DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—
BY HAYES & M'CLURE.
A. M. HAYES.... J. E. M'CLURE.
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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.

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SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1848.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM VERA CRUZ—The schooner Creole, Capt. Allen, arrived last night from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 30th ult. We received no papers by this arrival, but learn verbally from Capt. Allen, that nothing had been received from the interior later than was brought to this city by the steamship NewOrleans. The steamship Ohio was to leave on the 1st inst., with the U. S. mail, *via* Tampico, and may be expected here to-day.

FROM THE BRAZOS.—By the arrival last night of the schooner Sarah Jane, Capt. McGee, which left Brazos Santiago on the 31st, we have received the Matamoros Flag of the 29th ult., the columns of which do not contain any thing new.

SEMI-WEEKLY.—The "Semi-Weekly Crescent" of this morning contains interesting news from all quarters—Foreign and Domestic—Washington Correspondence—Leading Editorials—Markets—Locals, &c., &c. Single copies 5 cents—40 cents a dozen.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Miss Julia Dean was honored with a brilliant and crowded house last night, on the occasion of her benefit—a just and merited tribute to her beauty, worth, and talent. We are glad to perceive that the managers have engaged Miss Dean for four nights more, and she will repeat her favorite and popular character of "Evadne," in Shiel's fine tradegy of that name, to-night. We consider "Evadne" one of Miss Dean's very best personations, and advise all who enjoy a good play, to attend.

STEYERMARKERS' CONCERT.—At the concert of the Steyermarkers, to-night, at the Armory Hall, we see that a new "Lucy Long Polka," by the youthful leader, Mr. Rzhia, is to be introduced. To-morrow night the band give a taste of their quality, to our neighbors of the First Municipality; performance at the St. Louis Exchange.

FIREMEN'S COURTESIES.—A delegation from Perseverance Fire Company No. 13 leaves for Mobile to-day, to take part in the celebration of the Fire Department of that city. When either firemen or citizens are assembled together, "Rough and Ready" is sure to be represented.

THE RACES.—Our readers will bear in mind that this is the four-mile day at the Matairie. See adv't.

VALUE OF NEW MEXICO.—A long letter in the Washington Union, of the 30th ult., from William Singer, of the U. S. Army, goes to disprove, almost entirely, Senator Webster's statement of the non-value of the New Mexican territory which the late treaty gives us. Mr. Singer has been on the ground, and speaks from personal observation. He describes the country as much varied, but abounding in fertile and beautiful land—valley and mountains—rivers—plains, and so-forth; with some of the finest bays in creation.

ST. LOUIS.—The good folk of St. Louis have been somewhat in a state of excitement regarding their municipal election.

MILITARY FORCE OF FRANCE.—We find, in a French paper, that the effective military force of France, according to documents which have served as a basis to the last revisions of the budget received on this subject, is as follows—effective force, 377,123 men; in reserve, 86,312 men; battalions of Paris, 25,000 men—total, 488,440 men. We must add to this number, 70,000 young soldiers of the class of 1847. In case of war this contingent would become immediately available, which would give a grand total of 558,440 men. The effective force of the army in Africa is at this time 80,000 men, which could be reduced, without endangering the power of the French in that quarter, to 60,000 men. This would, then, give a permanent army of near 500,000 men to resist a continental war. The 24 battalions of volunteers of the National Guard (*mobile*) is about being formed under the patriotic impulse of Gen. Duvivier. If war were to break out, each Department would see formed within its jurisdiction, as in 1792, battalions of volunteers, which would swell the effective force to nearly *one million of men*.

NEW YORK AND CHINA.—During the week ending the 25th ult., eight vessels arrived at the port of New York, bringing a cargo of 21,418 packages of teas, besides silks, etc.

THE FIRST—Mr. Rush, the American Minister, was the first diplomatic representative in Paris to recognize the Provisional Government. The English papers are therefore wrong in stating that Lord Normanby was the first; *he* did not recognize till he got instructions from the English court, at London: that was two days after Mr. Rush.

☞ Messrs. Pierson & Bonneval sell at the St. Louis Exchange, at 12 M., a valuable servant.

