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.
DAILY—*Fifteen Cents a Week*, payable to the carriers, weekly.... or, *Eight Dollars* per year—half yearly and quarterly at the same rates—in advance. ....Single copies, *Five Cents*..... The office will receipt for all subscriptions exceeding one week.
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WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1848.

THE ROTHSCHILDS.—We can hardly believe in the literal truth of the statement which came over the telegraph last evening, that the Rothschilds, in France, have been numbered among the "failures." The probability is that some temporary circumstances occurred, making it advisable to suspend for a time—or something of that sort. Great curiosity exists, not only among the commercial world, but citizens in general, to learn the detailed facts connected with this item of news.

☞ Several of our contemporaries in New York, who have said much handsomer things of us than we deserve, have yet neglected to place the Crescent on their exchange lists.

FOR MEXICO.—The steamer Fashion, Captain Folger, left for Brazos St. Jago, yesterday, with government stores and the following passengers:

Mrs. Brown, J. W. Spratley, P. Murphy, Dr. Chas. H. Porter, Capt. J. M. Morgan, Mrs. B. H. Fry, Mr. Binney.

The Fashion is a splendid sea-ship, and her Captain is an officer who understands his duty.

PEOPLE'S LYCEUM.—The attention of our readers are invited to the card of the People's Lyceum, in another column. Public discussion of important subjects are somewhat novel in their character, but we presume will awaken none the less interest in the minds of this intelligent community. We have no doubt that the efforts of this benevolent institute in fostering a literary and scientific taste in this city will be fully appreciated.

☞ Our Semi-Weekly of this morning contains Rev. Alex. Campbell's sermon on "Hell," and a large number of news and miscellaneous items, domestic markets, city news, etc., etc. Copies put up in wrappers, for mailing, can be obtained at the counting-room.

DISAPPEARANCE OF MR. ANDREWS.—We perceive that the friends of Mr. Andrews, of this city, whose mysterious disappearance has caused such a sensation in our community, have advertised for information concerning him. The most profound anxiety has been occasioned by the event, and we sincerely hope that the gloomy suspicions entertained by many in regard to the fate of Mr. A. may not be realized. The last information from Mobile states that nothing had been heard of Mr. E. L. Andrews, supposed to have committed suicide. A body had been seen floating in the bay, and a boat was immediately sent in search of it,—it being possible that it might be that of the unfortunate gentleman.

THE WESTERN BOATMAN.—This is the title of a periodical work, edited by D. Embree, which has long been needed among all persons connected with river navigation. The second number, which has been laid upon our table, contains Editorial remarks, articles upon the delivery of Freight, Maritime Law, Decisions of Courts, Memorials to Congress, etc., together with a Registry of Pilots and Engineers, Pilots' Rules, Steamboat Directory, and many other articles of great utility to the man of business, and all others in any manner interested in the commerce of our great rivers. The agent is Thomas Warren, 101 Tchoupitoulas street.

Bingaman Course.

The Bingaman Race Course, under the management of the gentlemanly proprietors, Oliver & Valentine, is established in reputation as the best conducted Course in the United States—and justly so. We have visited it several times, and never have we seen such order and consequently pleasure and sport realized. From the circumstance of the price of entrance—entitling the visiter to the stand—there is no *field*—no one takes the field against the stand, from which there is so beautiful a view, not only of the Course, but the River, City and Port. It is really an imposing sight. The trip across the river is at once healthful and recreative—the admirable location so contiguous to the business of every one, no time is lost, and the race coming off at a time when business operations for the day are suspended, and with many closed. It is not to be wondered at, that it has become so *fashionable*, and the attendance so numerous. While improvement in every branch of science and literature is so apparent—even the Race Course is not behind, but keeps pace with the spirit and genius of the age. The season for racing in the South is past—summer with its scorching heat is upon us, and man as well as beast seeks the shade and feels no inclination for physical exertion. But when the summer is gone, and the leaves begin to fall, come again gentlemen, and may you reap a harvest commensurate with the good taste and judgment you have thus far evinced.

The citizens of Louisiana are liberal, patriotic and hospitable—they know and appreciate that which is worthy.

