DAILY CRESCENT.

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BY HAYES & M'CLURE.
A. H. HAYES....J. E. M'CLURE.
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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.
DAILY—*Fifteen Cents a Week*, payable to the carriers, weekly.... or, *Eight Dollars* per year—half yearly and quarterly at the same rates—in advance. .... Single copies, *Five Cents*.....
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THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1848.

GENERAL QUITMAN.—This gallant and distinguished soldier arrived in our city yesterday, on his way, we believe, to his residence in Mississippi. During his visit to the north, the General was received with every demonstration of respect for his character, and gratitude for his services—services which it would be superfluous and useless here to recapitulate, for they are written upon the page of his country's history. Should our difficulties with Mexico be terminated by a peace, the walks of civil life will gain in General Quitman as good a citizen as the army will lose a soldier.

☞ A "List of officers who marched with the Army under command of Major Gen. Winfield Scott, from Puebla upon the city of Mexico, the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th of August, 1847—and who were engaged in the battles of Mexico," has been kindly sent us from the office of the "American Star," city of Mexico, whence it is, indeed, "official." We presume a large edition has been printed—as it certainly will be needed. All who have connections among the officers of the army will be glad, no doubt, to obtain and preserve this honorable memento of their lives.

FOR VERA CRUZ.—The U. S. steamer Eudora, Capt. Page, is expected to leave to-day for Vera Cruz. The only passenger whose name we could obtain was that of Mr. Benjamin F. Richmond. The Eudora will also take down eight recruits for the Louisiana Volunteers, and a quantity of Quartermaster's stores.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, ST. CHARLES ST.—This Church has lately made a unanimous call to the Rev. Charles A. Raymond, lately of New Haven, Conn. Rev. Mr. R., we understand, has accepted the appointment; and his labors are likely to prove every way useful and acceptable in this city.

☞ The election of officers of the Corporation of the city of Lafayette, comes off on Monday next. There are about thirty candidates in the field, for various offices.

Present Times in Old Europe.

More and more stirring comes our news from the Continent of Europe! Even the phlegmatic Dutchman has caught a spark from the divine vitality to which Paris throbs; and the result is, as the telegraph laconically describes it, an "insurrection in Holland." Three little words, are they not, reader? Yet how potent for good or evil—present and future.

Russia—like a huge unwieldy bear as she is—begins to growl and show her teeth already. But is not even Russia powerless, as the antagonist of popular rights around her? Surely if her armies are to meet in battle with the serried hosts of liberated Europe, there can be no doubt on whose standards victory will perch. In truth, through every civilized portion of the continent, the "fiery cross" of freedom speeds from hand to hand, and nation to nation. Gathering hope and power as it goes, the awful influence cannot but spread betimes over all—thrones, dominations, kingdoms, princedoms, powers. And though the struggle of people against power may put Old Europe in throes for a season; yet,

"When the hurly burly's done—
When the battle's lost or won,"

Nature, in serene and immortal beauty, will still bend her functions. War, and desolation, and furious hate, must sink away, as blood of slain men into the soil. Life, indeed mocks the idle hate of his arch-enemy, Death; and enfranchised Earth, smiling upon her children again, will, of that glorious time, draw nobler inspiration for her great capacities to cherish and to bless.

☞ The "Evening's Entertainment" at the Terpsichore Hall, Lafayette, on Tuesday evening last, was a very brilliant affair. The spacious hall was graced by the presence of some 800 or 900 ladies and gentlemen. The proceeds of the evening (about $500) are for the benefit of the Rev. Mr. Clarke's new Episcopal "Church of the Holy Trinity," in Lafayette. The ladies—"God bless them"—were the originators of the entertainment, and everything went off "merry as a marriage bell."

POMPANO AND OYSTERS.—The proprietors of the Holbrook Saloon, will be at home this day and evening, and will supply their patrons with Pompano and Oysters fresh from the briny deep.

LUNCH.—See McKenzie's notice for something out of the ordinary way. Frogs! frogs!!

