss. She was insured for $12,000.... Sales of prime country brands Flour at $4 50@$4 62½; prime Wheat at 87½@90c; sales Lard at 5½c; sales Whisky at 16@16½c; sales Bacon Shoulders at 2@2½c, and Sides at 3¼.

BALTIMORE, March 29.—The foreign news by the Caledonia is not yet digested, but holders of Flour are asking lower prices. There is, however, no marked change from yesterday's quotations, the market being much duller.... Holders of Wheat are very firm, but buyers do not meet them. Sales prime red Wheat at $1 33.... Prime yellow Corn at 48c. Nothing doing in Cotton.... Small sales Tobacco to-day, and market quiet.... The market generally is without change.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—The Cotton market is heavy. The sales of Flour are moderate at previous prices.... The Grain market is without change..... Provisions are as last quoted, and market quiet.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Sales Genesee Flour at $6 50@$6 62½.... The Cotton market has not yet opened under the foreign news.... Holders are asking for prime white Wheat $1 52, and $1 40@$1 42 for prime red Ohio..... Sales 525 pigs Lead at 4¼c.... The foreign news has produced no change in Provisions. No sales to-day in any articles worthy of report.... Sales Whisky at 25c.... Sales Baltimore rendered Lard at 8½.... Sales Cheese at 7@8½c for selected.

PITTSBURG, March 29.—There is 11 feet water in the channel and at a stand. The weather is very pleasant.... Sales Flour at $4 62½@$4 87½, market firm.... Sales hog round at 4@4¼.... The market is unchanged in other articles.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—There is no marked change in Flour from yesterday's report, but the market is if any thing more active. Sales 1400 bbls at $4 50.. Grain unchanged.... Sales 500 bbls Whisky at 15½..... Sales 200 bbls Molasses at 25½@26c.... 100 hhds Fair Sugar at 4¾@4¾c..... 500 bbls Mess Pork at $7 75.... Lard at 5½@6c—inactive.... Bacon Hams at 4½@4¾, and brisk; Shoulders at 2c.... Lead at $3 87½.... The river has fallen 1 foot in the last 24 hours.

Washington Correspondence of Crescent.

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1848.

The city was in a high state of excitement yesterday, under the report of the arrival of the steamer with more important news from Europe. The crowd were passing to and from the telegraph office, and gathered round the hotels from noon to night. The Foreign Ministers, some of whom may be without Sovereigns and without functions of service, are of course, greatly excited by the character of the news already received. The Minister of the French, M. Pageot, who married an American lady, and who is much respected, receives a great deal of sympathy among the diplomatic corps and others. Some of the speeches in Congress, as you have seen, have dwelt upon the condition of French affairs, and in a tone corresponding with what would seem to be the public sentiment of the country. The National Intelligencer and Union, you will see, however, agr at issue upon the great questions arising out of the difficulties in France. Upon the whole, however, considering how many impulses are at work here, the political metropolis has been remarkably quiet, in view of the agitations which have disturbed Europe.

The proposed mission to the Papal States, which having been authorized by Congress, will be filled at once, opened an extended field for discussion. It was improved by Mr. Allen, of Ohio, by calling upon Congress to side at once with the self-constituted Government of Paris, but wiser heads deemed it necessary to see something more of the beginning of the end, before indulging in such a summary, if not doubtful, congratulation.

The House has some important special orders this week—the Oregon question to-morrow, and a bill for the payment of sums supplied to the Volunteer corps preparing for the war, the special order for Wednesday.

An effort was made to take up the Ten Regiment bill this morning, in the House, and in the absence of many members, a motion was made to suspend the rules for the purpose of getting at the bill. The vote was 89 to 87—two-thirds necessary. The vote was a party one, but does not indicate the strength of parties—so many members being absent.

The Indian bill was early taken up in committee of the whole, and a long session devoted to its consideration. The bill was finally reported to the House, and passed under the spur of the previous question.

Some resolutions of inquiry were adopted, and one referring to the extension of pensions to the widows and orphans of revolutionary soldiers.