Come then with the fall of the leaf and stay with us until it blossoms again. The sunny south has its charms and its allurements to enjoy them—and may your stables be chock full of *blood*, and your purses as full of tin—with a fair field—good track—give the drum the tap—and brush old Time away from the quarter stretch—come in head and neck in advance.

The Presidential Campaign.

In this age of revolutions, it is well that the people of the United States can find some relief from the unpoetical quiet of confirmed republicanism, in the temporary excitement and sport of a presidential election. Were it not that the periodical return of the great political campaign affords us just at this time a vent through which the pent up patriotism and other expansive gases of the nation may escape, there would be no security against a general blow up of the whole democratic system of government. Like the man who got drunk in self-defence on the evening of the Fourth of July, our good people would be obliged to kick up in self-defence a revolution about something—though no one can guess about what. But the election in November saves us. That is one glorious day for overturning dynasties, and reforming the manifold abuses of bad government which the patriots out of office can always discover, and which with a devotion to the welfare of the people worthy of all commendation, they take care on every occasion to expose. But we use the ballot box instead of the barricade, and ballots as bloodless substitutes for balls. The conquerors in the battle are secure during the succeeding four years, of fattening on treasury pap,—a kind of food which agrees wonderfully with patriotic constitutions,—and the defeated by a residence among the pleasant scenes, and beneath the cooling shades to be found on the banks of the upper branches of Salt River, purify their morals, sharpen their wits, and brace their muscles for a new struggle, in November of the next leap year.

This is our revolution. Rather a tame affair to be sure, when our ears are daily assailed with the wild hurrahs of enfranchised millions, and when our eyes are greeted on every side with the sight of falling diadems and shattered thrones. But tame as it is, the misfortune of good government and universal happiness has left us no other, and we must make the best of it. And yet a presidential election is not without its excitement, and what is of more importance to the true philosopher, without its instruction, its frolic, and its fun. And the coming one promises to be as funny as any that has taken place for a long time. Our good friends, the Democrats, have a periodical quarrel as to who shall be their candidate; and the choice generally falls upon him who can best explain some unintelligible theory, about which the factions of the party, in the absence of any thing better to do, have got at loggerheads. The puzzle this time is that bugbear to the foolish, and laughing stock of the wise, the "Wilmot proviso," and the point to be resolved is, whether the proviso aforesaid ought to become a part of any law to which it might be hitched, for all agree that it would suit one law just as well as another, and would amount to nothing in any. On this mighty question Gen. Cass has given three different opinions; Messrs. Buchanan and Dallas two a piece, and Mr. Woodbury none at all. Who then has the best chance of the nomination? It is evidently between Cass and Woodbury, the man of most or of fewest opinions, and we are inclined to think, that in this instance as in others, the "silent pig," etc.

But while the Democrats are in their usual pother about a candidate, their opponents are not slumbering upon beds of roses. It is true, no gigantic phantom of "provisos" appear to disturb their repose, but then they are afflicted with horrid dreams of discords, dire and deplorable defeat, growing out of an inaptitude in the stomachs of some to digest Henry Clay, and repugnance on the part of others to swallow Gen. Taylor, sword and plume, epaulettes and spurs; the more particularly as the dish does not appear to be seasoned with Whig spices of sufficient pungency. These two great men have recently published their manifestoes. Mr. Clay's was given in our columns a few days ago, General Taylor's we publish this morning. The style of the two is different. Mr. Clay speaks like a commander to his soldiers, and evidently looks for prompt and ready obedience. He makes no display of his principles—he is the embodiement of those of his party—and to be a Henry Clay Whig has always been the best of Whiggism par excellence. General Taylor, on the contrary, though great on the field of war, appears less at home in the contests of peace. He gives no orders—for he is by no means certain of obedience. He makes a declaration of faith, however, which may enable him to command hereafter. General Taylor is a Whig, but not an ultra Whig,—that is, not a Clay Whig. He has opinions upon most things, which he expresses in his own way, and which like those of Mr. Cass on the Wilmot proviso, may be understood by the initiated—his views on the war are given at greater length than those upon other subjects, and they are to our comprehension, as "full as a tick," and "as clear as mud." Which of these two distinguished citizens will receive the nomination of the Whig party, or whether both of them will be set aside for some other equally able and honorable candidate, we of course cannot guess. But there are great times ahead, whomsoever the two parties may run. For our own part, we think the country is safe under any circumstances; and shall keep our readers well advised upon the incidents of the campaign—collecting all that is beautiful, wise, witty, pathetic, ludicrous, sad and lively, knavish and honest, for the amusement and instruction of our readers. The indications are that the coming canvass may even surpass the "song and cider" days of 1840; there will be as much speechifying, nonsense and flummery; as much disinterested patriotism, virtuous indignation, and devotion to the people, and in the end, just as much lost and gained by both parties as there was then.

