DAILY CRESCENT.

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A. H. HAYES....J. E. M'CLURE.
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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.

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FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1848.

☞ The U. S. steamship Virginia, Capt. Tucker, from Vera Cruz March 27, via Tampico March 31, arrived here yesterday. She brings nothing new from the interior of Mexico.

TO A CORRESPONDENT.—The essay of our correspondent, "Zeno," may be the finest thing in the world—but, like many fine things, it is totally hidden; we cannot read five lines of the MS. We are reminded, by it, of what was said of Mr. Bell, a celebrated English lawyer, viz: that he wrote three several hands—one which nobody could read but himself, one which nobody but his clerk could read, and one which no one on earth could read. Our friend, "Zeno," has, unfortunately, imitated the latter.

STEYERMARKISCHE MUSICAL CORPS.—The concert of this company last night at Armory Hall, was attended by a large and most intelligent audience, many of them ladies. The opening march (Breslau) was magnificently given—making the appreciative hearers understand at once what sort of stuff was at work before them. The finale from Robert the Devil was also played finely; the same of the "Pot Pourri;" the same of the "Jubilee overture." But the choice bit of the night, the one that most took every body's attention, was "the Miner's Morning Salute;" the clink of hammers, and the cheerful chorus in deep bass German, made true music, and surely touched that inner sense of harmony which resides in almost every heart. We warmly welcome these exquisite players to our city; for one inevitable result of their performances must be to purify and raise the standard of musical taste here.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The benefit of Miss Julia Dean and her last appearance is announced for to-night—on which occasion her father, Mr. E. Dean, Mrs. Hunt and Mr. Chippendale will all perform favorite characters. The play selected is Sheridan Knowles's startling tragedy of the "Wrecker's Daughter," in which Ellen Tree once created a great sensation in this country. Miss Julia Dean sustains the heroine to-night, and will do it justice. We have not had time or space to notice this young lady at large, but we must acknowledge that she is possessed of great talent, and acts as though she understood and felt the meaning of her author. She has every thing in her favor—a fine figure, good—nay, handsome and expressive features, an intelligent eye, and an excellent voice. With these advantages she is sure of success, and fame, if to these she adds study and ambition. These, with the teachings of hard experience, will make her yet the first and best actress in America. Miss Dean will perform in comedy also to-night, and we are assured that the proverbial gallantry and liberality of a New Orleans public will fill the house to overflowing, and cheer the fair stranger on her way.

We avail ourselves of this occasion to say that we learn that the management of the St. Sharles Theatre are about to produce a new and splendid ballet, never yet performed in this city, in which Mons. and Mad. Monplaisir will appear. It is a magnificent ballet, we are told, and will be brought forward with great care and at great cost. It is the production of Mons. Victor Bartholomin, in which himself and his talented corps will appear in the principal parts.

FORTHCOMING CONCERTS.—We announce with pleasure, that the Steyermarkers will perform at Armory Hall to-morrow evening, and at the St. Louis Exchange on Sunday evening next. The more these players are known the more deeply they are admired.

FOR VERACRUZ.—The steamship Edith, Capt. Couillard, is expected to start to-morrow for Vera Cruz. The Edith will take down passengers and a number of troops. The list of passengers is not yet filled up.

FOR TAMPICO.—The brig Crusoe, Capt. Morely, was to have left yesterday for Tampico, with government stores. Messrs. P. A. Conner and G. A. Gardiner will go down as passengers.

STEAMBOAT SUNK.—The Bayou Bœuff, Capt. John Hoover, left Shreveport on the 21st ult., to go above the Raft. On the 25th., she was discovered to be in a sinking condition while going through the Pass between Ferry and Clear Lakes. She was made fast to the shore and great exertions made to save her, but to no purpose. She sunk in about fourteen feet water. There was no freight on board.

GEN. AND MRS. GAINES.—These parties have been detained in New York by a serious accident to one of Mrs. G.'s daughters, who fell and injured her spine.

Death of Mr. Astor of New York.

At a very advanced age this well known personage has at length left that earth on which he had such large possessions. "The rich man also died." It were a trite moral to draw—to go over the oft-said maxims about the vanity of wealth, and its inability to wrestle with death; and we forbear. Wealth is good enough; but unfortunately people do n't one quarter of the time enjoy it, after it comes to them.