The committee on the publication of the treaty have held very long and laborious sessions, but I do not hear that any entirely satisfactory conclusions have been arrived at as to the real offenders in the publications which have transpired. The State Department, however, in consequence of the close political relations existing between the Secretary of State and those who were instrumental in the publication, is held by many to be the source whence the copy of the treaty came. Since then, however, the confidential correspondence accompanying the treaty, has been published, and the whole matter has become a farce. There ought to be secrecy, however, according to the requirements of the rule, or the doors should be thrown open to the public. Nothing can be more ridiculous than the manner in which some of the treaties have been acted upon. Mr. Tappan, of Ohio, (U. S. Senator,) sent the Oregon treaty to a New York press, and the Senate let him off with a reprimand, but expulsion is now threatened upon the offender, if he can be found, and with an earnestness which shows a good deal of feeling on the part of the members of the Senate.

Mr. Buchanan, owing to some answers of his friend, has found it necessary to make a statement before the select committee; and this subject has been further under consideration in the Senate to-day, with closed doors. The Secretary of State has been very busy in the Senate chamber during the day, engaged in his vindication.

The Loan Bill called forth an important speech from Mr. Niles, of Conn., (an administration Senator). Mr. N. held that it was important for the South to place a higher appreciation upon the home market. Cotton had been knocked down from twenty-five to thirty per cent. by the Bank of England, in order to cheapen its price for the home manufacturers, and thereby protect their own interests. The remedy was to manufacture our own cotton, in common with England, and by this means be enabled to share the trade of the world—the best part of which England now has. He hoped, upon reflection, the Senator from South Carolina would revise his opinions upon the subject. He might account for the rise and fall of breadstuffs upon plain and simple principles of supply and demand—but Cotton had fallen, and would be kept down, from the causes he had named. Mr. Niles argued that at the end of the present fiscal year, the public debt would be at least $88,000,000—and it was going on increasing year after year. It was time now to increase our means of payment, and to increase our taxes, rather than enhance our debts. We could not go on as we were; and Mr. Niles devoted a very long speech in setting forth the difficulties attending the present condition of the Treasury, which he regards, in many particulars, as quite alarming. In view of the condition of Europe, and the danger of having our commerce involved in the difficulties of Europe, he calls upon the Government to spend less, and to tax more, in order to keep off the shoals which have wrecked other nations. He holds, too, that the tariff of 1846 will not yield a revenue adequate to the wants of the General Government. The average receipts under it are twenty-five per cent; and in a time of peace, we expend more than thirty per cent. upon the imports of the country. If the Senator speaks truly, the country is essentially out of joint in its finances, and Mr. Walker greatly at fault in his plans of relief. ORLEANS.

I enclose you a bill of local and State interest, which was before the Senate to-day, without any definite action.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, obtained leave to introduce the following bill, on the 20th of December last, which was read twice, and referred to the committee on Public Lands: said committee reported it to the Senate on the 23d of February, without amendment:

A BILL *to grant to the State of Louisiana certain lands for internal improvements.*

Be it enacted by the Senate, &c., That there be, and is hereby, granted to the State of Louisiana a tract of land, not exceeding three sections, on Lake Borgne, to be selected by the Governor of said State, in legal subdivisions, east of the location of S. R. Procter, in township fourteen south, of range fifteen east, (east of the Mississippi river) so as to embrace the terminus of the proposed railroad of the Mexican Railroad Company.

§2. That such selection, when approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall vest the title in said State: *Provided*, That it shall in no way affect the rights of others, nor be construed to embrace or interfere with any site which the United States shall or may select for public purposes.

Late Congressional News.

[Telegraphed to the St. Louis Republican.]

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Senate was called to order at the usual hour.

Numerous petitions were presente l.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the establishment of a Military Invalid Asylum.

Mr. Turney submitted a resolution instructing the committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of enforcing the rule relative to the publication of the proceedings of the Senate in secret session, which are surreptitiously obtained, which was adopted.

Mr. Cass moved to take up the bill relative to the California claims, which was negatived.