SOMETHING FROM TEXAS.—By the arrival of the steamship Galveston, Capt. Crane, which left the port of the same name on the 23d inst., we yesterday received Texas papers down to the 22d inst.

The anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto, the 21st inst., was duly commemorated in Galveston. Flags flew, cannon roared, and other appropriate ceremonies marked the day. A meeting of the citizens of Polk and other counties was held at Livingston on the 10th inst., to take means for removing the obstructions, and improving the navigation, of Trinity river. Mariners will note the following item:

The outside buoy is now gone; the pilots have picked it up and brought it in. The chain had rusted off—the iron of which it was made appears to have been of the meanest quality. Seamen should now bear in mind that but three buoys now remain—three having gone.—*Galveston News, of the 10th.*

Five thousand bales of cotton are being sent down the Trinity river, by flatboats to Galveston. A semi-weekly mail has been established between Blenheim and Houston.

Indian Fight.—We find the following in the Galveston News of the 18th:

A letter from Capt. Highsmith, who commanded the company of Rangers in the late engagement with a party of Indians on the Llano, appears in the Austin Democrat. Capt. H. says the Indians were composed of Wichitas and Wacoes, numbering about thirty-five or forty, fourteen of whom were found dead on the ground where the fight commenced—most of the others were shot in the river. A party of Lipans, who were near, expressed to Capt. H. their gratification at the result; and informed him that Big Water, the Chief of the hostile party, who was killed, only a year before killed three or four Americans—supposed to have been Capt. Simms' party—three of whom were killed. This band of Wichitas and Wacoes (renegades from both tribes) intended attacking the German settlers at Castroville.

AUCTIONEERS.—Our last legislature, taking into consideration the possibility (notwithstanding all their shrewdness) of sometimes getting taken in by the Peter Funk gentlemen, resolved to pass a law for the especial protection of "green 'uns." Any person now purchasing watches, jewelry, or any other kind of goods at auction, which do not prove to be what they are represented, can return the article or articles, and claim their money. Auctioneers by this act, are made liable for all goods which they sell, and which do not prove to be as good as they are sold for.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

[REPORTED FOR THE CRESCENT.]

MOBILE, *April* 25, 8 P. M.—*Cotton*—Sales 1200 bales; Middlings 5½c. Business dull—money market tight. The run on the Bank has entirely ceased, and the excitement has abated. No additional news.

LATER.—By a dispatch from Mobile, at a late hour, we learn that the Sarah Sands has arrived, bringing dates to the 3d, from Liverpool. The spirit of Republicanism is spreading over all Europe. Russia is concentrating her Circassian troops, and pouring large armies into Poland.

European News.

The following, by telegraph, appears in last evening's Mercury:

MOBILE, *April* 25.—The news by the Duchess d'Orleans is confirmed in the Charleston papers.

Russia is marching large armies into Poland on a pretext that there is an alliance of the Republican States.

Many failures in France—among them the Rothschilds!

Pressure is commencing in Mobile. No more failures, but many rumors. The body of E. L. Andrews not found. [Mr. A. was a respectable merchant of Mobile, and drowned himself a few days since—cause, heavy losses in business.—*Crescent.*]

MARKETS.—*Mobile, April* 25, 11½ *A. M.*—Mail through. Nothing further from Europe.

BALTIMORE, April 21, 12 M.—Sales of Howard st. Flour have been made at $5 12½@$5 25....Sales of Prime White Corn at 40@42c....The Cotton Market is heavy—sales of Uplands at 7c, and Louisiana 7½c....Carolina Rice is selling at 3½c.