For some years past, Mr. Astor has been living in a two story brick house in Broadway, New York, opposite the old site of Niblo's Garden. The laconic door-plate, "*Mr. Astor*," informed persons of the name of the occupant. Somehow, this dwelling always had a cold, cheerless, naked, and uninviting appearance: there were no shutters to the prodigious windows, nor were pleasant faces ever seen at the panes—nor was the warm aspect of family comforts and endearments known there. Ugh! the house gave one something of a chill, when passing it, even in summer.

We remember seeing Mr. A. two winters since, when going down Broadway by this house. A couple of servants were assisting him across the pavement to a sleigh which was drawn up by the curb-stone. The old gentleman's head seemed bent competely down with age and sickness; he was muffled in furs, and entirely unable to help himself. The very groom, a hearty young Irishman, with perhaps not two dollars in his pocket, looked with pity upon the great millionaire! Certainly no man, of the crowds that hurried along that busy promenade, would have accepted the rich capitalist's wealth, tied to the condition of being "in his shoes."

Some curiosity has long been felt at the north, to know the disposition of Mr. A.'s immense wealth. It is rumored that a benevolent bequest has been made of several hundred thousand dollars; that literary institutions have been founded, and so on. We shall soon learn whether there is any truth in these stories. Fitz Green Halleck, the poet, has for some years been the confidential clerk of Mr. Astor, and will doubtless receive a handsome legacy. One of the sons of Mr. A. is a confirmed lunatic, and is taken care of in a house built expressly for him by his father, in New York. He has servants, medical attendance, etc. The domestic affairs of Mr. Astor were never happy, or, at least, have not been so for many years.

☞ The sleighing in Fitchburg, Mass., is said to have been excellent up to latest accounts.

Trouble Ahead—France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Ireland.

The full files of foreign papers received yesterday, have placed us in a better position to judge of the state of affairs abroad than we possibly could be from the meagre telegraphic dispatches before received. No hopes of continued peace can be entertained. In all probability, the blow has already been struck, which will involve Europe in a general war. The address of the French Provisional Government, breathes anything but peace or the hopes of peace. "The French Republic," says Lamartine in this address, "will not, then, make war on any one. It has no occasion to say, that if conditions of war are laid down to the French people, it will accept them. The thoughts of the men who at the present moment govern France, are these: it will be fortunate for France if war be declared against it, and if it be constrained thus to increase its strength and glory, in spite of its moderation." This may be construed only as the language of firmness, and a consciousness of power, but it is more. It is the language of defiance. This declaration is followed by the assertion that France repudiates the treaties of 1815, by which the "pacification" and settlement among the European States was made—the treaties of the "world dividers" at the Congress of Vienna. This announcement alone would be enough to kindle the conflagration. But the address does not stop here. It declares further, in a manner which peoples and nations will readily understand:

"Thus we declare it openly. If the hour of reconstruction of some nationalities, oppressed in Europe or elsewhere, should appear to have sounded in the decrees of Providence; if Switzerland, our faithful ally since the time of Francis I., were constrained or threatened in the advance which she is effecting in her Government, in order to lend additional strength to the fabric of democratic Government—if the independent States of Italy were invaded—if any limits or obstacles were imposed on their internal transformations—if the right of alliance among themselves, in order to consolidate an Italian nation, were contested by main force—the French republic would feel itself entitled to arm itself in order to protect these legitimate movements of the greatness and the nationality of States."

What will be—what has already been the natural effects of such language? The people will rise in every quarter against domestic wrong and foreign oppression—certain of the sympathy of the French people—hopeful of the aid of French arms. In the German States, the movement has already began, and especially in the Rhenish districts, bordering upon and almost forming a part of France. In Wirtemberg and Baden, in Hesse Darmstadt and Hesse Cassel, the insurrection has already commenced. Prussia is ripe for revolt, and it will not long be suppressed. The attempt which Austria must make to put down the revolutionary movements in her Italian provinces, will most assuredly bring about the condition of things in which the interference of France is threatened. The Polish refugees have formed a "Provisional Government" in Paris, and will soon contrive to stir up commotion in Prussian and Austrian Poland, where they have more to hope from the sympathies of the people, and less to fear from the arms of the soldiery than in the Russian districts.

