DAILY CRESCENT.

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BY HAYES & M'CLURE.
A. M. HAYES.....J. R. M'CLURE.
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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.
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TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1848.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.—We advise every one to read the letter of our friend "Indicator" in another column. It is written in his usual free off-hand manner, and will well repay a perusal. By-the-way, we think that "Indicator" has erred in the view he has taken of the relative claims to future greatness of New Orleans and New York. He does not seem to understand exactly the position of our city as the commercial emporium of the great valley of the Mississippi, towards which, and not to New York, will the world refer as an example, because that magnificent valley must ultimately control the commerce of the globe.

MISS DEAN'S BENEFIT.—By all means let our city show its gllantry to-night, on the occasion of the first benefit of Miss Julia Dean, at the St. Charles Theatre. The programme is a very attractive one; Miss Dean and Mr. C. Mason appear in good parts.

CONCERNING EMIGRANT VESSELS.— On our first page will be found the bill which has just passed the House of Representatives, for the regulation of passenger vessels. By this bill, it is made incumbent upon all vessels of that class to be well ventilated, and that a sufficient supply of provisions shall be laid in at the commencement of the voyage for the supply of every passenger. By this law, we are in hopes that many of the evils, and much of the distress and misery, so frequently observed on our emigrant ships, will be obviated. As we have above stated, the bill has passed the House; we are in hopes that it will also pass the Senate without delay.

COOLISH.—On Sunday, and part of yesterday, we had a rather cool state of the atmosphere, though clear, dry and sunshiny.

PASSAGE OF THE FRENCH RESOLUTIONS.—It will be seen by the Congressional proceedings of the 10th inst., that the resolutions of congratulation to liberated France, lately adopted by the United States Senate, have also passed the House of Representatives, by a vote of 174 ayes to 2 nays. The two interesting negatives are not named.

THE RACES.— The spring meeting over the Eclipse Course has terminated. We feel that we would but be expressing the general feeling of our frequenters of the turf, by rendering thanks to Mr. Leefe, the Secretary, and the gentlemen of the Association, for the admirable and very satisfactory manner in which the affairs of the Course have been conducted. Under such administration, the noble sport of horse-racing must ever flourish in our State.

GERMAN SOCIETY'S PROCESSION.— The Germans of New Orleans made a fine appearance, in procession, yesterday—with music, banners, etc., preparatory to their meeting in the evening.

HOEYVILLE BRICKYARD.—In common with a number of our fellow-citizens—including Gen. Lewis, Jas. H. Caldwell, the Messrs. Freret, and most of our prominent builders—in compliance with the kind invitation of John Hoey, Esq., we yesterday visited his Brickyard, near, Carrollton, for the purpose of viewing the operation of a new machine for making brick. The operation of the machine was in every respect satisfactory. Worked by horse-power alone, it produced 560 bricks in fifteen minutes. By the application of steam, we have no doubt it would produce 8,000. Before leaving, we were invited by Mr. Hoey to partake of a sumptuous collation, which was served for the benefit of all the company. Every person departed highly delighted with the excursion, and the hospitality of Mr. Hoey, and without bringing home in their hats any of the numerous bricks which they saw manufactured.

MUSICAL COMPLIMENT.—Towards 12 o'clock last evening, we had the pleasure of listening to several well played airs (including the Star-Spangled Banner,) by the German band, who did us the most acceptable compliment of stopping in front of our office for some time. We return our best wishes for the courtesy.

☞ Thanks to the gentlemanly officers of the steamboats Buckeye and DeWitt Clinton for late river favors.

NEW YORK CITY ELECTION.—Considerable curiosity is felt to hear the result of the municipal election which took place in New York on the 11th inst. The "Barnburners," as they are called, had, in the midst of much excitement, triumphed in the nomination of Mr. F. Havemeyer, for Mayor. Opposed to them are the "Old Hunker" section of their own party, (many of whom openly express a determination to unite upon the whig candidate, Brady,) and the whigs—with several smaller organizations, as the National Reformers, etc. A great deal of angry feeling prevailed on the part of those who oppose the "Barnburners"—and among the latter party, too, for that matter. Our correspondence from New York, however, mentions the election of Havemeyer as every way probable. We shall soon know.

FROM TEXAS.—The steamer Palmetto, Captain Smith, from Galveston on the 15th, brings us papers from the latter place to the evening of the 14th. No news of importance. The Brazos river had fallen again to its usual volume.

FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.—The following vessels were yesterday under orders to start for the seat of war: Schr. Velasco, Decker, master, for Vera Cruz; schr. Capt. Page, Horner, master, with Government stores, for the Brazos. The schr. Col. Cross, Rogers, master, also left with Government stores. The U. S. brig Mary Jane, Hussey, master, left for Tampico, with Government stores.

STEAMBOAT BURNED—*Ten Lives Lost.*—The officers of the steamboat Buckeye, which arrived here yesterday, state that they were informed at Memphis that the new steamboat Charter Oak, from St. Louis for this port, was burnt at Bailey's Landing, 90 miles above Cairo. The engineer, five hands and four passengers were lost. Capt. Carroll, of the Charter Oak, and the pilot, were badly burnt. The particulars of this sad affair are not known to the officers of the Buckeye.

HOEY'S BRICK MACHINES.—This machine is the invention of A. Hall, of Perth Amboy, New Jersey. It is patented in England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Holland, Belgium and Austria, and is used very successfully in most of these countries. There are 540 of these machines now in use in the United States, which manufactured in 1847, between six and seven hundred millions of bricks. They are used in every State in the Union, except Florida. Mr. Peter Hubbell, of Charlestown, Mass., has thirty of these machines in one yard. Messrs. Potter & Co., of Providence, R. I., have 10, and John Holbeck, of Charleston, S. C., has 12. Nearly all the bricks which go into the New York market are manufactured by these machines. The clay is soaked in water and ground (either by horse or steam power,) into mortar before it is moulded. It makes a more compact and solid, as well as a smoother and more perfect brick, than it is possible to mould by hand. This machine is capable of moulding from ten to twelve thousand bricks per day, with the labor of one horse and four men, with great ease.

Revolutionary Movements.

The revolution of France in its beginning astonished the world, and in its progress it continues to excite the most intense interest among all nations. The selfish regard it with hatred, the timid shrink from it in fear, and the liberal and humane look upon it with trembling and anxious hope. It is not a mere political revolution. No changes in European governments can be. The evils under which the people groan, and which arouse them to effect the subversion of the dominant power, are social evils—inherent in the very form and growth of society—and relief can only be hoped for from a reconstruction of the whole social system. And herein consists the greatness and the glory of these revolutions; but herein also consists their great danger. A dynasty may be overthrown in an hour—the form of government changed in a day—but the reconstruction of the social system, and the emancipation of a people from the habits, prejudices, modes of life and of business which have characterized their past existence, is the work of generations.

Republican Government is not all that the people demand. Liberty will not suffice. "Liberty and Equality" were the watchwords of the first—"Liberty, Equality and Fraternity," are those of the third French Revolution. These words are not mere popular cries—they have a meaning—to the people who use them a deep and intense meaning. The inequality of condition between the noble and the peasant—between the capitalist and the laborer, by reason of which the one is placed in the enjoyment of all the pleasures, luxuries, and powers of life, while the other is subjected to an existence of unremitting toil and suffering, covered with rags and daily threatened with starvation—this inequality is the goad by which the masses are urged on to revolutions—and it is this inequality which they desire to terminate, and not a mere system of theoretical liberty which they labor to establish. But with the desire of improvement, the knowledge of the means to obtain it does not always come. The first exertion of the people is to throw off its government. This, under the circumstances, was well and wisely done: for, if the government had not caused all the grievances of which they complained, it was the creation of the system by which they had been generated, and served to perpetuate, and in some degree to aggravate them. The overturn of the kingly power was, therefore, the first step to regeneration. The great danger is, that the second step may be taken in the wrong direction. The state of vutellage under which the nations have been kept by their rulers, has accustomed the people to attribute all ill, and to expect all good, from the government. They have no knowledge—no self-reliance—no confidence in their own exertions—no patience to wait for the slow developments of time and labor. Monarchy, with them, was but another name for suffering, want, and degradation. From Republicanism, they expect that all these things will be suddenly changed, and the system of "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," be at once established. Nor is this the feeling only of the laboring classes: it is encouraged and participated in by those who are, or aspire to be, leaders. It is the result of bad training—the necessary consequence of ages of bad government, in which the ruling power took the regulation of every thing into its own hands, and left nothing for the independent thought and action of the citizen.