MR. ASTOR'S WILL.—The New York Sun of the 31st ult. says, "a rumor was current yesterday to the effect that Mr. Astor's will was opened before his body was cold. He had deeded away all of his property and signed the deeds himself, so that there should be no quarrelling about divisions. He left $5000 per annum to each of his executors until the estates are settled. The first part of the story is doubtful, the last may be true."

A PRINTER MAYOR.—John R. Dufrocq has been reelected Mayor of Baton Rouge. Mr. Dufrocq is a practical printer, and is well known in this city.

FLOOD ON THE OHIO RIVER.—Considerable damage was done at various points along the Ohio river, on the 29th ult., by an inundation of the waters, which had been rising for some time. We have not yet received the particulars of the damage.

COSMOPOLITAN.—Eight different nations had their representatives in the New York committee for the great meeting in the Park, responsive to French freedom.

COUNTERFEIT GOLD.—The Natchez Courier mentions a counterfeit Victoria sovereign, dated 1842, which somebody seems to have passed upon him there. The Courier says, "it is, with the exception of being a very little thicker, (which cannot be discovered by the eye,) a perfect imitation of the genuine—there being no defect in the die by which it can be detected. It rings well, but weighs only 114½ grains, being 8 grains lighter than the British sovereign. It is doubtless composed of the same metal as the recent counterfeits of the American half and quarter eagles, but even better executed. People should be very careful how they receive Victoria sovereigns of that date."

☞ There is no truth in the statement that two of Madame Weiss's "Viennoise Children" eloped from this city. It is a penny-a-line story, made out of whole cloth.

RATHER TOO FAST.—The Pennsylvanian of the 30th ult. has the following intelligence from New Orleans, received by express, no doubt:

Indefinite Leave of Absence.—The House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, have adopted a motion granting Judge McHenry unlimited leave of absence from the bench. This is the Judge who imprisoned the eloquent Soulé for *looking at him*. The sooner the bench is rid of such creatures the better.

Who will have Yucatan?

The question at the head of this article, may to many appear ridiculous, yet absurd as it may seem, it is nevertheless true that the great Yucatanese nation is ready to deliver herself up, body and soul, to whatever power will take upon itself the onerous task of regulating her affairs and delivering her from the *Barbaros*. It is truly lamentable that the descendants of the magnanimous Spaniards, the countrymen of Cortez, should be reduced to the pitiable necessity of soliciting foreign aid to protect them from a horde of unarmed, undisciplined savages, whom 2000 American riflemen would drive into the Pacific. Here is a chance for a speculation, which some adventurous Yankee will perhaps seize upon with avidity. The government of Yucatan offers to invest any one who will get it out of its difficulties, with the sovreignty of the country, one half of its capital and wealth, and half the revenues, amounting to about $4,000,000. We have ourselves a kind of an idea—not meaning to interfere with Gen. Dixon's prospective military glories—to raise a regiment of volunteers, to take up our line of march for Yucatan, and offer ourselves as a candidate for the sovreignty of the Peninsula. Our republican principles, would of course prevent us from assuming the regal title and the diadem; but we think that Presidential honors would not sit ungracefully upon us, although there might be inquiries (we would consider them impertinent) as to who we were, and various other affectations of ignorance of our identity. Modesty, however, and a suspicion that the Yucatenos, after benefiting by our labors, and no longer having the fear of the Indians before their eyes, would not "toe the mark," but would refuse to stick to their bargain, deter us at present from employing our genius in war, or lending our name to adorn the page of future history.

Our respectable and estimable relative, "Uncle Sam," a person who has been frequently stigmatized in the London Times, and other trans-atlantic prints, as an individual of a remarkably avaricious disposition, has rejected with contempt the overture made to him some months since by Yucatan. It might have been a true spirit of magnanimity that prompted the United States to refuse to entertain the proposals for the annexation of that country, but there is no doubt that our venerated relative is very careful of his funds, and it is possible that he may have counted the probable cost of the acquisition before accepting the gift so disinterestedly tendered.