LAKE STEAMERS.—As the season is rapidly approaching when our citizens are accustomed to make their usual summer excursions to the various watering places, we deem it proper to make particular mention of some of the boats that ply upon the lakes. The California, a boat commanded by Capt. C. Reynolds, will run during the warm season exclusively to the Passes and Watering Places on the Gulf shore. The splendid steamer Oregon is about to undergo the usual preparations, after which she will resume her regular trips to Mobile, touching on her way at the watering places. We very much doubt whether there is in the United States a finer boat than the Oregon. She is fitted up in a style of unsurpassed magnificence, her accommodations are equal to any, and her table is not inferior to that of any hotel in the city. It would be superfluous to add anything further in favor of the Oregon, and as "good wine needs no bush," we shall merely say, that her commander, Capt. Heirn, and her clerk, Mr. Myles, are in every respect just the men to command so fine a boat. Those whom business or pleasure cause to visit Mobile or the watering places would do well to take passage on the Oregon, if speed and comfort be any object.

☞ Our friend Rory O'More, besides having yesterday paid his respects to Gen. Quitman, did us the honor to pay us a visit. In addition to a large share of patriotic fervor and enthusiasm, we perceive that Rory cultivates a taste for flowers, which was exemplified by the present of a beautiful bouquet, most tastefully arranged, which he made to us last evening. The tri-color and the green are the colors he delights in. Patriotic always.

TURTLE.—That monster of the deep, which was exhibited for a day or two, will be served up for lunch to-day at the Commercial Exchange. It is needless to say that Hikok will serve it up in the very best style.

☞ The steamboat Duchess brings us late Cincinnati papers.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—This magnificent hotel is being fitted up in the most splendid style. When finished, externally and internally, it will be one of the most beautiful places of accommodation in the Union.

☞ We call attention to the sale of valuable property by Messrs. Pierson & Bonneval, at Banks' Arcade. Rare chances are offered to persons wishing to purchase. They also sell a number of valuable slaves....Richard Terrell sells, at same place, a number of excellent family servants, seamstresses, field-hands, etc., all under a full guarantee. See advertisements on third page.

☞ A law among the Arabs permits a man to divorce any of his wives who do not make good bread. Did such a law exist here the number of divorces we fear would be unaccountable.

IMPROVING RAPIDLY.—The city of Lafayette,

Washington Correspondence of Crescent.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1848.

The city has been full of rumors to-day in relation to some developments regarding the offering for sale to several newspaper establishments in New York of the Trist treaty and documents, about the time that it was published in the Herald. The person offering these confidential documents for sale is connected with the reporting of the proceedings of Congress for the Union, and as the publishers of the Union are the printers of the confidential documents for the Senate, the inference was at once drawn that the documents came from that establishment. Mr. Ritchie, as you may suppose, was in a peck of trouble about it, but unnecessarily so, for I am informed that the individual in question has made, or will make oath, that he did not obtain the documents from any one in any way connected with the Union establishment. As to where he did get them, it is said that he is as *mum* as was Mr. Nugent when before the Senate; so that if an investigation should ensue, it will probably result as it did in Mr. Nugent's case, and the Senate will have two refractory witnesses upon their hands instead of one; and the mystery as to whose the treaty came from will be as great as ever. I wonder if Mr. Polk thought he would come so near cornering his friend Ritchie when he started this investigation?

In the Senate to-day the California Claims bill was recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs, for the purpose of being licked into a shape less objectionable to those who have constitutional scruples against the assumption of the appointing power by Congress. Mr. Benton, however, will probably manage to secure the appointment of Colonel Frémont as one of the commissioners in such a way as to avoid laying himself under obligations to Mr. Polk.

Mr. Downs presented to-day a petition from the sureties of a late Collector of your port, praying to be released from the payment of some $28,000 on a judgment of some $60,000 obtained against them by the United States. Mr. Downs stated that this $28,000 was justly due to the Collector, although it had been disallowed in the settlement of his accounts, and that it was for a commission of two and a half per cent. for the safe-keeping and disbursement of the public moneys at a time when the banks were suspended, and when the operation was attended with great risk and trouble. He earnestly urged the justice of the claim upon the Senate, and the petition was referred to the Committee on Claims; and as it was one of unusual interest and importance, it was, on Mr. Downs' motion, ordered to be printed.