But the effect of this declaration may precipitate events in the British Empire and bring the Irish question, so long postponed, to the sudden and final arbitrament of arms. The effect of the French revolution upon the Irish people has been that of electricity upon gunpowder. Every where the popular mind is in ferment. The people have cast off their leaders who have flattered, deceived, and betrayed them too long, and have determined to act for themselves. In every city and town meetings have been held to express their sympathies with the French people, and with more or less boldness to proclaim a fixed determination to follow their glorious example.

The Irish Confederation had a meeting on the 9th of March, which was presided over by Michael Crean, a *working-man*. The simple fact is omnious of the state of feeling. At this meeting the following remarkable address to the people of Ireland was adopted:

Address of the Council of the Irish Confederation to the People of Ireland.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN—In a circular addressed to its representatives at foreign courts, the great French Republic has thus spoken through the most illustrious of its servants:

"Thus we declare it openly, if the hour of the reconstruction of nationalities long oppressed in Europe or elsewhere, should appear to us to have sounded in the decrees, of Providence, the French Republic would believe itself entitled to arm for the protection of those legitimate movements for the greatness and nationality of States."

Three nationalities there are "long oppressed in Europe"—Italy—Poland—Ireland. The hour for Italy's redemption has already sounded—the bleeding breast of Poland heaves with the breath of returning life. Shall Ireland alone remain buried in darkness, while her sisters are emerging into liberty and light.

When the hour shall have sounded—when the virtues of nationhood shall appear, and the vices of provincialism shall be conquered and trodden down—when falsehood, cowardice, and selfishness shall be cast aside, and regarded with scorn—when courage, self-sacrifice, and mutual love, shall mark the conduct of the people—then shall we be in a position to call upon the great protectress of oppressed nationalities to redeem her pledge.

When shall this hour have sounded? Whether in a month, in a year, or never, depends, brother Irishmen, upon you. If, upon the threshold of this new career, we will blot out all recollections of past injury from our hearts—if, with hand clasped in hand, we will swear before Heaven that we will be true to each other—that no evil influence shall divide us—that no danger shall turn us back—then be of good hope, for the hour of deliverance is at hand, and a good and pitying God will not have sent us this fair opportunity in vain.

Courage, mutual confidence, and brotherly love—these are the virtues of the hour.

Listen to the warning that is written in every page of the history of our servitude. *The craft of the tyrant is more formidable than his strength.*

Reptiles, whose breath is poison, will crawl around your steps, whispering suspicion, ridiculing all manly sentiment, decrying bold counsel, undermining your confidence, and chilling the ardor of your hopes—you must tread these reptiles beneath your feet.

Be prudent; when boldness risks the safety of a cause, it becomes rashness. Be prudent, but not *for yourselves*. The man who now shunks from personal risk must stand aside—he is fit neither to lead nor to follow. To what purpose do we express our admiration of the heroes who braved death for liberty, if we ourselves are frightened by the "meshes of the law?" Freedom smiles not upon cowards; she turns her radiant face away from those who will not woo her in the midst of danger.

For ourselves, brother Irishmen, we have but one request, that we may be suffered to share the labor and danger of your struggle, as we hope to participate in the fruits of your triumph. We are ready to forget our party, our injuries, and our pride, for the sake of our country. In her service, humiliation—and danger—and sacrifice—and death are welcome to us. Wherever we are required, we shall be present, indifferent as to whether our post be humble or exalted. Whoever leads on we shall follow—insisting only that we shall go forward—forward, though graves were to yawn, and gibbets to frown across our path.

(Signed) J. B. DILLON, Chairman.

At this meeting every speech breathes the spirit of armed resistance to the government, and a conviction that the time has come to strike the blow.

A meeting was held at Conciliation Hall on the 6th of March, at which, *John O'Connell* and his friend Mr. Costello, attempted their usual humbug. But it would not do. The lion was bearded in his den. Even Conciliation Hall could stand the "moral force" no longer.