"Penny wise, pound foolish," however, is an adage, which though rather ancient, has not ceased even in these enlightened times to be of extensive applicability. In this affair, especially, the United States may richly deserve to have the proverb applied to herself. It was, in our opinion, a grave error on the part of our government to reject the offers of the Yucatan Commissioner, Mr. Sierra. It is now almost too late to remedy the mischief. The Spanish authorities of Cuba, desirous of regaining their ancient ascendancy on the American continent, have accepted the terms proposed, and for "*the sake of philanthropy and humanity*," essential characteristics of monarchical governments—have rendered the aid solicited. Spain, as soon as the insurrection has been suppressed, will undoubtedly demand the fulfilment of the conditions. She will repossess herself of Yucatan, and thus will be accomplished the intrigue we had fondly imagined checked, of reestablishing monarchy upon our southern borders. Unless prompt measures are taken by our government, this result will soon be obtained—a consummation of all others to be prevented by us. It is a well known fact that Great Britain, seeing no other way of checking our extension towards the South, has long contemplated opposing a barrier to our progress, by the interposition of the Anglo-Saxon, instead of the enervated Spanish, Indian and mixed races. The recent occurrences in Guatemala have exemplified this design. The daring appropriation of Central American territory, in opposition to the most solemn treaty stipulations, proves that no consideration but fear will deter the British government from accomplishing this, its most cherished object. And it is not only to limit our power that this is to be effected. The sovereign power of Central America will command the territory through which the proposed canal connecting the Gulf and the Pacific will pass. It is the interest of all civilized nations, and especially of the United States, that the integrity and independence of this territory should be guaranteed. The commercial world will not suffer it to become the exclusive property of any of the great maritime nations. It is therefore incumbent upon our government, being most directly interested, to take the first steps to prevent such an event. We should protest in the strongest manner against any further English interference in Central American affairs. Should this course be adopted, our protest would be respected, and we would be immeasurably elevated in the eyes of the world.

THE NEWS VIEWED COMMERCIALLY.—The New York Express of Wednesday afternoon, 29th ult., says: Our merchants are now in possession of their letters, and are greatly relieved from the anxiety they were in. All seem to agree that commercial matters were in a better and sounder state, both in London and France, than was anticipated. In London, consols had fallen from the highest to the lowest point, about eight per cent. Money was abundant at three and a half per cent. Bullion in the Bank of England, has increased instead of diminishing. This shows that the English capital has stood the shock of the French revolution remarkably well.

In France, we hear of no Bills being dishonored, except some drawn by the New Orleans Canal Banking Co., on the Rothschilds, in Paris, which were rated for non-acceptance; but which it is stated here, will be paid at maturity. The French Funds had fallen about twenty per cent. but had rallied from their lowest point. So far as heard from, most of the Bills that were accepted have been honored; and it is stated that things were much more settled in Paris than was expected.

Although the fall in French stocks is most serious, yet it is a great relief that the government have not repudiated the whole debt; on the contrary, there is every effort made by the new government to sustain public credit.

We regret to state that there has been a suspension of a French house here this morning, Messrs. Collomb & Iselin, gentlemen who are held in the highest estimation. Their stoppage, it is hoped, will be temporary, as they represent they have ample means to pay all. They are under heavy acceptances for Cotton shipped from the South, and are unable at this moment to sell their Bills on Paris, a position perfectly natural. Their business has been perfectly legitimate, and it is said to have been successful.

THE LONDON RIOTS.—On the 6th inst., (says the European Times,) Charing Cross and Trafalgar Square were the scenes of very riotous disturbances, arising out of a meeting convened to oppose the income-tax, and of which Mr. G. W. Reynolds, a well known literary character, was chairman. The meeting had been called by a Mr. C. Cochrane, late candidate for Westminster, who, however, prudently absented himself. The meeting, which was attended by 8000 or 9000 people, and was addressed by several speakers, being concluded, and cheers having been given for the French revolution, several hundreds proceeded to Mr. Reynold's house, where they were again harrangued; the larger portion of the assembly however remained in the square, where detachments of the police soon took up their position. This called forth angry feelings from the mob, who began pelting stones, wresting truncheons, and otherwise annoying them—some of them—Inspector Baker among the number, were severely wounded about the head. The palings around Nelson's monument were soon torn up; and matters were assuming a threatening appearance, when the police were immediately removed, and order was restored. About nineteen or twenty of the mob were wounded—none, however, mortally. On the 7th and 8th inst., crowds continued to assemble in several parts of the metropolis, but were prevented from perpetrating further mischief than breaking lamps and windows. A Chartist meeting was held on the 8th, at Stephen Green, which passed off quietly.