NEW YORK, April 21, 12 M.—Genesee Flour selling at $6 18¾....Cotton Market heavy—sales of Upland at 7⅞@7¾c. ....Sales of Rice are making at 2¾@2¾c.

CHARLESTON, April 21.—Sales of Cotton for the week amount to 4000 bales, against receipts of 4400 bales. Market unsettled and difficult to give correct quotations—Middling Fair to fully Fair, 6¾@6¾c.....Freights to Liverpool ⅝d for Cotton.

Late Congressional News.

[Telegraphed to the Louisville Courier.]

Washington, April 18, 1848.—SENATE.—At the usual hour the Vice President called the Senate to order. Numerous petitions and memorials were presented.

Mr. Miller, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to increase the medical staff of the Navy.

Mr. Dix, from the Committee on Commerce reported a bill to establish a line of steamers between New York and New Orleans, to touch at Havana, for the purpose of landing passengers and the mail.

Mr. Rusk, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of Midshipman Rodgers.

Mr. Niles, from the Committee on Commerce, introduced a resolution for the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of the coinage of quarter dimes, and discontinuing the coinage of cents.

Mr. Badger moved to take up the bill giving the Adjutant of the Military Academy the same pay as other officers of the army of like grade.

Mr. Cass reported back the California Claims bill, with amendments.

On motion, the Senate took up, as in Committee of the Whole, the Supreme Court bill. The discussion was continued on this question by Messrs. Allen, Butler, Badger, Ashley and Crittenden. The bill was then put upon its passage, and decided in the negative by—yeas, 17; nays, 33.

Mr. Badger gave notice that he would move that the Senate go into executive session on to-morrow.

HOUSE.—In the House, Mr. Giddings moved to suspend the rules, in order that he might offer a motion for the appointment of a select committee of seven to investigate the subject why seventy persons were cast into prison in attempting to escape from bondage on the schooner Pearl, at the mouth of the Potomac. Objections were made to the motion.

The Speaker announced that reports from the regular standing committees were in order, which were made.

The contested election case was then taken up. Mr. Boyden being entitled to the floor, addressed the House. Mr. Starkweather followed, and after considerable discussion the House adjourned.

From Vera Cruz.

Arrived last night the U. S. steamship Massachusetts, Capt. Wood, from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 15th.

The Massachusetts has experienced light head winds most of the passage, and needed very much the use of her shaft, which was broken some time ago; since which she has used sails only.

The M. was detained some time at Vera Cruz, to bring over Maj. Gen. Scott, who is still detained by the "Court of Inquiry." Nothing new at VeraCruz.

The M. has the remains of Lt. Perin Watson, 14th Infantry; Lt. M. L. Shackelford, 2d Artillery; Lt. Benjamin, 4th Artillery, and T. T. Tucker, of East Tennessee.

The ships Ann, Capt. Rogers, and France, to sail next day. The steamer Augusta, to leave for New Orleans on 19th via Tampico. Spoke nothing.

Left inside the bar (on 23d) bark Oberlin, Balch, from Antwerp, and 4 ships and 2 barks outside.

Passengers—Señor Doctor Galean, lady, daughter, sister, and servant; Capt. Bissell, U. S. N., and servant; Dr. W. S. Wiley, U. S. A.; Dr. J. W. Hawk; Mr. J. Osment. One hundred and forty-eight invalid soldiers in the steerage. Joseph Thomas, 11th Infantry, and C. Schneider, 4th Artillery, died on the passage.

Although our dates are no later than those received by the "Avon," we glean a few paragraphs which may possess some interest. We copy the following from the Vera Cruz Free American of the 15th inst.:

We had occasion yesterday to converse with a respectable gentleman who had just arrived from the city of Mexico. He is a Mexican and is in favor of peace, but says that the members of Congress will not vote for the treaty as it now stands; that he has heard many of them express their opinions on the subject, and that they all seem to agree that they have not the power to cede any portion of the territory belonging to the republic. Doing this they think, would be violating the federal constitution of Mexico. They would be willing to pay the expenses of the war. They are also willing to abandon their pretensions to the ownership of Texas, provided the demarcation of the boundary line be left to commissioners to be appointed by each government.