Mr. Stritch said—I believe that that to which we have ardently looked forward through years has arrived—a great opportunity for Ireland. (Applause.) It is our business to show that we are men capable of managing our own affairs by availing ourselves properly of this opportunity. (Renewed cheering.) It is not by indulging in recrimination—(loud cries of hear, hear)—it is not by telling the people to avoid such and such a man, but it is by calling upon all the people of Ireland to unite as one man that we can hope to succeed. (Rapturous cheering, which was again and again repeated.) I respond to Mr. Meagher's opinion in this—it would be well for Ireland if she had a citizen army to protect her. (Tremendous cheering.) It was well for France that she had such an army. (Cheers.) It was well for France that she had an army of citizen soldiers to interpose between the mercenaries of the despot and the lives of the people. (Cheers.) I think, with Mr. Costello, that the Volunteers of '82 made a sad mistake. When they won the independence of Ireland, they should have retained the arms with which they won it; and, if they had retained them, we would not now have to endeavor to do again what they did in '82. (Cheers.) So far I think Mr. Costello himself will agree with me.

This was in answer to Mr. *Costello*, who had ridiculed the idea of raising an Irish army. The following was given in reply to *John O'Connell's* plea for delay:

Mr. Hyland, solicitor, said the learned and able chairman had said that the hour was coming for Repeal; but he (Mr. Hyland) would say that the hour had come. (Cheers.) He was not one of those sycophants or flatterers that would be for ever content to be deprived of his rights. Would their petitions be attended to? Now was the time to demand their rights and privileges. The illustrious dead used to say that the country would obtain what she was entitled to when England was in distress. England deprived Ireland of her rights unjustly, and the people would not be satisfied until those rights were restored. (Cheers.) They would not be satisfied with less than their full demands, founded on justice. It was said by one of the supporters of English rule and an alien parliament, that Repeal was a splendid phantom: they all knew who said that—(A Voice—Shed)—but he might have a different story to tell before long. The people were determined to have Repeal—This was the year for Repeal. (Cheers.) From the top of every place of worship in France the people's flag was flying. (Cheers.) Let the fate of the tyrant whom the people expelled be a warning to others how they attempt to withhold their rights from a people. A few days ago and the French tyrant was on the throne. Where was he at that moment? Creeping about England? (Cheers.)

The "Nation" newspaper contains appeals to the people, which one month ago would have subjected its editor to prosecution and punishment for sedition or perhaps for treason. But the new paper, the "United Irishman," speaks out plainly after the following fashion:

Ireland's opportunity, thank God and France, has come at last. Its challenge rings in our ears like a call to battle, and warms our blood like wine. It demands of us what mission we have to entrust to its ministry, so often and so fervently evoked. We must unite, we must act, we must leap all barriers but those which are divine; if needs be, we must die rather than let this providential hour pass over us unliberated. Do not fear (continues he) that France is exhausted. Event will lead on event, as hour usiers on hour. See how they have followed each other already; within a week the minister's resignation, the king's flight, and the Republic's birth. No republic can stand in France which is not aggressive. Neither can war take place in Europe without England. The first gun England fires will be the sun-set gun of her dominion in Ireland. The consideration is not now of when, but of how, Irish independence is to be won. The time is at hand: it comes with the deep sounding of a sea filling its channel. Are the people ready? They must—they must be ready. "Now or never!"

Oh! my countrymen, look up, look up! Arise from the death-dust where you have long been lying, and let this light visit your eyes also, and touch your souls. Let your ears drink in the blessed words—Liberty! Fraternity! Equality! which are soon to ring from pole to pole. Clear steel will, ere long, dawn upon you in your desolate darkness; and the rolling thunder of the people's cannon will drive before it many a heavy cloud that has long hidden from you the face of heaven. Pray for that day; and preserve life and health, that you may worthily meet it. Above all, let the man amongst you, who has no gun, sell his garment and buy one. Every street is an excellent shooting gallery for disciplined troops; but it is a better defile in which to take them. In the vocabulary of drilling is no such phrase as "Infantry—prepare for window pots, brick bats, logs of wood, chimney pieces, heavy furniture, light pokers," etc. etc., and these thrown vertically on the heads of a column below, from the elevation of a parapet, or top story, are irresistible. The propelling forces—viz, ladies or chambermaids, or men who can do no better—have the additional advantage of security; and the narrower the street, and the higher the houses, the worse the damage, and the greater the security. A military proposition we recommend to the study of the best lady in the land.