Acting under the influence of these prejudices, we perceive with regret that many of the leading members of the French Provisional Government are encouraging expectations on the part of the people that can never be realized, and are fostering hopes which must terminate in disappointment, and may give rise to disturbance and bloodshed. That the Government should have taken into consideration the condition of the laboring classes, was right and proper; it was a thing absolutely demanded. But that it should attempt, by direct decrees, to fix the hours of labor, the rate of wages, the price of food, or to furnish all the unemployed with work in national workshops, was but to continue the kingly system of interference with the laws of nature; interference in an opposite direction, it may be, but equally pernicious in its immediate and remote consequences. But this interference has not been confined to labor alone—it has been extended to every branch of trade and commerce; and from the payment of a mercantile bill, to the control of the Bank of France, the agency of the Government seems to be looked for by the people, and granted by the Ministers.

Herein, as we said before, is the danger of the revolution. The present generation of Europe cannot be made to understand what is adopted as an axiom of American politics, that "the best Government is that which governs least;" that the evils of despotic rule lie principally in the constant and pervading action of the Government upon all the employments and interests of society—thus preventing the natural and gradual development of the feelings and faculties of man, and setting up, in place of the great laws of Nature, the will or caprice of Nature's meanest productions; and that the true end of political revolutions, is to relieve humanity from this extra load of legislation; to abolish monopolies and exterminate privileges; and to leave the individual the utmost freedom of action, in order that society itself might work out the problem of its own best mode of existence. If the people and their leaders could but comprehend this simple doctrine, then would the present revolution be the greatest event of modern times. It would be the beginning of that social reform for which all are so anxious, and which, sooner or later, must certainly be realized. But if, on the contrary, the notions which appear to be prevalent at the present moment in Paris shall obtain the ascendancy throughout France; if the National Convention attempt to change the forms and relations of society by arbitrary laws; if they follow in the footsteps of their predecessors of 1792—'3; legislate upon every thing, from the dogmas of a creed to the shape of a cap, or the price of a loaf of bread; then, though we shall not despair of some good being derived from the turmoil and confusion, yet we shall expect to see years wasted to but little effect.

We shall closely watch the working of this great experiment, and endeavor to keep our readers apprised of its progress; not merely of the outward events, which all can see, but of those deeds and doctrines which strike the senses with less force, but which reveal the spirit, and indicate the fate, of the whole movement. By simply casting off what is bad in her present system, France may begin a career as a Nation, to which all her past history would be insignificant; and her people, in the enjoyment of "liberty," would soon achieve the "equality" so ardently desired, and in time attain to that condition of "brotherhood," the indistinct but beautiful dream of which, lends to their thoughts and actions a generosity, grace and dignity, that has taken away every thing horrible from revolt, or cruel from revolution.

☞ The Legislature of New York was to have adjourned on the 12th inst. By the New Constitution, if the members continue in session over 100 days, they don't get any thing for it.

BANK VETOES.—Gov. Shunk, of Pa., on the 7th instant. vetoed the bills extending the charters of the Bank of Chambersburg, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, and the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Waynesburg.

☞ The Vincennes Gazette states, that the improvements for the navigation of the Wabash will be completed, at farthest, by the ensuing Fall.

NEEDED IN EVERY CITY.—M. Vender, who lately died at Paris, left 1,500,000 francs, (about $135,000) to found an asylum for indigent persons, advanced in life, of the liberal professions, such as physicians and advocates.

OF THE OLD SCHOOL.—The NewYork Commercial and the Boston Daily Advertiser are both defending Louis Philippe—like the National Intelligencer.

Great Meeting of the Germans at the St. Louis.

The meeting of the German citizens of New Orleans, to express their sympathy with the French revolution, took place last night at the St. Louis, according to previous notice. The immense rotunda was densely crowded, principally with representatives of our Germanic population. The room was decorated with numerous French and American flags, and directly above the stand was the German national flag, which has been so long proscribed, but has been recently re-adopted by the German diet at Frankfort.

The meeting having been called to order by Dr. Gans, the following gentlemen were elected officers:

President, Antony Rasch: Vice-Presidents, J. Z. Wagner, George Dirmeyer, Dr. Authenreith, E. Fehrman, A. Schneider, Jas. Cohn, L. A. Ganst, Julius Jahne, Edward Gottschalk: Secretaries, Albert Emanuel, Rudolph Schlothe.

These officers having been unanimously confirmed, the President, in a few words, explained the object of the meeting, which was, to express the sympathy of the German inhabitants of New Orleans with the success of the French revolution and the progress of liberal principles throughout Europe.

The following gentlemen were then appointed a committee to draft resolutions: Dr. Gans, Dr. Authenrieth, L. A. Ganst, A. Sclothe, N. Schheider.

Dr. Wiener, having been loudly called for, addressed the meeting in a manner which seemed to elicit all their Teutonic enthusiasm. A casual allusion to the national flag was received with a tremendous burst of applause, which showed that the national feeling is not even yet extinct in the German bosom.