RETAINED.—Mr. De la Forest, French Consul in New York, is likely to be retained under the new Government of his country.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

[Telegraphed for the Crescent.]

MOBILE, April 7—8 P. M.—In the proceedings of Congress on the 31st ult. there was nothing of much interest. In the Senate, after debating the resolutions congratulatory to the French Republic, without definite action, executive business was resumed. [From the vague mention of our dispatch we take it that a Mr. Nugent is in custody in reference to furnishing the Herald with a copy of the Trist treaty.] In the House a message was received from the President, stating that he had signed the Loan Bill. The House spent the rest of its time on the private calendar.

Gen. Shields is ordered to Tampico to take command. He is said to be nominated to a Major Generalship....The explosion of the boiler at Hope Mills, Rhode Island, killed eight men and burned thirty....Mr. Tracy (a kinsman by marriage to Lafayette) is appointed Minister to the United States by the Provisional Government of France. ....The report in Charleston of the resignation of Lord John Russell proves to be unfounded.

Sales cotton to-day 2000 bales—Middling 6c. Freight—Liverpool, American 17-32d.; New York and Boston 9-16d.—ships in port, disengaged, refused the rates.

[Telegraphed to the Louisville Democrat.]

BALTIMORE, March 30, 10 P. M.—The Mineral Bank of Cumberland has failed....Buyers are offering for Howard street flour $5 62½, but holders are asking $5 75. The foreign news has had a depressing effect upon the market. Holders are asking for city mills $6 12½....Sales of prime red wheat at 132@135c. Sales of prime white corn at 44@46c.; yellow do 45@48c....Sales of city rendered lard at 7½c....Sales of whisky at 24c....Sales of sugar at 4¼@4½c.

NEW YORK, March 30, 9 P. M.—Sales of Genese flour at $6 50@$6 62½; market dull. The market for grain unchanged....Sales of pecar at 5c....Sales of mess beef at $7 87½@8....There is less activity in the cotton market. The market generally is dull....*March* 31, 12 M.—The cotton market is active, and prices are unchanged. There have been large shipments from first hands....Sales of mess pork at $10 12½@10 25, and prime at $9 12½@$9 25....Sales of Baltimore rendered lard at 8@8¼c....Sales of molasses at 26@27c. There is a large supply in first hands. The market generally is unchanged....Exchange is dull. Money is easier, and a better feeling exists. The stock market is without change.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30, 10 P. M.—Market remains as last quoted, and quiet.

THE LOAN BILL.—It is stated in the Congressional proceedings of the 30th ult., that the House agreed to the Senate's amendments to the Loan bill, and passed it—so that it only required the President's signature to become a law.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AT PAWTUCKET.—The boiler of the Howe Print Works, carried on by Crawford, Carpenter & Dana, opposite Central Falls Village, Pawtucket, blew up yesterday, at about 1 o'clock, destroying the lives of five individuals, and severely, if not mortally, wounding ten or twelve others. The accident happened while most of the hands, who live at some distance and bring their dinners, were eating in the engine room. About half the boiler was blown over the top of a barn, some twenty rods, in a meadow. The building, which was spacious, two stories front and three stories back, was completely wrecked. Our correspondent had not time to learn further particulars. He writes that the engineer was not dead, but barely alive. A deaf and dumb boy had just been brought from the ruins, at half-past two, who was not dead, but could not survive.—*Boston (Mass.) Chronotype, March* 29.

MISSOURI DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—This body met at Jefferson City on the 27th ult., and commenced balloting for candidates for Governor. On the first five ballotings, Mr. Claiborne F. Jackson of Howard county, received the greatest number of votes. Dr. Relf's chances being considered desperate, he was withdrawn, and on the next four ballotings, Mr. Austin A. King, of the Platte district, received the greatest number of votes. Neither candidate having received a majority, the Convention adjourned to the succeeding day.

Execution—Horrible Scene.