On motion, the Senate laid aside the morning business, and proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day, viz: the Loan bill.

Mr. Phelps addressed the Senate in its favor, and it was then read a third time and passed, by a vote of 34 to 2.

Mr. Allen gave notice, that on to-morrow he would ask leave to introduce a joint resolution, congratulating the citizens of France upon the establishment of a Republic.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, the Senate then went into executive session—after which, it adjourned.

The House went into committee of the whole upon the Oregon territorial bill.

Mr. King, of Georgia, in the chair.

Mr. Gayle spoke at some length in opposition to it, and to the principles of the Wilmot proviso.

Mr. Stewart followed him, and made a strong speech in favor of the bill.

Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama, has the floor on the question to-morrow.

The Speaker announced that the next thing in order was the reports of the committees.

Sundry bills were reported, which were read and referred to the committee of the whole—when, on motion, the House adjourned.

[Telegraphed to the Louisville Courier, March 30.]

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Vice-President called the Senate to order at the usual hour. Numerous petitions were presented by Messrs. Dix and Hale. A petition was presented by Mr. Bell, from sundry persons, praying for the repairing of the Cumberland Dam, Ohio river. Mr. Bell addressed the Senate in a few brief remarks in favor of the object. Mr. Crittenden also presented a petition of a similar import.

Mr. Allen asked and obtained leave to introduce a resolution congratulating France upon the establishment of a Republican Government, which was ordered to be printed.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. Ashley asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill, defining the law respecting bounty lands, and to reverse the decision of the Commissioner of Patents.

On motion of Mr. Cass, the bill relating to California claims, was taken up.

Mr. Dix made a strong speech in favor of the bill. Mr. Atchison also advocated its passage, in a few remarks.

On motion of Mr. Hannegan, the Senate went into executive session, and then adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Chase rose to a privileged question, which was for the purpose of offering a resolution supporting the claim to Mr. Jackson's seat, which was adopted.

The Speaker then called upon the regular committees for reports.

After the morning business, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and proceeded to the consideration of the bill providing for the refunding of moneys advanced by the Volunteers, in the late war with Mexico.

After a very lengthy discussion, the committee rose without definite action thereon, and the House, on motion, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1848.

My Dear Young Friend:

My relative, the Rev. Mr. GILL, who spent a month or two in New Orleans, two years ago, and is doubtless well remembered by many of the Catholics of that place, publishes the enclosed Card on the eve of his departure for Ireland. May I ask the favor of you to have it copied into such of your papers as are willing to aid the cause of humanity. Some of the papers will, I am sure, insert it for him, and knowing that you will do any thing to oblige an old friend of by-gone days, I cheerfully leave the matter in your hands.

Yours truly and sincerely, THO. DESONO.

SAMUEL F. GLENN, Esq.

The Rev. T. E. Gill, P. P. of Oranmore and Balinecourty, Ireland, on leaving for his native land would take this public means of expressing his deep-felt gratitude to the people of America who, wherever his application reached, came cheerfully forward in aid of his destitute parishioners. Mr. Gill returns to Ireland witho it having completed his mission of charity. The exigencies of his parishes demand his immediate presence. Death from fever and starvation is making fearful havoc among his people; 980 fell victims during the last year, to those awful visitations. Two of his curates died. The surviving curate is overpowered with onerous duties. Death being so rife among the clergy, the Bishop cannot afford him an assistant. Mr. Gill must, therefore, leave his work, scarcely begun, unfinished, and hurry home to his stricken flock. He leaves however, in the good hope that the friends of humanity, under whose notice these lines may come, will regard with compassion his suffering poor, and do for them what he has no doubt a personal application, had he time to make it, would be sure to effect. When Mr. Gill recollects how the citizens of this great and happy Republic (may it be ever happy and great!) felt for the miseries of Ireland, how they rallied as one man, irrespective of party or persuasion, under the banner of humanity, how, headed by their chiefs and pastors, they all knelt at the same shrine—all sacrificed at the same altar a blessed charity—he cannot but feel confident that his appeal in favor of the most destitute and hitherto neglected portion of his country, will not be disregarded. The Hon. W. W. Seaton, Mayor of the City of Washington, with that disinterested benevolence which is characteristic of the American Citizen, and with that kindness of heart which is all his own nature, has consented to receive the contributions of the charitable, and to forward them to the relief of the sufferers of Oranmore and Balinecourty. Any aid sent to the above honorable gentleman will be thankfully acknowledged.