A number of resolutions and an address were then reported by the committee, and unanimously adopted. It was resolved to have 5000 copies of the address and resolutions printed and sent to Germany. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to carry the resolution into effect: Dr. Wiener, Joseph Cohn, A. Schlothe, N. Schneider, Julius Jahne, Mr. Von Voigts, Dr. Gans, A. Schneider, Mr. Heillung.

Mr. Müller and Dr. Authenrieth then addressed the meeting.

Several more speeches were made, and after a song from the Concordia Society, the meeting adjourned.

☞ The following paragraph, which we find in a late number of the American Star, is another exemplification of the restless spirit of activity and enterprise which pervades the American race. The same energy which has carried them on so far, prohibits them to retrace their steps, and impels them still further onward. We presume the editor of the American Star, who is the leader, intends to preserve his claim to the title of Pioneer of the Press, which he has gained in Mexico:

"Westward the STAR of Empire takes its way."

HO! FOR CALIFORNIA!—Those who have signified their intention of accompanying us to California—after the peace is concluded—must not get out of the humor of going, but prepare every thing for the journey, so that as soon as an understanding is brought about between the two countries, we can "strike our tents and march away." If all go who have bid us enroll their names, the party will exceed three hundred and fifty men. Should peace not follow the present treaty before our Senate, the preparations for such a journey will not be lost—they will be advantageous in another sense.

GIVING THE MAIL A REST.—It appears that the great Southern mail, which lay over at Philadelphia, recently, all night, now remains in Baltimore all day. We presume the Postmaster General deems it advisable to give it a good rest somewhere, before proceeding on its tedious journey.

Late Congressional Proceedings.

[By Telegraph to the Louisville Courier.]

CONGRESS.—(April 10th, 11 P. M.)—*Senate.*—At the usual hour, the Vice Presidont called the Senate to order.

Mr. Hale presented sundry abolition petitions, which were laid on the table.

Several petitions and memorials relating to various subjects, were presented by different members.

The amendment of Mr. Hale to the Naval Pension Laws, after much discussion, was adopted.

Mr. Cass moved to take up the bill relating to the California claims, which was agreed to.

Mr. Dayton has the floor on this question tomorrow.

A message in writing was received from the President, with a statement of the number of troops in Mexico, and the number killed or wounded.

On motion of Mr. Hannegan, the Senate went into Executiva Session, and then adjourned.

House.—The French resolutions were taken up and discussed. Messrs. Burke and Ashman spoke in favor of them, and Messrs. Stevens and Berrien followed in the opposition. The question on the adoption of the resolutions was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative by yeas 174, nays 2.

Mr. Boyd moved to suspend the rules in order that he might call up the Senate bills; objections were made to the resolution. The question was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative by yeas 93, nays 79.

Mr. Andrew Stuart moved to take up the bill he had previously introduced.

[The remainder of this dispatch was so confused as to be unintelligible. In fact, the whole of it was very unsatisfactory.]

CONGRESSIONAL.—*Saturday, April* 8, 1848.—The Senate did not sit to-day. In the House, the day was occupied in committee (Mr. Goggin in the chair) with the consideration of bills on the private calendar set for this day, whereof four propositions for relief were reported to the House, three of them passed, and, pending the question on the engrossment of the fourth, the House adjourned till Monday.—*Washington Union, 9th.*

Secretary Marcy and Gen. Scott.

The Washington Union continues, at intervals, to furnish partial doses of the correspondence between Secretary Marcy, Gen. Scott, and Mr. Commissioner Trist. We make some limited extracts.

A long letter from Gen. Scott to the Secretary, dated June 4, 1847, concludes as follows:

"Considering the many cruel disappointments and mortifications I have been made to feel, since I left Washington, or the total want of support and sympathy, on the part of the War Department, which I have so long experienced, I beg to be recalled from this army the moment that it may be safe for any person to embark at Vera Cruz, which, I suppose, will be early in November. Probably all field operations will be over long before that time."