We gather the following particulars from Willmer & Smith's Liverpool Times of the 12th ult.:

Several of the prisoners sentenced to death at the late Special Commissions in Limerick, Clare and Tipperary, have been executed. On the 1st ult., Henry and Philip Cody, and Michael Lonergan, suffered at Clonmel. The circumstances connected with the execution of these culprits are so extraordinary, that we give the details at greater length than we would otherwise do. About H o'clock a large body of military and police arrived. At this hour, as far as the eye could reach, there was a perfect sea of human heads, wedged so closely together that there was no possibility of leaving the crowd after having entered it, which may be partly accounted for by its being the Fair day. Previous to the sheriff's arrival, the Longanian appeared, attired in a jail dress, his head and face being covered with crape, and, in the presence of the multitude, commenced, with the utmost *sang froid* imaginable, to "soap the ropes," and otherwise prepare for his duties. Henry Cody first advanced, with his arms pinioned, and, after a short and feeling address, retired. Michael Lonergan next appeared, looking much emaciated and careworn. After he had uttered a few ejaculations, the executioner advanced, unbuttoned the culprit's shirt collar, adjusted the rope on his neck, and fastened his cap. Philip Cody, a young handsome and athletic fellow, now came forward, bowed and smiled to the crowd, and, after begging their prayers, turned round and permitted the executioner to adjust the rope and place the cap on his face. Henry Cody immediately reappeared, but with his face blushed and greatly excited. He walked with a rapid step out on the drop, directly to the executioner, and on the latter proceeding to adjust the rope, caught him in his pinioned arms and attempted to throw him over the balcony, in which he would have succeeded, and have thereby killed him, but for the interference of the Roman Catholic clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Power. On finding himself foiled, he kicked the executioner violently, but was at last drawn forcibly in by the chaplain. Mr. Power then reasoned with him, and having, as he conceived, pacified him, led him forth again. The executioner was then standing on the platform with his hands folded. Cody again attacked him, but failing to catch him, kicked him most frightfully, and had to be again taken in, when his hands and feet were placed in heavy irons—not, however, without the necessary aid of ten men. He was now brought out for the last time. During the scuffle, Philip got the cap off his eyes, the rope off his neck, and cried most piteously on finding he could not aid his elder brother; whilst the unfortunate man Lonergan was obliged to remain in suspense all the time, with his face covered. The minutes seemed long indeed to many of Mr. Power, though with much reluctance, removed from the centre to the right, and Henry was put in his place. The executioner immediately dashed from the drop, the fatal bolt was drawn, and the three men were soon after in eternity. Henry Cody caught the bars whilst descending, but his weight soon compelled him to give way. The entire scene lasted half an hour, and during its continuance loud and deep curses, breathings of revenge in the Irish language, and imprecations awful to mention, were vociferated against the parties concerned, by the entire populace.

Metairie Course—Third Day.

The entries for the purse yesterday brought a larger crowd to this Course than any day this meeting. *Sally Ward, Jenny Breeze* and *Buena Vista* were the competitors. The Glencoe filly had the call at $100 to $80 against the field, while the whole crowd were willing to "*lay out*" freely that *Sally Ward* would be last in the race. This was a race at two-mile heats, and all the nags entered have been considered among the best two-mile horses in the South. The track of course was heavy, after so much rain, while the sun of yesterday had only the effect of making the soft soil tough as dough.

At the start, the Leviathan filly got the lead, and held it for a mile, but on entering the second mile, *Buena Vista* took up the galloping—went by the grey, and collared *Breeze*, holding her place until they swung into the home stretch, when she changed places with *Breeze*, and came home an easy winner in 4:08—the grey running easy.

Any amount of odds was now offered on *Buena Vista*, and no takers.

On coming to the post for the second heat, there was a bandage on the near fore leg of the grey—and yet she looked well. Away they went, *Sally* leading for a mile and three-quarters, when the favorite turned in ahead, and won the heat in 4:08, the grey being within a jump of the ch. filly at the line. *Jenny Breeze* was so far behind that she never came in at all at the end of the second heat.