The bill to relieve the Judges of the Supreme Court from Circuit Court duty for one year, which was defeated some two weeks since by a vote of 19 to 17, and afterwards reconsidered, came up to-day as the special order, and was under discussion for upwards of three hours. It was opposed with much earnestness by Messrs. Allen, Ashley and Foote, and supported by Messrs. Crittenden and Butler. Mr. Johnson, of Md., had the floor when the Senate adjourned, and will speak in favor of the bill to-morrow.

There was nothing of importance in the House of Representatives to-day. PHILO-ORLEANS.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1848.

Eds. Crescent: Having nothing to do this morning, I will attempt to give you some idea of the movement of men and things in this metropolis of the Union, or, as John Randolph said, this "City of magnificent distances."

Congress is doing very little legislation for the benefit of the people, except in the way of making capital for the several Presidential candidates. The different factions of both parties are trying to head their opponents and advance their own favorite. Among the whigs here, there are three parties (Clay, Taylor and Scott) striving for the nomination at Philadelphia in June. The Taylor men seemed to be in the ascendency soon after Mr. Clay left Baltimore for New York, and then they gave away to a fluctuation in favor of Clay; but since the appearance of Mr. Clay's card "to the public," accepting the nomination of the Convention in advance, it is evident that the contest will be fierce, and as warm as was the one at the democratic Convention in 1844. I will venture to predict that neither Clay or Taylor will be nominated, and that Mr. C. has injured his cause by this last card—declining to withdraw his name.

The democratic party is quite as badly divided as the whigs, and the prospect is that the nomination of a candidate will not be made without many concessions and the healing of many a breach between the several factions. The friends of Gen. Cass are working hard for him, and he is opposed by the friends of Buchanan and Dallas; and many say by Mr. Polk, who, it is intimated, wishes to be renominated. Father Ritchie appears to be afraid that the whigs will cast Mr. Clay aside and nominate a new man, who, under present circumstances, might succeed to the Presidency. This, I think you will say, is enough of politics—and so say I.

Our city presents at present very little in the way of amusement, except the concert of the Hutchinsons, which I understand has been very fully attended. The Theatre appears to have lost most of its attraction since the beautiful and talented Miss Julia Dean left its stage for the "Crescent City." She performed here fifteen nights, and turned the heads of the "grave and potent Senators," as well as those of the young men. She was the standing toast, and still appears to be—and many look forward with anxiety to her return, which I understand will be about the last of May. I should judge from the editorial notices in the "Crescent," that she was well received in your city. What do the people of New Orleans really think of her as an actress?

The weather has assumed the appearance of summer, and the sun really makes us think seriously of changing our winter habiliments for those of summer. It has been very warm and pleasant for the last three or four weeks, and vegetation has come forth plentifully and in all its loveliness. Our peach, appricot and apple trees are now in full bloom, and if we do not have a frost within a week or two we shall have a bountiful crop of all kinds of fruit. B.

DEFINING POSITIONS.—To him who enjoys what the gods send in the way of fun, a great deal will he derived, from perusing the letters of various political leaders, of all quarters and complexions—which come forth about these times thick as blackberries. We find something good in them all—but then we find something funny, too.

MR. MURDOCH'S NEW TRAGEDY.—The new piece of "Leisler," about which much has been said, was brought out at the Arch street theatre, Philadelphia, on the 16th inst. The North American says: "It will require some pruning, and after a representation or two it will go off very satisfactorily. Scenery and dresses were excellent. Of its literary merits and Mr. Murdoch's personation of the leading character, we shall speak when the piece is fairly under way. Mr. M. was called out after the curtain fell, and briefly returned his acknowledgements for the kindly reception given to the production of an American author."

THE NEW YORK OPERA AND THE HERALD.—We see it stated (originating from the Herald itself) that in a caucus of the New York opera managers, it was debated whether to stop the editor of the Herald's blackguardism by giving him the printing, or on some specified night hiss him from the opera house. It was put to vote, and decided to give him the printing.