Mr. Marcy, under date of July 12, sends a long reply, which endeth thus:

"I am unwilling to believe that the grave charge, that you have experienced so long "the total want of support and sympathy, on the part of the War Department," was thrown in as a provocative to insure success to your application; and I certainly cannot concede that it rests on the slightest foundation of fact. In view of the vast diversity of human character, I ought not, perhaps, to be surprised at any extravagance of self-delusion; yet I should hope, in this instance, if this is to be regarded as a well considered allegation, reflecting the settled convictions of your mind. That it indicated the true state of your feelings at the moment it was written, I will not question; but that it is at all just towards the War Department, I most positively deny. It is an assertion unaccompanied by facts to support it. It relates to a matter, in regard to which my information must be at least as full and accurate as your own; and I feel bound, by the most solemn convictions of truth, to say that you are mistaken in the entire length and breadth of the allegation. That you have been disappointed in some of the arrangements made here, as you have in some of your own, which did not depend upon the action of the War Department, is undoubtedly true; but such disappointments do not warrant or sustain the charge you have made; they do not even show that you have not had all the support from this Department which was within its competence to give.

"The Department cannot, by the mere fiat of its will, call into instant existence the means it may require, and place them where they are needed. Human agency cannot control the elements so far as to make them subservient to its wishes or to prevent them from sometimes frustrating its best concerted plans. In conducting a war—such as that in which we are now engaged—the scene of operations, as you well know, is of the widest range; the machinery necessarily of vast extent and complexity: the agencies exceedingly numerous, and dispersed over vast regions. That all this complication of means and agencies should respond with promptness and punctuality, in every instance, to any directing will, cannot be reasonably expected; that one failure, whether by accident, necessity, or negligence, should involve others, is inevitable; and that unforeseen disappointments should occasionally happen in working out results, should surprise no man, who takes a sensible view of human affairs. That the War Department has not realized all that may have been expected in its arrangements may be safely admitted, without laying itself open to the charge of having failed to act with energy and effect, or of having neglected any one of its essential duties, or to the still more unfounded and reckless charge of having failed to afford any support whatever to the General at the head of our armies in the field. The War Department, most deeply interested as it is in carrying the war to a successful issue, could have no motive—and, by any other than a mind strangely deluded, it could not be suspected of having any motive—to do less than it is utmost to insure triumph and glory to our arms; and to a charge of failure of duty in this respect, unaccompanied by any specification, it will only oppose, in its vindication on this occasion, its anxious, incessant, and strenuous efforts, zealously devoted to the conduct of the war. Regarding the inducements you have assigned for begging to be recalled as deserving to have very little influence on the question, it will be decided by the President with exclusive reference to the public good. When that shall render it proper, in his opinion, to withdraw you from your present command, his determination to do so will be made known to you."

New York Correspondence.

New York City: Its Future—The Water-works—The Cemeteries—Inventions: Interesting to all, including the Ladies—Type Distributing Machine.

NEW YORK, April 8, 1848.

My Dear Crescent:—Henry Clay has been here, and is gone; John Quincy Adams has visited us in triumph on his way to his long, narrow home; the French demonstration is demonstrated as a principle and John Jacob Astor is dead. The rush of excitement is past, and this great heart of the New World begins again to beat with its accustomed regularity. Great heart of the *New World!* Aye, and of the *Old* World too; for to this point, before many ages pass, will the *whole* world refer as the source of civil polity. The blood of the universal body politic will yet flow through the grand organ now known as New York, reticulating China and Japan with its arteries. Within a lifetime we shall see Europe look hitherward for laws, as France has already done for an example, and copy from our statute books.—An early generation will see Australia follow her example, and Asia and Africa will in after ages learn from them.

Just tell your people down South all about this, and "how it is," altogether. I know it to be the private opinion of you New Orleans people, that your city is going to overtop all creation; but I do not exactly believe a word of it. New York "can't be beat,"—although New Orleans beats all the rest of the world!

New York is grand in her incidents, her subordinates, and her resources. Her rivers, her mountains, her bay, her islands, her waterworks and her cemeteries; her Long Island, her New Jersey, and her sea-shores! What is greater, except her own great future?

Of most of these incidents, the schoolmaster and his geography have told you the history; but the Water-works and the Cemeteries are not yet in the school-books. They are well worthy of the most particular description, and I regret that I cannot give them such as they deserve. A brief notice, however, I cannot withhold.

The city, then, receives the Croton water through one hundred and ninety miles of pipe, averaging six inches in diameter. These pipes, with a diameter of three feet, commence at a reservoir, some three miles from the city, into which the water is thrown after being conveyed forty miles, over hills and valleys, through various tunnels, and across one river, through an aqueduct of stone and brick eight feet high and seven feet wide. The bridge by which the aqueduct is to be carried over the Harlem river, will be, when completed, a magnificent structure. Its length will be about fifteen hundred feet, built on fifteen arches, eight of eighty feet, and seven of fifty feet span. Ships of large classes and towering masts, can pass all *a-taut*, and with all canvass spread, under this bridge, the top of which is nearly one hundred and twenty feet above the water.