The time, as given in the annexed summary, will show the state of the track, but each heat was most interesting from the style in which it was run:

D. F. Kenner's ch. f. *Buena Vista*, by imp. Glencoe, dam by imp. Leviathan—3 y. o.....1 1
R. TenBroeck's g. m. *Sally Ward*, by John R. Grymes, dam Lisbon Maid—4 y. o.....3 2
W. J. Minor (John Turnbull's) ch. f. *Jenny Breeze*, by Leviathan, dam Morgiana, by Pacolet—3 y. o.....2 d.
Time, 1:08—1:08.

The second race was one mile out, for which there were three entries—*Tea Rose, Sarah Warren*, and *George Warren*—the latter being the favorite against the field. This was the most interesting race of the two—to *us* at least. On saluting our *short, stout* friend of the Delta, as to his opinion about the *dash* of a mile, he at once said he would pile up on the horse against the field; whereupon—our purse not being in the most thriving condition, we ventured with the stout-'un a dinner on the field, against the horse. The story was soon told—away they went—and poor *George* had not the smallest chance—for Sarah Warren went in the van, and held her place in the most gallant manner, to the stand—winning the purse and the heat in 2:02½ to our *big* delight.

No Monopoly of the Telegraph.

It needs no labored argument to prove the benefits of the Magnetic Telegraph. That invention has become one of the utilitarian *facts* of the age; and we only recur to it here to set those of our readers right, who, like ourselves, may have been under mistake with respect to the merits of Mr. O'Reilley and his "Independent Lines," as distinguished from Mr. Morse, (or rather Messrs. F. O. J. Smith and Amos Kendall,) and the "Regular Line." It is an entire error to suppose that the latter has any vested rights, which are infringed upon by the operations of Mr. O'Reilley. Not only is the telegraph-building field legitimately open, but every consideration of public safety and fairness *demands* that there should be a line separate from Morse's. We speak thus plainly not because we have any ill feeling towards the Morse side; on the contrary, we would do them any good office that lay in our power, and really think that Mr. Morse deserves high honor.

With half an eye a man may easily perceive how dangerous it were to the business community—and of course, through them, to every human being who buys or sells—to have only *one* exclusive conveyance of intelligence; and this an entirely irresponsible one, with no other aim but that of making the most money, by what means soever it could. O'Reilley's competition does away with this danger; and we warmly welcome its approaching completion.

Besides, there is business enough, for that matter, for three or four lines; there is no need why the popular principle of a large market at a small profit should n't be applied as well to the Magnetic Telegraph as to newspapers—and as it ought to be to the Post-office. We confidently look forward to the time when the transmission of messages by electricity will be infinitely cheaper and more common than has yet begun even to be thought of. Let three years tell the story.

The O'Reilley line from the North—from Louisville to Nashville—thence, by way of Florence, to Memphis (450 miles)—thence, by way of Columbus and Jackson, through Vicksburg, Natchez and Baton Rouge, to NewOrleans—has been already nearly completed to Memphis. It *will* be completed to that point in three weeks from the present time—that is to say, the 1st of May. Thenceforward, for some weeks, we shall get important northern news quicker from Memphis to this place, by the river, than by any other mode hitherto. By the end of June next, Mr. O'Reilley's line will be completed to NewOrleans. Of course facts must then settle the matter. Both lines will have equal claims upon the public favor, to commence with. The one that falls behind, (if either does,) will be the one that charges the highest prices, or does the most slovenly work.

Burial of Fallen Patriots.

The followine graphic account of the Funeral of the victims of Louis Philippe's tyranny, which we copy from Douglas Jerrold's Newspaper, will not fail to be read with interest. No people on earth except the French could get up anything so grandly dramatic:

THE PUBLIC FUNERAL.—The ceremony took place on Sunday, and all Paris seemed to participate in it. The procession, however, had more the character of military pomp than of funeral solemnity. Legion after legion of the National Guards marched on; there were 5000 volunteers also, and many old soldiers in the uniform of the Empire; there were deputies from the provinces, the pupils of the Lyceums, the Polish emigrants, and the workmen of Paris, in the procession or lining the streets, while every window on the line of the route was crowded, flags and inscriptions of all kinds being seen in the streets or displayed from the windows. The funeral service took place in the Church of the Madeleine. "The arrival of the Provisional (at the church,)" says the correspondent of the Times, "was hailed by the Marseillaise, splendidly sung, with the accompaniment of a military band. The instrumental piece that followed, a funeral march by Cherubini, was comparatively weak; little of it was heard above the hum of the crowd; this was succeeded by the 'oath' chorus from 'Guillaume Tell,' a piece from the 'Creation' ('the Heavens are telling') and the 'prayer' from 'Moise in Egitto.' The selection seemed to alternate mourning and supplication with the notes of triumph; the effect was sublime. As the music ceased, the funeral cars on which the coffins, fifteen in number, had been placed, were ready to proceed; as the first of the six moved onward, the Marseillaise was repeated; one verse was sung by the female voices alone, the men taking up the chorus, 'aux armes.' As the spirit-stirring strain arose, the whole crowd uncovered and remained so till the last of the cars, which were open, showing the forms of the coffin, under the black palls, had passed. The dramatic effect at that moment, the homage of the people, the fierce invocation to battle, the stillness of death, all uniting, made the hearts of all beat quicker with excitement. The scene for that moment was grand, almost overpowering; but from this point it sank, and for the five hours the ceremony lasted it did not rise again above a spectacle."

The interior of the church was hung with black and lit with fifteen funeral lamps. The coffins were deposited on a sarcophagus, Egyptian in style, on the side of which was inscribed "Dead for their country!" Several bodies had, of course, been privately interred. There were five hearses, the last being followed be the mourners, the families of the slain, next to whom rode a squadron of National Guards, and behind them marched the eleven members of the Provisional Government, the Ministers, and the civil authorities of the capital. The members of the Government were dressed in black and wore tricolored sashes. Their presence everywhere excited the liveliest enthusiasm, and they were saluted with deafening cries of "Vive la Republique!" to which they responded by waving their hats. After them advanced the patriots condemned for political offences under the reign of Louis Philippe, amidst whom was the celebrated Hubert, who, being ill from long confinement, was unable to walk, and had hired an open carriage to accompany his friend. Last of all came the car called that of "the Republic," drawn by eight white horses, simply caparisoned, and bearing the symbol of the Republic, decked with crowns of laurel and tricolored banners. The corners of the pall were borne by representatives of the laboring classes, the National Guard, the press, the army, the Invalides, the schools, &c.

M. Dupont (de l'Eure), M. Paguerre, M. Cremieux, and M. G. Pages addressed the people. Throughout the whole proceedings no breach of the peace occurred, and but one spirit—a thoroughly Republican spirit—seemed to pervade the masses of the French capital.

OPINION OF LOUIS PHILIPPE OF THE SUCCESS OF THE REPUBLIC.—The Paris *Presse* gives the following as an extract from a Havre letter: "Mr. R——, one of my friends, was present at the embarkation of the ex-King in a fishing boat on Thursday last. When on the point of quitting the French soil, Louis Philippe turned towards R—— and said, 'Join the republic frankly and sincerely, for I carry with me the French monarchy, and I shall descend with it to the tomb. I have been the last King of France. Adieu.'"

This idea of the stability of the republic seems to prevail, also, among the very sons of the King. The Prince de Joinville and one of his brothers, have openly announced their adherence to the new Government.

GLASGOW RIOTS.—On the 6th ult. the inhabitants of Glasgow, (Scotland,) were thrown into the utmost consternation, by a large body of rioters, comprising 8000 or 9000 persons, parading through the streets, and breaking open bankers' shops, gunsmith's shops, jeweller's and all the prominent warehouses where they could find either food, watches, guns, pistols, or other articles, to satisfy their plundering disposition. The thieves and blackguards of the town were the principal depredators. For a time all business was suspended, the shops in general being shut. The total injury to property was estimated at £40,000. Special constables were at once sworn in, and 600 of the 7th Infantry sent for to Edinburgh, from which place 150 Dragoons arrived during the day; 150 rioters were taken up, and a considerable quantity of arms recovered. During the riot, cries of "Bread or Revolution," were raised by the mob, but there was little to invest the movement with a political aspect, and nothing serious transpired, save the wounding of a Mr. Dobbie, a watchmaker, whilst engaged in defending his property. At night all was again tranquil. The next day disturbances were resumed; several dead bodies were brought in at the station houses through the evening.