In our opinion, (says the American,) if this statement is true, and we believe it is—it shows plainly that the Mexicans have again made an abuse of the good faith of the American Government. For the third time since the war commenced they have obtained from us all the time they wanted to recruit for their army, and fortify the towns, passes and cities of the Republic.

☞ The mail will leave this place regularly every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

More Troops.—Three companies of Col. McLelland's regiment of Tennessee volunteers arrived yesterday.

☞ The *Noticioso*, published at Tampico, announces officially the arrest of Father Jaranta.

DON ANGEL SANTA ANNA.—A few evenings since we had the pleasure of being introduced by our respected friend, Dr. Stedman R. Tilghman, to Capt. Angel de Santa Anna, the son of Gen. Santa Anna. We were pleased with his ingenuous countenance, and with the frankness of his manners, while we could not withhold our surprise that one so young could know so well how to "set a squadron in the field. He gave us hard knocks, and we respect him for it. Indeed, we are but little disposed, at all times, to set much praise on the friendship of a man who, in the hour of peril, "holds his sword like a dancing master," or runs at the report of his own gun. It is the quality of valor to be generous, to be faithful, to be magnanimous; and he will make ever the staunchest friend who would be gallant as an enemy.—*Jalapa Watchtower, of the 9th inst.*

☞ Cincinnati papers of the 18th state that an Englishman named Montfort, who kept a boarding house on Canal street, near Elm, was killed on the previous Saturday night. One of his boarders got into a quarrel with him in the early part of the evening, and struck him a blow which knocked him from the steps of the house on which they were standing, to the pavement, injuring him so severely that he died soon after.

MORE.—It is stated by the Philadelphia papers of the 15th inst., that another murderous attempt has been made in that city on a Mrs. Osborne, a respectable widow lady.

☞ A man named Hoffman was killed at Reading, Hamilton county, Ohio, on the 16th inst., by a man named Campbell, whom the former went to question respecting some wrong to his sister.

☞ Patrick Cosgan, keeper of a porter-house, corner of Fourth avenue and Thirty-First street, New York, was killed by some rowdies, on the night of the 16th inst. No arrest.

Showing Fight.

The following manifesto from Gen. Taylor, travelling closely on the heels of Mr. Clay's late letter—appears in yesterday morning's Picayune:

BATON ROUGE, April 22, 1848.

Dear Sir—My opinions have recently been so often misconceived and misrepresented, that I deem it due to myself, if not to my friends, to make a brief exposition of them upon the topics to which you have called my attention.

I have consented to the use of my name as a candidate for the Presidency. I have frankly avowed my own distrust of my fitness for that high station; but having at the solicitation of many of my countrymen, taken my position as a candidate, I do not feel at liberty to surrender that position until my friends manifest a wish that I should retire from it. I will then most gladly do so. I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party projects to build up, no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country.

I have been very often addressed by letter, and my opinions have been asked upon almost every question that might occur to the writers as affecting the interests of their country or their party. I have not always responded to these inquiries, for various reasons.

I confess, whilst I have great cardinal principles which will regulate my political life, I am not sufficiently familiar with all the minute details of political legislation to give solemn pledges to exert my influence, if I were President, to carry out this or defeat that measure. I have no concealment. I hold no opinion which I would not readily proclaim to my assembled countrymen; but crude impressions upon matters of policy, which may be right to-day and wrong to-morrow, are, perhaps, not the best test of fitness for office. One who cannot be trusted without pledges cannot be confided in merely on account of them.

I will proceed, however, now to respond to your inquiries.

First.—I reiterate what I have often said—I am a whig, but not an ultra whig. If elected I would not be the mere President of a party. I would endeavor to act independent of party domination. I should feel bound to administer the Government untrammelled by party schemes.

Second.—The veto power. The power given by the constitution to the Executive to interpose his veto, is a high conservative power; but in my opinion should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress. Indeed, I have thought that, for many years past the known opinions and wishes of the Executive have exercised undue and injurious influence upon the legislative department of the Government; and for this cause I have thought our system was in danger of undergoing a great change from its true theory. *The personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair, ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy; nor ought his objections to be interposed where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of Government and acquiesced in by the people.*

Third.—Upon the subject of the tariff, the currency, the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes and harbors, the will of the people, as expressed through their Representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive.