The old Rock of Cashel has fallen to the earth! How many thousands of Irishmen in America will be grieved to learn this. It fell on Tuesday last, the 7th inst. After weathering the storms since the deluge. Great trouble has been occasioned by this event, especially as an alleged prophecy of St. Columkille that the Rock of Cashel would fall the same year in which a revolution would break out in England, is spoken of by the mass of the poor people.

In such a state of feeling a meeting of all the trades of Dublin, and of the delegates from all parts of Ireland, was convoked on St. Patrick's day, the 17th of March, "to express our admiration of the heroic conduct of the French people, and our satisfaction at the recognition of the Republic of France as a European Power, also for the purpose of considering what constitutional steps should be recommended for the protection of the liberties and soil of this country, in any emergency to which the present state of European affairs may give rise, and to ask an immediate repeal of the Legislative Union." This meeting has probably been to Ireland what the "reform banquet" of the 22d of February was to France, the "beginning of the end." Similar meetings were to be held in Glasgow, Manchester, and Liverpool, on the same day. We wait with anxious expectation the result.

It will thus be seen that the great work of the "reconstruction of oppressed nationalities in Europe and elsewhere" has begun in earnest—peace is at an end. All the western States of Europe will be involved in war. Two powerful nations—Russia and "the United States," the opposite extremes of despotism and liberty, may be calm spectators or may be called upon to decide the contest. *Qui vivra verra.*

Important from Yucatan.

Concerning the state of affairs, in Yucatan, we acknowledge ourselves to have been in error when we stated that we did not believe the situation of things in that Peninsula to have been as bad as had been stated. The following article, which we find in the Merida Union, shows that the inhabitants consider that nothing can save them from utter extermination but the protecting hand of some foreign power, to obtain which they are willing to sacrifice even their nationality:

"The government of Yucatan is in imminent danger of seeing the property and even the existence of the white and mixed races disappear before the ferocity of the savages who have arisen against them. Under these circumstances, Yucatan implores the assistance and favor of any civilized nation combining generosity and philanthropy, and freely deliver itself up to it to be preserved from the contest, transferring to it the right of possession, dominion and sovereignty of its territory, and ceding to it the ownership of its public buildings, and half the value of all its urban and rustic property, as also half of all its capital, and taxes, the total of which at present may be estimated at four millions of dollars. Services of such a nature, although due to humanity, merit great recompense, which always excite avarice, the first moving principle of the human heart. It would be well to notify foreign Consuls of this offer, recommending celerity in the execution of it, that the succor may arrive in time to save our existence and property, which without them will soon be annihilated. This cession can deprive us of nothing, because in reality we possess nothing, and in this manner we may preserve something for ourselves and for our children, saving Yucatan from the horrid fate which threatens it, and perhaps opening a path which may conduct it to prosperity and social felicity, among cultivated and civilized people, reforming its morals, and delivering itself to the protection of a just and liberal government—to agriculture, and to the arts, the only method of obtaining felicity and well-being. Yucatan has a position favorable to agriculture and commerce. It does not want for resources, which developed by knowledge and wisdom, will form its true and solid wealth, substituting for the slothfulness, which has brought it to so terrible a situation, industry and labor which can conduct it to happiness and glory.

"The disastrous loss of Valladolid, the evacuation of which is now a positive and indubitable fact, has brought with it the abandonment of Espita, to which will soon follow Tezimin. Two-thirds of the Peninsula are now in the power of the Indians, proving more and more the necessity that exists of foreign aid. Tezimin offers to hold out as long as possible, but it claims at the same time that (foreign) assistance which the peril of its situation so much demands. Many other towns have the same wish, and even the government has recommended such a measure to the Council of State. The necessity of delivering ourselves to the first power that will adopt us, under just, wise, and beneficent laws is now a general conviction. Whoever may doubt the necessity of this step, should come to this city, and view the spectacle of the wounded, brought from Valladolid, of the hundreds of families deprived of homes, even of food, and of the hungry, naked, and defeated troops."