LAMARTINE.—In a letter to a friend dated March 1st, and published in the New York *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, Lamartine says: "For several days I have hardly had breathing time. I have passed three without ceasing to harangue and combat, in the midst of sixty thousand men, more agitated than the waves of the sea, but it was a sea of fire and of iron. God has protected me; now may He protect the mother of great ideas and great hearts—la France!

ANOTHER NEW YORK FESTIVAL FOR EUROPEAN LIBERTY.—The N. Y. Tribune of the 17th has the following paragraph:

"The liberation of Europe by the unarmed, poverty-stricken day-laborers of Paris and their imitators in Berlin, Vienna, Munich, etc., is to be commemorated by a grand military and civic jubilee at the Park Theatre on the evening of the 25th inst. There will be a presentation of the Cap of Liberty to the city of Paris through the French Consul, with appropriate addresses and responses. Dancing for those who relish it, either as partakers or spectators, and we presume a supper somewhere in the neighborhood of the small hours. The Mayor and Mayor elect head the list of members of the Presentation Committee, which beside embraces the names of ex-Mayor Mickle, Harmon Kriege, Theodore Sedgwick, Eccles Gillender, Robert Emmett, and Gen. H. Walbridge. The Floor Committee (twenty-seven) is headed by Col. W. B. Burnett and Col. Van Buren, embraces Alderman Crolius and four other aldermen. Professor Chas. Wright, Floor Manager. We shall be disappointed if this does not prove one of the most brilliant festivities of the season."

HOW TO PREVENT TOO MUCH LEGISLATION.—The "Stop Pay" Section, with reference to the Legislature of New York, after it has been in session one hundred days, one of the beautiful features of the New Constitution works to a charm. The Legislature adjourned promptly in the expiration of the hundred days.

☞ "Their proceedings are devoid of interest," as the London broker said when looking over the legislative report of a defaulting American State.

LAND REFORM.—Wm. B. Maclay, one of the members of Congress from the city of New York, has written a letter to a friend in that city, in thorough approbation of the principles and purposes of the National or Land Reformers. He states that "the time is near at hand when their policy will find expression in some decided act of the National Legislature."

SNOW.—They had a sprinkling of snow at Cincinnati on the 18th instant. Also in New York on the 19th.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

[REPORTED FOR THE CRESCENT.]

Arrival of the Sarah Sands—European News—Insurrection in Holland—Rothschilds not Failed.

The details of news by the Sarah Sands, confirm the accounts previously received through the Duchess of Orleans. One pleasant exception, however, must be made, and that is respecting the reported failure of the Rothschilds, which is *not* confirmed. Holland is in a state of insurrection; the contagion of the rest of Europe. War has commenced in Sardinia, from which the Austrian troops have been expelled. Russia is sending troops southward, where, it is supposed they will be met by the armies of France and Prussia. One thing is certain: the French forces were marching toward the frontier, apparently to be in readiness for hostilities.

Funds, Markets, etc.—Consols quoted at 80 to 81¼; stocks of all kinds are dull on the Continent, in consequence of further failures. London grain and flour markets dull. No change in Manchester and Leeds markets. Liverpool paper of the 3d inst. quotes Cotton bowed 4 to 4¼; New Orleans, 3¾ and 5¼d. Sale of the week, 20,000 bales.

MR. ANDREWS'S BODY FOUND.—The body of Mr. E. L. Andrews was found in the dock at Mobile, yesterday morning (26th), near the wharf where his hat and umbrella were previously discovered. He was buried in the evening.

Business, &c., was dull yesterday at Mobile.—Sales of Cotton 1000 bales; prices irregular; Middlings 5 to 5¼.

EUROPEAN.—In addition to what we have already given, the Charleston Courier of the 21st says, in its telegraphic dispatch: "The King of Naples has yieided to the people all the concessions that have been demanded by them. There had been some disturbances in Lyons and Havre between the people and the soldiery, but it was speedily and easily quieted."

DISTURBANCES AT WASHINGTON.—A very large number of people collected in front of the National Era office, at Washington, on the evening of the 19th inst., demanding that the editors of that print should leave the city, with their paper and printing office. By the persuasions of certain citizens the gathering was induced to move to the front of the Patent Office, where a meeting was held and a committee chosen, to see the Era editors, and demand their prompt removal. Here the news leaves the matter.