The two lower reservoirs are large and costly works. That on Eighty-sixth street encloses a surface of thirty-five acres, and contains one hundred and fifty millions of gallons.—The one on Fortieth street is an imposing structure, being no more nor less than an immense bowl, over forty feet deep, four acres broad, and holding twenty millions of gallons.

The whole body of the Croton river is thus placed at the command of the New Yorkers. Its flow is estimated at a daily issue of at least twenty-seven millions of gallons—nearly twenty millions more than the city now requires.

The aqueduct has a capacity for the passage of no less than sixty millions of gallons per day, moving with a velocity of one and a half miles per hour, along a regular descent from the Croton dam, of thirteen inches to the mile. This dam is of stone and brick, two hundred and fifty feet long, forty feet high, and seventy feet thick at the bottom, tapering to seven feet at the top, damming back a body of five hundred millions of gallons of water, in a pond some five or six miles in length. So much for the "water works."

Besides the common churchyards and burial places, with which the city is well supplied, we now have three rural and beautiful cemetries in the neighborhood.

The first, in point of age, beauty and fashion, is the Greenwood, on Long Island, about three miles from Brooklyn. It is truly a beautiful place, and commanding, as it does, a view that Italy cannot equal, has been a place of great resort during the past few summers. The persons who now control the grounds, however, offer every discouragement to visiters; and I suppose, this lovely place will be pretty much closed during the coming and future summers. It is to be expected that purchasers of burial lots will look for them in quarters where they will not meet insolent officials at every step.

The grounds are beautifully laid out in curving avenues, along which handsome tombs and monuments are picturesquely distributed. There are two hundred and forty-two acres in the cemetry, divided, after liberal allowances for avenues, into oblong lots, fourteen by twenty-seven feet each, the price of which is from eighty to a hundred dollars. Of these lots about one thousand have been enclosed, out of twice that number purchased. One hundred and fifty monuments have been raised on the grounds, and about eighty vaults have been built, besides some forty or fifty tombs.

Then we have the Rockland Cemetery, situated amongst the beautiful Kiaasland hills on the Hudson. A sweet place to be buried in, and accessible by steamboat and railroad—*cheap.* Lots here are also cheap, as more ground is sold for less money than in those of either of the other corporations. The lots are sixteen by twenty-five feet, affording space for a family of twenty-five, each—price only fifteen dollars. Considering that the land amongst these hills is worth, perhaps, twenty-five dollars *per acre*, it is evident that *somebody* must be making quite a sacrifice for the comforts of the New York dead.

The third in the list is the Trinity Church Cemetery. Trinity Church—that monster corporation of religion and gold—that tyrant of worship and fashion—that dishonest steward. This cemetery is laid out on the banks of the Hudson, about eight miles above the city. It is divided into lots only fifteen feet square, the price of which is fixed at *sixty to sixty-five dollars.* At such a price the dust of good society is secured, a matter of some consequence to the Trinity people.

There is one more—yet to be started—for Grace Church; in which, I suppose, no vulgar dust will be permitted to mingle with that of the worshippers at that altar, at any price.

I am told that the liberal-minded exclusives of that corporation contemplated the erection of a church, in which the gospel can be preached to the poor of that parish, without imposing upon the regular members the humiliation of contact with the said poor. Whether this charitable spirit will extend to the provision of a burial ground for common carcases, is for time to show—probably not. There is no set nor sect on the globe, not even under the *caste* system of India, so ridiculous as that known in Gotham as the "Upper Ten."

What more *telling* sign of greatness can be shown by any existing city?

We are also the grand fountain of inventions. This city of itself, would support one or two patent offices on a better scale than that adopted in conducting ours in Washington city. Within the past week I have seen drafts and heard descriptions of new things enough to turn a smaller world than ours upside down. There are others in embryo—here in New York—and near development, which will, perhaps, capsize our own.

I to-day saw a beautiful patent machine for boring rocks—an idea that will cheat Paddy out of many a day's work. Another for axle-trees that will never break, nor wear out; and another for smoothing irons, revolutionizing entirely, I should say, the ironing branch of the laundresses and the housewife's business. Burnt fingers will no more be known in that line.

I also saw a new action for a music stool, by which any required degree of depression or elevation may be instantly attained at the will of the performer, without stirring from the seat. This is interesting to fidgetty young ladies; if there should be such a being on earth.