From the Tampico Noticioso, we learn that on the evening of the 9th ultimo, the Spanish brig of war Juanita, and the Chur, arrived at Sisal. The commander of the Juanita, D. Ramon Quintero, brought dispatches to the Government from the authorities of Havana. The principal of them "came directed by the Governor and Captain-General of the Island of Cuba, the Count Alcoy, in which he declares that complying with the offer made at the Capital of that Island, relative to furnishing aid to this State, which is now in such a pitiable situation, in consequence of the war waged by the Indians against the whites, and in view of what was stated by our government in its note dated at Maxcana on the 15th ult., it sends this communication by the commander of the vessel of war which is sent to Sisal, putting on board to be delivered here to our government, under an inventory and valuation, 2000 good muskets and bayonets, 200 cavalry swords, two twelve pound howitzers, some small carronades, and 200 quintals of powder, which are the principal things asked by our government, all these articles being worth $22,161 75. The supreme authorities of the Island of Cuba, also state in their communication, that the powers of Her Catholic Majesty's representatives at that place, are not sufficiently extended to permit them to furnish the money asked by the government of Yucatan, adding, that in furnishing them succor, the authorities acted independently of any selfish or political consideration, having only humanity at heart, and wishing to save the inhabitants of all classes and conditions from the fate with which they are threatened by the Indians. The commander of the Juanita, also informs us that in a few days the corvetto Luisa Fernanda will arrive, with various arms and munitions."

TOUCH AND GO!—Already the French revolution has been dramatised for the New York stage. At the Bowery theatre, in that city, a piece was produced on the night of the 29th ult., called "The Insurrection of Paris." Also, in Boston, a piece called "The Last of the Kings," founded on the same subject, has been produced at the Boston Museum.

WISCONSIN.—The new Constitution of Wisconsin has been adopted by a large majority of the people. A Legislature will be elected in June, we believe, upon which will devolve the choice of two United States Senators.

A REVOLUTIONARY MATRON GONE.—Died in New Prospect, Bergen county, N. J., on the 24th ult., Mrs. Charity Berry, at the extraordinary age of 110 years. She was married during the revolutionary war, and was the mother of thirteen children, all of whom still survive.

☞ It is strongly suspected that Langfelt, the murderer of Mrs. Rademache, in Philadelphia, had an accomplice.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

[Telegraphed for the Crescent.]

MOBILE, April 6—5½ P. M.

In the Senate on the 30th ult., the day was occupied in debating the resolutions of Senator Allen, offering the congratulations of this country to France, on the establishment of a republican Government. A motion was made to lay the resolutions on the table, which was lost by a vote of 14 yeas to 28 nays. The resolutions were then informally passed over, and the Senate went into executive session. The proceedings of the secret session were understood to relate to a witness in custody for refusing to answer questions relative to the publication of the Mexican treaty and correspondence.

In the House, the loan bill was taken up, and the amendments of the Senate concurred in. The day was chiefly taken up in discussion on the bill to create a Territorial Government for Oregon.

John Jacob Astor died in New York on the 31st ult. There was a report in circulation, in New York, that the bills drawn by the Canal and Banking Company on the Rothschilds, of Paris, had been noted for non-acceptance.

Cotton, here, steady—Middlings 6 cents: Sales, 1500 bales.

[The non-acceptance of the bills of the Canal Bank, we hope will only result in a temporary delay, which will not seriously affect the business of that establishment. The general derangement of affairs on the Continent, however, and particularly in France, will, we fear, sooner or later, be injuriously felt by the business community of this city, our transactions with that country are very heavy, and the slightest derangement cannot but produce unpleasant consequences.]

Washington Correspondence of Crescent.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1848.

There was a large meeting of the citizens last night, called by the Washington Repeal Confederation, to sympathize with the cause of freedom in Europe. George Washington Parke Custis presided, assisted by several vice-presidents and other officers.