Fourth.—The Mexican war. I sincerely rejoice at the prospect of peace. My life has been devoted to arms, yet I look upon war at all times and under all circumstances as a national calamity, to be avoided if compatible with national honor. The *principles* of our Government, as well as its true *policy*, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations and the dismemberment of other countries by *conquest*. In the language of the great Washington, "Why should we quit our own to stand on foreign ground?" In the Mexican war our national honor has been vindicated, amply vindicated, and in dictating terms of peace we may well afford to be forbearing and even magnanimous to our fallen foe.

These are my opinions upon the subjects referred to by you; and any reports or publications, written or verbal, from any source, differing in any essential particular from what is here written, are unauthorized and untrue.

I do not know that I shall again write upon the subject of national politics. I shall engage in no schemes, no combinations, no intrigues. If the American people have not confidence in me they ought not to give me their suffrages. If they do not, you know me well enough to believe me when I declare I shall be content. I am too old a soldier to murmur against such high authority. Z. TAYLOR.

To Capt. J. S. ALLISON.

WHITNEY'S RAILWAY.—The select committee of Congress upon the famed Whitney Railroad to Oregon, have reported unanimously in favor of the *projet*, and will report in favor of whatever portion of the public domain may be necessary for the completion of the enterprise. The committee have reduced the proposed bill of lands from 16 cents per acre to 10—this to be paid by Mr. Whitney after the completion of the road. So states a Washington letter.

☞ A Paris correspondent of the London Times, writes that the greatest amount of political organization, in Paris, is among the foreigners. Their object is to help the agitation for reforms in their several nations. The Poles have long been united in this manner. The Italians have formed a league to sympathize with the States of Italy. The Germans have just founded a Democratic society, with the same intention to assist their countrymen in a struggle for freedom.

☞ A telegraphic dispatch from La Prairie (Upper Canada) dated April 3d, says, "there is a tremendous freshet at this place. The whole town is afloat to the depth of ten feet. The streets are so many ferries. Three houses were swept away last night, at 2 o'clock, A. M. Water still rising at La Prairie—10 feet deep."

DISAPPEARANCE AT BOSTON.—Capt. P. H. Sampson, of schooner July, received a payment, Monday afternoon about 5 o'clock, of $1,072 06, in Market Bank bills, and was seen the same evening in Hanover street, in company with a lady; the last time about half past eight o'clock; since then he has not been seen or heard from, and his friends entertain fears for his safety.

Later.—It is stated that Capt. S. has been seen South, in company with a female.

News Items.

His Native State.—Very imposing exercises, under the umbrage of the Massachusetts Legislature, were held in Old Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the 15th instant, commemorative of John Quincy Adams.

☞ During my visit, there was living on Woahoo, (Sandwich Islands,) a woman of twelve years of age, who had already presented to an English husband three thriving pledges of connubial love.—*Simpson's Overland Journey Round the World.*

School Burned.—The handsome Seminary building, erected by the liberality of the citizens of Canbridge City, Ia., was destroyed by fire on Monday evening, 3d instant.

Destructive Fire.—One of the numerous buildings in Ann street, New York, occupied by printers and bookbinders, was pretty much burned out on Thursday evening, 13th instant. F. W. Bell, bookbinder, lost about $5000; W. H. Clark, printer, suffered severely; the entire stock of J. Bithill, bookbinder, was destroyed, loss $3000; and there were several other sufferers.

☞ The Germans in New York continue holding meetings in behalf of freedom in "faderland." They have raised $2000 for the widows and orphans who fell in the recent struggle in Germany.

☞ While a German woman, at Pittsburg, was mixing lime, it flew into her eyes, putting them both out. The lime was dry, and she poured hot water on it.

☞ Fewer shad have been caught in the Delaware this season than ever before known.

☞ Queen Victoria is now the mother of six children, three sons and three daughters.

☞ It is said that the wife of Louis Philippe urged him to mount his horse, place himself at the head of his troops, or appear in front of the Tuileries and die like a king, or save his throne.

☞ The Cincinnati Enquirer has received a Mexican paper called the Monitor Republicano, which contains an article styling Messrs. Clay, Calhoun, Botts, Webster, Holmes, Gallatin, etc., the illustrious defenders of the cause of Mexico.