I have also witnessed the operation of a dozen braiding machines for braiding thread or straw, one of which machines will do more work within a given time than one thousand women. Bad that, for the poor straw-workers, but it can't be helped. I saw the machines.

Messrs. West & Thompson of our city, are the inventors and patentees of a new joint for all kinds of steam, gas or water pipes, which must entirely and immediately supersede the use of the flange joint.

Mr. Edmund Warren, of 94 Merchants' Exchange, celebrated for many inventions and improvements of agricultural machines, has lately succeeded in perfecting the principles of two instruments of great use and demand, and of much importance to the West. These are a threshing machine and a straw-cutter, both superior to any heretofore known, and at a wonderfully low price—not more, I am told, than fifty dollars for the threshing machine, and ten or twelve for the straw cutter.

A gentleman of my acquaintance, a draftsman and architect of distinguished ability, has given me a verbal description, with the drawings of parts as he went along, of a machine for printing, and *distributing type*, which he has invented, and which he intends to bring out *as soon as he can find time.* He intends also to mature, and introduce to the world, a *Reporting* machine, which will report a speech exactly as delivered, without the further aid of the speaker or of any other person, than the delivery of the speech. This will accompany, or soon follow, the printing machine. The same individual has invented an attachment to the piano by the use of which any composer or performer may write his music as he plays. The attachment will cost but little.

But I am getting beyond all reasonable limits. I intended to have spoken of our press in New-York in this letter, but I forgot what I had intended to write about. Another time will do as well. Yours, truly. INDICATOR.

☞ During the month of March 569 vessels arrived at Boston—400 of which were coasters.

Laundry Starch Polish.
For preparing Starch without the addition of any greasy substance AND FOR PRODUCING A
Brilliant Pearly Gloss on the Linen.
☞ Sold, wholesale and retail, at 110 Poydras street, next door to the Delta office. apl7 3t

Persian Oil Roses.
This unequalled and elegant embellishment for the Hair is a pure and entirely vegetable production, recommended as the most innocent, yet most important preparation extant FOR PROMOTING THE GROWTH OF THE HAIR, IMPROVING ITS APPEARANCE,
Adding a transcendant gloss, mingled with a powerful odor of the Persian Rose. Of this we request but a
☞ Single Trial: ☜
Being assured that those who once use it, will prefer it to any other article ever used.
☞ Sold at 110 Poydras street, next door to the Delta office. apl8 3t

☞ **French, Spanish and Italian Languages.**—*By OLLENDORFF'S NEW METHOD of learning to read, write and speak the above Languages.*—The undersigned, practical Professor of the French, Spanish, English and Italian Languages, respectfully informs the young gentlemen and others of this commercial community, who wish to acquire a thorough knowledge of any of the above languages, that he has lately arranged and established his Day and Evening Classes on the following terms, viz: Daily lessons, $10 per month; lessons three times a week, $5 per month—payable in advance. Classes are open day and evening, throughout the year, and pupils admitted every day. J. S. DePALOS,
Professor of Modern Languages, No. 14 Exchange Place, (opposite the Post-office.)
Can be seen in his office from 9 to 12 o'clock, and in the evening from 5 to 8. Classes may be formed in any part of the city. Notice left at the bookstore of Mr. J. B. Steel, 14 Camp street, will be attended to. apl7

TO IRELAND—BY RICHARD FOWER.
Ye sons of the Green Isle, arouse, awake!
Your country has called ye to arms for her sake;
Arise from the thraldom in which you have lain,
And swear by high Heaven to be free again—
Again let your banner be proudly unfurled,
As when Erin shone brightest, the gem of the world.
Bright gem of the ocean, for ages you've mourned,
But thy spirit unquenched has unceasingly burned
In the hearts of the people, bold, fervid and free—
And its flame will flash out yet lost Erin for thee;
For thee shall the gauntlet, indignant be hurled,
In the face of your tyrants, the scorn of the world—
The world shall behold thee in triumph advance—
And the despots that goad thee will shrink at thy glance;
Then thy Harp will resound in each time-worn tower,
And the Senate return in primitive power.
New Orleans, April 9, 1848.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—The late election in Rhode Island has resulted, as usual, in a whig triumph. The Providence Journal says: "The majority for Gov. Harris, in Providence, is 872 over all; last year it was 576. There is no doubt of the reëlection of Gov. Harris and the entire whig prox, and of a whig majority in both branches of the General Assembly. The entire whig Assembly ticket is elected in this city."