The meeting was addressed by the President, by Senators Cass, Hannegan and Allen, and by Messrs. Tompkins, Barringer, Cabell and Stuart of the House of Representatives, and by other gentlemen. The meeting was very large and very spirited, and marred only in its proceedings by the introduction of political matters by Messrs. Allen, of Ohio, and Judge Reed, of Ohio. With all the speakers there was a warm expression of sympathy for France, for Italy, and of condolence for Ireland. Some of the speeches were very inflammatory, particularly Mr. Allen's, who expressed the hope that the British throne would soon tumble to pieces, and Ireland have a republic of her own. He believed that the British throne would not last as long as the frail platform upon which he stood. It was impossible that the Government should last, constituted as it was, and the sooner it crumbled to pieces the better. We might not interfere with arms, but every other kind of intervention was our duty, and not alone with England, but with all. Mr. Cass said he did not wish any harm to England, but he hoped the revolution would cross the British Channel, and that large concessions would be made by England to Ireland.

Mr. Tompkins, of Miss., made a truly eloquent speech, as did Mr. Hannegan, of the Senate. Both gentlemen sympathized, with all their hearts, in the reform measures of Europe, and hoped they would be perpetual. The meeting continued until a late hour, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

The news from France continues to be read with great interest, and imparts great joy among the masses.

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, made an attempt to carry his resolutions through the Senate, this morning, by asking their first and second reading. Mr. Miller, of New Jersey, objected to their second reading, except with a view to reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Upon the question of sympathizing with France, he would express no opinion, but it seemed to him proper that in the present srate of our foreign relations, that before joint resolutions upon such a subject were adopted, they should receive the supervision of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Allen would not consent to this, and will push the second reading to a vote to-morrow.

A bill for the payment of California claims, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, was called before the Senate and Mr. Dix, of New York, improved the occasion to make a long, and for him an excited speech, upon the subject of the foreign relations of the country. The subject mainly treated of was intervention, which, upon our continent, he contended, ought not to be tolerated from any European power. He complained at length of British interference in the Mosquito country, in Central America. The designs of the British Government in this matter he held to be of the most nefarious character, and such as ought not to be tolerated by us. Neither Great Britain nor any European power should be allowed to put foot upon this continent. He did not and would not interfere with Europe, and Europe must keep hands off this continent. British interference in Yucatan was also charged, and a design of it in California, which, it is said, the mission and bravery of Col. Fremont prevented. Mr. Atchison, of Missouri, defended the claim of Col. Fremont, when the subject was left for the day and the Senate proceeded to act, in secret session, upon the matter of the publication of the treaty.

The House has given the day to the consideration of the bill to refund the money provided for the raising and equipment of volunteers. The debate very soon degenerated into a party discussion, and with long speeches upon the stale subject of "who caused the war?" There was no action upon the bill, though its passage was urgently pressed and demanded by those who, from their private purses, contributed to the early creation of our army. ORLEANS.

☞ The Iowa State Gazette of the 15th ult., contains a long and powerful article relative to the encroachments of the Hudson's Bay Company on the territory of that State. The article asserts that the company had formed settlements and erected forts thirty miles within the border of Iowa, and this article demands that the United States shall dispossess the company.

ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON.—The steamboat Isaac Newton ran into the schooner Fox, of South river, on the 28th ult., near Albany. The schooner was cut in two, and sunk.

PERILS OF THE WHALE FISHERIES.—A letter received at Honesdale, Pa., announces the death of Jonathan Salmon of that place, second mate of the ship Arabella, of Sag Harbor, who was killed by a whale off the southwest coast of South America, on the 8th of December last. He was in the act of lancing a whale, when the boat was struck by a sudden blow, with such force as to throw him into the water. He, however, regained the boat, and was in the act of getting into it when the whale struck him again and instantly killed him. The accident happened on the day the deceased was twenty-eight years old.

☞ One Court alone naturalized between three and four thousand immigrant citizens during three weeks, lately, in New York.

PENNSYLVANIA CANALS.—The first goods through from Philadelphia reached Pittsburg on the 27th ult. At Pittsburg, the tolls collected for the first day were $1,338 98.