New York, March 17th, 1848.

ADDITIONAL FRENCH NEWS.—By very late river papers, our contemporary of the Mercury gets additional French news, from the St. Loris Republican; among the rest, the following:

Louis Philippe and his Queen arrived at Brighton on the 3d. The King, on landing, was dressed in a green blouse and overcoat, borrowed from the Captain. The King had not a change of clothing. They stole their way out of France—moving cautiously from farm-house to farm-house. At Treport they were nearly exhausted by fatigue; and a night or two before his arrival, the King was on the point of giving himself up. The King and Queen, with a male and a female attendant, who constituted their suite, embarked on board a French fishing-boat near Treport, intending to cross the channel. At sea, the party was picked up by the Southampton, harbor steamboat, which immediately steered for Brighton; and the royal party, on their arrival, proceeded to the Bridge Hotel. Her Majesty's (the ex-Queen of France) first act was to despatch a messenger to obtain the attendance of Mr. Packhouse. Her second act was to write a letter to the Queen of England, communicating intelligence of her arrival.

Proclamations and decrees have been issued by the Provisional Government, interdicting the meeting of the ex-Chamber of Peers.

Capital punishments were to be abolished.

All prisoners on account of political offences are to be liberated, and furnished with means to rejoin their families.

The suppression of the Chamber of Peers, and the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, has been effected.

In the new Republican Constitution, the freedom of the press and of speech is guarantied. Nobility and its titles have been abolished.

Every citizen is to belong to the National Guard. National workshops are to be opened for the unemployed.

Ten days additional time had been granted for the payment of bills throughout the Republic.

The National Assembly was to meet on the 9th of April, at which time a Constitution was to be adopted. In this Constitution it is expected that representation will be based on population. The number of representatives will be nine hundred, including representatives from Algeria and the colonies. Suffrage is to be *direct* and *universal*, and shared in by every Frenchman of twenty-one years and upwards. No person eligible to office under the age of twenty-five. Election to be by ballot.

The Constitutional Assembly was to meet on the twentieth.

All prosecutions against the press for political offences were to be discontinued: as also all persons imprisoned for such offences to be liberated. All works of utility were to be respected and preserved.

The Royal residence was to be sold, and the proceeds thereof applied to the relief of the victims of the Revolution, and as compensation for losses by the embarrassment of trade and manufactures.

Decrees had been published, changing the names of several vessels in the navy, and also the names of streets, having designations referring to monarchy or the fallen family of Louis Philippe.

☞ Cassius M. Clay has a petition before Congress for $1373. In consequence of being taken prisoner in Mexico, he lost all he possessed. The enemy took his watch, which cost only $350; two suits of new clothes, worth $120; and a dozen shirts, $60, besides bedding, pistols, &c. His petition is written in a humorous style.

☞ The suicide of Dr. Coolidge is contradicted. He has been sentenced to be hanged, after an imprisonment of one year.

EFFECTS OF SEVERITY.—A father, in Troy, N. Y., recently chastised his daughter, twelve or fourteen years of age, with a raw-hide, for being suspected of dishonesty. One week after, she died from the effects of the punishment. The father, who is an industrious and trust-worthy man, is almost crazy at the sad result of his ill-judged treatment of his only daughter.

☞ In Charleston, S. C., considerable alarm has been caused by numerous burglaries and attempts at arson.

☞ The large furnace and iron foundry belonging to ex-Governor Porter, was destroyed by fire, at Harrisburg, Pa., on the 26th ult.

☞ The New York sub-treasury now contains more than a million in coin.