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—Bissell, Whig candidate for Governor, has 1091 over Catlin, Democrat. The House now stands 117 Whigs, and 96 Democrats; not determined, 8. Senate—Whigs 13, Democrats 6, not determined 2.

☞ The Whigs of Missouri have nominated D. D. Mitchell for Governor, and Edward Bates for Lieutenant Governor. Delegates have also been appointed to the National Convention.

☞ The Louisville Courier of the 11th instant, says: "Notes of the Erie Bank, Pa., and the Clinton Bank of Columbus, Bank of Norwalk, Sandusky, Western Reserve and Circleville Banks, Ohio, were discredited in this city yesterday, in consequence of unfavorable reports said to have come from up the river."

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

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

No. 1 MAGAZINE ST. CORNER CANAL STREET.
M. HUNTINGTON,
DEALER IN CLOTHING,
Keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of every article required for a Gentleman's Wardrobe. ap15 2dptf

☞ **Spring and Summer Clothing.**—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., *No. 34 MAGAZINE Street*, have received by recent arrivals a very choice assortment of
FASHIONABLE SUMMER CLOTHING,
to which they would invite the attention of their friends and customers. The following described goods are all of the latest styles, and are made and trimmed in the very best manner. All our goods are warranted in every respect.
Dress Coats, Frocks and Sacs, of the following materials:
French Merino; Drap de Vienne;
Drap d'Ete; French Llama Cloth;
Paramatta; Caspian Tweed;
Black and colored Alpaca; Croton Cloth;
Linen Listado Check; Drap d'Inde;
Striped Linen; White Linen;
Brown and Yellow Linen; Seersucker;
Blue, Olive and Mixed Cashmerette.
Polka Coats, of the following materials:
Black and blue Drap d'Ete; Black and colored Cloth;
Llama Cloth; Light Tweed;
Cashmerette; White Linen;
Brown, Yellow and Check Linen.
Pantaloons, of the following materials:
French Merino; Single Milled French Doeskin;
Drap d'Ete; Kulaas de Laine;
Drap de Vienne; Colored French Drillings;
Paramatta; White Linen Drilling;
Black and Blue Alpaca; White Irish Linen;
Drap de Turk; White Linen Duck;
India Nankeen; Listado Check;
French, English and American Cottonade.
Vests, of the following materials:
Black and colored Satin; Orleans Silk and Linen;
Black and colored Silk; Fancy colored Linen;
Bombazine; Plain Linen;
White Marseilles; Buff Cashmere;
Fancy Marseilles; Black and fancy Velvet;
Rich light Silk and Satin, for Balls and Soirees.
Shirts and Drawers.—White Linen and Muslin Shirts; Striped Linen and Cotton Shirts; Brown, Pink and White Cotton Knit, Gauze Cotton, Gauze Merino, Gauze Flamel and Silk Undershirts and Drawers.
Rich and Fancy Silk Cravats; Muslin and Batiste Cravats; Linen and Silk Hdkfs.; Suspenders, Gloves, Half-hose, etc. etc.
Also—Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags and Umbrellas.
☞ We are now selling our WINTER CLOTHING at remarkably low prices—
Black Cloth Dress and Frock Coats.....from $10 to $25
Black Doeskin and Cassimere Pants.....from $4 50 to $10
ap12 2dptf ALFRED MUNROE & CO., 34 Magazine st.

☞ **Fashionable Clothing.**—THOMPSON & NIXON, No. 43 *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 Cotton 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;
Half-hose; Pocket Handkerchiefs; Cravats; Gloves;
Suspenders, etc. etc. ap5 2dptjy1

Boyle & Sands,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, ETC.,
26 Poydras street,
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 month, one year or five years, and to continue until a well established free and rapid business style is attained. 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 may always be found the largest assortment of Goods in New Orleans, and at uniformly low prices. mh5

☞ **Further Advices** about JONES'S CORAL HAIR RESTORATIVE.—
Full many a year wigs have been worn,
'Cause of our Hair we have been shorn:
'T was sickness caused the loss severe,
So wigs were worn instead of hair.
We see God's goodness does appear:
He sends us one to give us Hair,
A growth that only Nature owns:
'T is Coral Restorative, now made by Jones!
Its wond'rous virtues should be known,
Not on this continent alone;
The Press should take it now in hand,
And make the wond'rous cure expand!
For sale only, in New Orleans, at 151 CHARTRES st. ap15 6t2dp

☞ **Graefenberg Health Bitters.**—These are entirely vegetable, and are skilfully and elegantly prepared by the Graefenberg Company from a number of the most purifying, invigorating