POOR OLD ALTAMONT!—Died in Washington city, on the 22d ult., Altamont, a colored man, in the 94th year of his age. He was proverbial for stern integrity and fidelity. When the revolution broke out Altamont was given to Col. George Washington, by his nephew, and was with his young master in all the leading battles in the south, ending with the siege of Yorktown.

Metairie Course—Second Day.

The race at this Course yesterday, was for a purse of $400, three-mile heats, for which there were three entries: *Rough and Ready, Jim Along Josey*, and *Charmer*—the latter being the favorite against the field at $100 to $40.

The track was very heavy and the attendance very slim—*little* sport was anticipated—but none was obtained.

After a couple of false starts, they got at an easy gallop, which lasted for a mile and a half, when the filly went ahead and opened a gap too wide for her competitors to close; and on entering the third mile the thing grew worse, and the filly came home an easy winner in 6:23¼—distancing both the other horses almost doubly.

SECOND DAY—*Thursday, April 6.*—Sweepstakes for five-year olds—$100—Entrance 10 per cent. added—Three mile heats.

J. W. N Rogers's b. f. *Charmer*, by Glencoe, dam Betsy Malone.....1
T. B. Goldsby's ch. h. *Rough and Ready*, by Sharrock, dam imp. Hope—5 y. o.....dis.
K. Harrison's *Jim Along Josey*, by Boston, dam Eliza Clay—5 y. o.....dis.
Time: 6:23½.

To-day there will be two races; the first for the club purse of $300, two-mile heats—for which there are three entries: *Sally Ward, Jenny Breeze* and *Buena Vista*, all of them fine horses.

The second race will be for a purse of $100, a single dash of a mile, for which there are entered: *Tea Rose, Sarah Warren* and *George Sullivan*. From the known good qualities of all these horses, much sport may be anticipated.

ST. LOUIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The gentlemen named as commissioners in St. Louis, to carry into effect an act of incorporation, establishing a railroad between that place and Cincinnati, via Vincennes, met at the Planters' House, St. Louis, (as we are informed by the Reveille) on the 24th ult., Col. Campbell in the Chair, and Mayor Mullanphy acting as Secretary. Resolutions were introduced, concurring in the action of the State of Indiana, and declaring the readiness of the commissioners to attend to the opening of the subscription books, etc. Full confidence was expressed in the speedy completion of such an improvement.

CLAYISM IN KENTUCKY.—There has been a very large and enthusiastic meeting of Clayites in Louisville, Ky.—Mr. Prentice, of the Journal, was one of the officers.

BISHOPS.—The nomination of Bishop Hampden, by Lord John Russell, has created great excitement in England, which even now has not subsided, and is the source of great trouble and dissatisfaction among the distinguished ecclesiastics of the realm. To show the folly of such squabbles in the church, says Noah's New York Times, it may be well to state that the late Duke of York was *Bishop of Osnaburgh*. George the Fourth, his brother, who we all know was an exceedingly pious man in his way, bet his brother York a rump and dozen, that he could not repeat the creed, although he was a bishop. The wager was accepted, and the bishop, to the great merriment of the party, began to recite the Lord's prayer in mistake.

12 CAMP STREET. 12 CAMP STREET.
GUINNESS & BUSH,
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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.

☞ 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.*
mh5 ALFRED MUNROE & CO., 34 Magazine street.

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

☞ Fashionable Clothing.—THOMPSON & NIXON, No. 41 *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;
Undershirts; Drawers;
Hallhose; Pocket Handkerchiefs; Cravats; Gloves;
Suspenders, etc. etc. ap5 2tp1p1

☞ A Beautiful Head of Hair.—There is not a day passes but what 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, that 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 19, 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. ap5 6t

☞ Writing.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, *No. 15 Camp and 20 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 establishment, whether they have been absent one month, one year or five years, and to continue until a well established and free, bold and rapid business style is acquired. Persons from 6 to 60 years can soon accomplish this object. Pupils in BOOK-KEEPING will be well fitted for the Counting Houses, etc., by an experienced Teacher and Practical Accountant.

☞ Hours 9 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 6, or 7 to 9 P. M. mh31

☞ 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 GONORRHŒA 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, are its 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, Frontine 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 21 Magazine st., H. KENNEDY, 64 Chartres st.... Also, for sale by the