☞ The laborers on the canal, near Syracuse, N. Y., recently struck for an advance of wages to $1 a day, and wishing to prevent other laborers from working at less wages, serious riots took place.

☞ A bill to abolish Militia Trainings passed both houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature. It imposes a tax of twenty-five cents upon each individual liable to militia duty, in lieu of personal service upon training days.

☞ Two thousand pounds are offered by the wife of Sir John Franklin, to any of the whaling ships which resort to Davis's Straits and Baffin Bay for any information of the expedition under the command of Sir John Franklin.

☞ The Albany Patriot states that the prospect was never better in South-western Georgia for cotton and corn than this season.

☞ The wheat crop of Michigan is represented as looking unusually well, even where a few weeks since it was deemed wholly ruined.

Woman of Nerve.—A German who attempted to violently enter a house at New Albany, Ky., on Sunday night week, in which was only a Mrs. Roberts and four children, after being fully warned, was shot dead by the brave woman.

Great Fire.—The lumber wharf of Chamberlain & Son, Neponset, Mass., was burnt, with two buildings and a large amount of lumber, at a loss of $20,000, on the 13th inst. Partly insured.

☞ In pulling down an old house, at New Haven, Conn., lately, a stocking and an old cloth cap were found, filled with Spanish dollars.

Lumber Trade.—The Delaware, between Philadelphia and Trenton, is literally covered with rafts of lumber.

☞ A "grand military and civic jubilee, in honor of the progress of freedom in Europe," was to have taken place at the Park Theatre, New York, on the 25th of April.

☞ The Cherokees have got a debating society at Tahlequah, at which the members of the National Council speak; and in which they all seem to take great interest. During one of their late sessions, some of the Cherokee boys broke up the Council in alarm, by throwing lighted balls of tow and turpentine into their midst.

☞ A democratic Mayor has been elected in Milwaukie, by 198 majority.

The following letter from Gen. P. F. Smith was read, returning thanks to the Council for the honor done him, by the Council, in ordering his portrait to be taken. On motion of Mr. Peters, it was directed that the letter should be deposited in the archives of the Municipality:

CITY OF MEXICO, April 8, 1848.

To the Honorable Joshua Baldwin,
Recorder of the Second Municipality.

My Dear Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th of February last, enclosing the resolutions of the Council of the 15th of that month.

I find that all my endeavors to recognise or diminish the debt of gratitude I owe to the citizens of your Municipality, end rather in increasing it.

The kindness and unmerited honor done me on this occasion, has left me bankrupt. I can only assure the Council that no opportunity of justifying its good opinion shall be neglected.

If the prospect of peace now opening be realized, I will seize upon the opportunity which my return to the United States may offer, to comply with the flattering request relative to the portrait. If, on the contrary, I be detained during the summer, I will endeavor to comply with it in the manner most likely to be agreable to the Council.

With warm and grateful feelings, I remain, your friend and fellow-citizen, PERSIFER F. SMITH.

☞ The New York Sunday Dispatch says that the girls are holding leapyear parties all over the country, for the promotion of matrimony, and the encouragement of bashful bachelors.

Died:

At sea on the 17th instant, on board the ship Vicksburg, DANIEL CRAIG, seaman, a native of Glasgow.

☞ **People's Lyceum.**—A PUBLIC DEBATE will be held before the above Institution THIS EVENING, April 26, at 8 o'clock, at the Hall of the House of Representatives. Speakers—Messrs. T. A. NICKERSON and S. F. GLENN.....The public are invited to attend.

M. M. COHEN, JAMES SAUL, H. B. CENAS, } Committee on Lectures.
C. DAY, Sec'y. ap26 1t

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.

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

☞ **Fashionable Clothing**—*CHEAP FOR CASH.*—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 34 MAGAZINE street, would call the attention of purchasers to their assortment of

Fashionable Spring and Summer Clothing,

which they are offering at very low prices FOR CASH ONLY.

☞ 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.

Coats.