☞ It is stated that Mr. Gillet, of New York, at present Solicitor of the Treasury, will probably be appointed Attorney General in place of Mr. Clifford.

☞ There are 1555 papers and periodicals printed in the United States, and but 1891 for the rest of the world—only 336 more for the 930,000,000, than for our 20,000,000.

☞ **Fashionable Clothing.**—THOMPSON & NIX, No. 11 *Canal street*, have received by recent arrivals from New York a large and superior stock of Fashionable Summer Clothing, comprising all that is new in materials or manufacture. Their stock, in part, consists of:
Super black Dra d'Ete Frock and Dress Coats;
Super black and colored Merino Sac and fancy Coats;
Black and brown Croton and Alpaca Sacs;
Striped, check and plaid Linen Sacs;
Best black French Dra d'Ete Pants;
White Naval and Military Drill Pants;
White Satin Face and Canvass Drill Pants;
Fancy French Drill Pants, newest styles;
Check Drill and Stripe Linen Pants;
Buff and Fancy Linen and Marseilles Vests;
Plain and Figured white Marseilles Vests;
Superior Linen and Cotton Shirts;
Cambraine Drawers;
Half-hose; Cravats; Handkerchiefs; Gloves; Suspenders, etc. etc. apl 2dp[p1

☞ **A Beautiful Head of Hair.**—There is not a day passes but when Dr. R. PARISH & CO. receive new testimonials from their agents and others, proclaiming the great virtues of their celebrated *CHINESE HAIR CREAM*. And they all pronounce it to be the best preparation for the growth, beauty and restoration of the Hair, they have ever used, and believe that it will accomplish every thing that any one could desire.

All Ladies and Gentlemen who are in the habit of using Oils on their hair should at once purchase a bottle of the Chinese Hair Cream, for it never fails to give satisfaction.

From the New York Tribune of July 16, 1847.

"*A Beautiful Head of Hair.*—We have seen a great many preparations used on the Hair, but not one that we could admire or recommend to the community; but since the introduction of the celebrated Chinese Hair Cream into our city, and witnessing the application of it on a friend of ours a few days since, we feel that it would be doing the public injustice—especially the ladies—were we not to express our opinion and say that all who are in need of an article to dress and beautify the Hair—to keep it soft, to remove dirt and dandruff, or to give it a dark, rich color, cannot be better satisfied if they were to search the city over, than to purchase a bottle of Dr. Parish & Co.'s celebrated Hair Cream."

Prepared only by Dr. R. Parish & Co., New York, to whom all letters must be addressed, post-paid.
Sold only at RUSTE & PADDOCK'S Drug and Perfumery Store, 110 Poydras street, next door to the Delta office. apl 6t

NEW AND INTERESTING BOOKS.
JUST RECEIVED—TALES FROM HISTORY—By Agnes Strickland, in 1 vol., with illustrations.
LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND—By Agnes Strickland, 5 vols.
TEMPERANCE WAR OF 4000 YEARS, in 1 vol.
MEMOIRS OF THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE, 2 vols.
LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF FRANCE, in 2 vols.
THE INDIAN AND HIS WIGWAM, or, Characteristics of the Red Race of America—By Schoolcraft.
"AWAKE THOU SLEEPER." Walk about Zion, and Gathered Fragments—By Rev. J. A. Clark.
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CANES, UMBRELLAS,
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GOLD PENS, CUTLERY, ETC.
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☞ **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. mh5

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, ETC.,
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mh29 3m corner of Tchoupitoulas 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 leisure, whether they have been absent one or five years, and to continue until a fine, bold and rapid business style is well established. Persons from 6 to 60 years can soon accomplish this. Pupils in BOOK-KEEPING will be well fitted for the Counting Houses, etc., by an experienced Teacher and Practical Accountant.
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☞ **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

☞ **Cure Warranted.**—*DR. A. W. COLEMAN'S CELEBRATED GONORRHEA MIXTURE.*—This celebrated preparation has met the unanimous approbation of the medical profession. 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

☞ **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*.
☞ Have recommended as a remedy to 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 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