☞ A country paper, speaking of a blind woodsawyer, says, "Although he can't see, he can saw."

☞ Benj. Sharp, an old and respected citizen of Memphis, Tenn., was accidentally drowned some days since.

MURDER THROUGH INSANITY.—In the Alms House near Lancaster, Pa., two insane persons named Tego and Smith were on bad terms, and on the 26th ult. the latter was murdered by the former.

☞ Considerable lead is now taken from mines in Crittenden county, Kentucky.

☞ Why is a man half asleep like twelve men? Because he's a doze-n. So says the Sullivan Whig.

☞ The New York steamer Washington made her last passage to Southampton in fifteen days.

☞ **Discourse on Hell.**—Text: "But whosoever shall say, *Thou fool*, shall be in danger of hell fire."—Matt. 5, 22....By request, the Rev. A. CAMPBELL will preach on this subject, on SABBATH EVENING next, at 7 o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Carondelet and Perdido streets, in reply to a sermon lately delivered by the Rev. Dr. Clapp. Seats free. ap8

Splendid Clothing Establishment.

☞ **Boyle & Sands,** grateful for past favors, would respectfully call the attention of the public to their Fashionable Clothing and Furnishing Store, 26 POYDRAS, corner of Tchoupitoulas st.
N. B. Gentlemen arriving in the city will find it to their interest to call and examine for themselves. ap8

☞ **Swayne's Vermifuge.**—"When men, acting from conscientious impulses, voluntarily bear testimony to the truth of a thing, or particular fact, such testimony being contrary to their worldly interests and purposes, carries conviction of its truth, and commends itself in a special manner to universal credence." *O'Hegan's Moral Maxims.*
In offering a new medicine for old diseases to the public, it is customary, with a view to its favorable introduction, to herald its advent by fulsome panegyric, lying testimonials and strings of fabricated signatures. It is alien to the purpose, as it is unworthy of Dr. Swayne's reputation, to resort to such stale tricks, the miserable devices of wretched charlatans, cataracts of whose filthy and ignorant nostrums daily find their way, thanks to the gullibility of over-credulous parents, to the tender stomachs of the youth of our country. To the truth of this, let the languid gait, the lack-lustre and sunken eye and pallid visage, encountered at every step, bear its testimony, give melancholy assurance.
Of the unparalled success attendant on the use of Dr. Swayne's Vermifuge, it were superfluous to speak; but we cannot resist quoting from a letter addressed to Dr. S. by an enlightened and magnanimous physician in a Northern city. "In the numerous cases occurring in my extensive practice, wherein I have unstintedly, as is my constant usage, exhibited your invaluable preparation, I have been amazed and delighted to find it tranquilize the mind, strengthen the body and invigorate the constitution; in no case—and this is its most excellent characteristic—does it nauseate, weaken functions, derange the bowels or fretting the stomach, but it at once relieves pain, induces ease, and imparts cheerfulness. Several of my intimate professional friends, discarding, on my urgent solicitation, natural prejudices against secret remedies, now are quite prominent in urging its claims to popular favor, and join me in deplorating the paramount of the Federal Government, which prevents its purchasing, for the national advantage, the secret of its composition, discovered by you after years of patient research by the midnight lamp, at the enormous sacrifice of health, strength and worldly pewards."
☞ For sale by the Sole Agent, HU. KENNEDY, Patent Medicine Agency, corner of Chartres and Bienville streets. ap8 3t

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. *Our Price for Goods, and no deviation.*
mh8 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. 44 *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;
Real 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 Linen Vests;
Plain and figured white Marseilles Vests;
Superior Linen and Cotton Shirts;
Undershirts, Drawers;
Half-hose, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Gloves;
Suspenders, etc., etc. ap5 2dp(y)1

☞ **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 10, 1847.
"*A Beautiful Head of Hair.*—We have seen a great many preparations used on the Hair, but never before did we see 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, 140 Poydras street, next door to the Delta office. ap5 6t

☞ **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 month, one year or five years, and to continue until they have acquired a rapid business style in well established business habits. 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.
☞ 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 now always is 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 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