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.—A loss of $30,000 has been sustained by the firm of Patterson & Co., 110 South Wharves, between Lombard and South streets, Philadelphia, on the evening of the 18th inst. Other stores adjoining were also injured.

WORK ON THE TELEGRAPH.—Workmen have arrived at Mobile to push on the telegraph structure. The Herald says: "It is the object of the directors to employ immediately the necessary force to complete the line between this city and Montgomery before the arrival of the sickly season."

RIDICULOUS.—The reporter of the New York Herald, who still remains in durance for not testifying whence he obtained the Trist treaty, is making himself very ridiculous by writing letters in which he attributes his plight to the active enmity of the President of the United States! and tells a long cock-and-bull story about Mr. Polk's "friends" coming to his (the Herald reporter's) "friends" to persuade him into certain desistings and advocacies!

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.—The shipments of specie from New York last week were three hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars; $296,941 to Havre, and $39,253 to Liverpool, making the aggregate from the 1st of January to the 15th of April, $3,123,279.

TEMPERANCE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The question of license or no license, submitted to the people of New Hampshire, has resulted in favor of a law prohibiting the sales of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal and mechanical purposes. The vote in twenty-eight towns which have been heard from, stands, 4134 to 1419.

FRESH BATHS FOR THE PEOPLE.—Douglas Jerrold, in his paper, received by the last arrivals, notices a committee and superintendents of baths for the people and their annual report. Since their establishment, in 1846, not less than 170,000 male and female bathers, and 56,287 poor women have bathed, and also washed, dried and mangled the linen for themselves and families. Asylums and hospitals are erecting in several parts of Europe for the cure of disease by the use of water. Why not prevent disease by the use of the same element?

DRY WEATHER.—We have had, says the Apalachicola Advertiser of the 13th inst., less rain in this region for the last six months than for any similar period during the last eight years of our residence in this city. The drought for the past two months has been excessive. We trust that the interior planting region has no such cause of complaint.

JESUITS IN FRANCE.—"The High Commissary of the Government decrees: All religious corporations and congregations, unauthorized by the law, and, in particular, the congregation of the Jesuits, are abolished."

Mexican Items.

Arrest of Father Jarauta—Indian Disturbances, etc.

The following articles we translate from the Spanish side of the Free American. Although not of the latest dates, they contain more minute accounts of the events to which they refer, which circumstance may make them of interest:

ARREST OF FATHER JARAUTA.—On the 23d ult. Jarauta arrived at Huejutla *incognito*, accompanied by another individual whom he called Captain, and passed through the town without being recognized. About six o'clock in the evening, they started for Querétaro, but were discovered by a person who immediately informed the authorities. Captain Lebarra and six dragoons were sent in pursuit, who captured him about six leagues distance from the town. When brought back to Huejutla, on the morning of the 24th ult., being interrogated by the authorities, he answered that General Scott having placed a price upon his head, fearful of being discovered he had taken that road with the intention of proceeding to Querétaro, to place himself at the disposal of the government.

San Luis Potosi, April 1, 1848.—INDIAN DISTURBANCES.—The insurrection of Sierra Gorda becomes every day more menacing. They number 2500 poor half savages. In not more than fifteen days they have divided themselves into parties of twenty, thirty, two hundred, five hundred or more, in order to assault the defenceless towns. One of them the day before yesterday, attacked the hacienda of Nordin, stealing as is their custom, all the animals, and badly wounding Don Ignacio Vazquez, the brother of the proprietor. Yesterday they fell upon the hacienda de los Mulatos, belonging to the Reyes, a distinguished family of this city, and stole all the mules and horses. The peons and tenants of the same hacienda have revolted, and are dividing the land among themselves. What do you think of that? But there is still more. The detachment of eight hundred men that the government of Guanajuato had stationed at San Luis de la Poz, to protect that and other points of the same State, have retired without firing a single shot towards Dolores-Hidalgo. General Bustamente, whom we once looked upon as the saviour of the country, has "absquatulated" the Lord knows where. He has published a consolatory proclamation; yet this war upon paper is worth nothing against these men who, in their shameless impudence, continue their plans of vandalism and destruction.