French Merino or Drap d'Ete Dress Coats, Frocks and Sacs	from $10 00 to $18 00
Paramatta and Alpaca do. do. do.	5 00 to 8 00
Plaid, Striped and Checked Linen do. do. do. do.	3 00 to 4 00
Brown, Yellow and White Linen do. do. do. do.	3 00 to 4 00
Black and colored Cashmerette Polka Coats and Sacs	6 00 to 14 00
" " Drap d'Ete do. do.	12 00 to 14 00
Llama Cloth and Caspian Tweed Sacs and Polka Coats	6 00 to 12 00
Croton cloth, Drap d'Isle and Seersucker Sacs and Coatees	3 50 to 6 00

Pantaloons.

French Merino or Drap d'Ete Pants	from $5 00 to 7 00
Black Drap de Vienne, English Merino and Paramatta	3 00 to 4 00
Black and blue Alpacas	3 00 to 3 50
Very super French Drap de Turk	5 00 to 7 00
Real India Nankeen and Kubans de Laine	3 00 to 4 00
Single Milled French Black Doeskin	4 50 to 7 50
Lisinde Check and French Drill	2 00 to 5 00
White Linen Drill, Irish Linen and Linen Duck	3 00 to 5 00
French, English and American Cottonade	1 00 to 2 50

Vests.

Black and colored Silk and Satin Vests	from $3 00 to 6 00
White and colored Marseilles	2 00 to 5 00
Orleans Silk and Linen	3 00 to 4 00
Plain and Fancy Figured Linen	3 00 to 4 00
Super Buff Cashmere	3 50 to 4 00
Rich Fancy Velvet	5 00 to 8 00
Rich light Silk and Satin Vests, for Balls and Soirees	4 00 to 7 00

Shirts and Drawers.—White Linen and Muslin Shirts; Striped Linen and Cotton Shirts; Brown, Pink and White Cotton Knit, Gauze Cotton, Gauze Merino, Gauze Flannel 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
ap21 2tptf ALFRED MUNROE & CO., 34 Magazine st.

☞ **Jones's Italian Chemical Soap.**—The soft, antagelical complexion of some females is grateful to view, while the repulsive, coarse, muddy, yellow faces of others inspire disgust. The same with males. Could such people be induced to try a cake of the true Jones's Italian Medical Soap, they would be enraptured with the change. They would have a delicate, clear, white skin, while every disfigurement or eruption would be removed and cured.

Particular Notice.—Persons who have bought cheap counterfeits and imitations of this, and have had no effect produced, must try this, the original.

☞ Mind, ask for Jones's Soap, and buy it in New York at the sign of the American Eagle, 82 Chatham street, only. Only agent in New Orleans, J. WRIGHT, 151 Chartres street. ap25 6t

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

☞ **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 Drs 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 Drs 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 2dptjrl

☞ **The Graefenberg Dysentery Syrup**—Sovereign in all diseases of the Bowels. Price 50 cents a bottle.—This celebrated and unrivalled medicine is of immediate efficacy in the most violent and obstinate cases of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Bloody Flux, Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Looseness of the Bowels, Griping, and all other Irregularities of the Intestines.

The causes of the above complaints are various. Sometimes they are atmospheric; sometimes they arise from the eating of unripe or unwholesome food; sometimes from the use of river water; sometimes from a natural predisposition of the system; sometimes from teething. Children are frequently affected without any noticeable cause. But no matter what the origin, this Syrup is sovereign, in the most sickly tropical countries, as well as in more temperate climes. The directions should be carefully observed. Unlike all other medicines offered for similar complaints, this Syrup acts specifically upon the secretions, restoring them at once to health. Other Dysentery medicines merely allay the more violent symptoms—THIS CURES!

☞ For Agents, see Graefenberg's Bulletin No. 4, on fourth page. ap22 3t

☞ **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

☞ **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 commence a free, bold and rapid business style is well established. Persons from 6 to 60 years can soon accomplish this. Pupils in BOOK-KEEPING will be well fitted for the Counting Houses, etc., by an experienced Teacher and Practical Accountant.

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

☞ **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. ap17

☞ **Strangers in the City**, see Dr. B. F. MULLEN'S advertisements in the other columns of this paper. He is one of the very best in his profession now in the United States. All that stand in need would do well to give him a call, at 86 Customhouse street. mh16 2m

☞ **Dr. A. W. Coleman's Anti-Dyspeptic and Tonic Bitters**—For the cure of D