This capital, until now the only point of safety, will, perhaps, soon be the theatre of these sad scenes. But notwithstanding our imminent risks, no precautions have been taken.

The insurrection referred to in the foregoing letter is much more serious than we had suspected. The movements of these Mexican Indians seem to be in unison with the revolt of those of Yucatan, and the revolt seems thus far to have been attended with the same success. Yet what an imbecile people they must be who allow themselves to be overawed by a set of miserable half-armed savages, such as the insurgents are described to be by the Mexican journals.

The Revolution in Prussia—Events in Berlin.

Great and sudden as have been the political changes in France, effected by the late Revolution of the Three Days, they quite find their counterpart in the Prussian Revolution. When we call to mind the population and capacities of Prussia, and the potent influence its example must have upon the surrounding portion of the continent, it will need nothing more to prove the immense importance of the great change. No detailed account of the events that ushered in and marked the Berlin movement, had yet reached us, until we find, now, in the Derby Journal, published at Binghampton, Ct., an interesting letter from a gentleman who was in Berlin during the late revolutionary struggle, the greatest part of which letter we copy:

BERLIN, March 19, 1848.

How shall I describe to you the events which have just taken place—the scenes of which I have been a witness? The past night has been one of the most appalling I have ever passed through, and may I never know such another.

During the whole night has been heard the firing and cannonading of 30,000 troops, upon an almost defenceless people. What slaughter—what carnage have the past twelve hours witnessed! The rattle of musketry, the thunder of cannon, the yells of an infuriated people, the trampling of soldiers and horses, the clash of arms, the clatter of tiles and chimneys thrown upon the heads of the soldiers, the lurid light of fires burning up barracks and buildings in various portions of the city, have all joined in producing an effect too terrific to be described.

For the last five drys the city has been very unquiet, and for the last fourteen have the troops been almost continually under arms, and I presume that for the last sixty hours, not a soldier has had any more sleep than could be got resting on his arms in the streets.

The disquiet now prevailing throughout Europe had operated here as elsewhere, and been the cause of the suspension of the works of many manufactories, &c., the workmen of which were consequently out of employ. A meeting of the people took place on the evening of Monday, the 13th, for the purpose of adopting an address to the King, asking for the reforms already granted to many of the States of Germany. While quietly assembled they were commanded by the military to disperse, and after leaving the place of meeting the crowd was charged upon by the cavalry, and many were wounded and some killed. On Tuesday the same scenes were repeated; the unarmed people were charged upon repeatedly by the soldiers, and for no other reason than because they collected in the streets in crowds, regarding curiously the military, which in strong force was posted at all the principal points of the city. Some of our American students have had narrow escapes. Some, especially, who were returning from our Minister's, one of whom had his scalp torn from his head by a sabre cut; and one or two others got in a very dangerous proximity to sabres, as the cut hat of one, and bloody coat of another testified. Their only offence was passing, on their way home, through the crowd, which was charged upon while they were in the midst of it.

On Wednesday evening, crowds of people, principally of the lower classes, surrounded the palace. The addresses to the King had produced no result. A citizen made a speech to the people, exhorting them to go home and be peaceable. "We are peaceable," replied they, "but we have no work—we have no bread, and why should we go home to starve?" Two regiments of cavalry suddenly charged into the square where this dense mass of people were assembled. The scene was a dreadful one—the people were penned up—were without arms, and indeed attempted no defence, but were pursued and cut down by the dragoons, with a savage ferocity and relentlessness. This charge was followed by a volley of musketry from some companies of infantry, and the number of killed and wounded must have been considerable.

Thursday was an exciting day. The streets were filled with military, and the people assembled in crowds—shops were closed, and proclamations from the President of Police were posted up, forbidding more than twenty persons to assemble together, and saying that any crowd not dispersing upon the beat of a drum or blast of a trumpet, would be fired upon; directing all good citizens to keep in their houses, and all doors to be closed and locked by eight o'clock. On one occasion the officer at the watchhouse called out to the crowd to disperse, and while they were doing so, gave the order to fire, and several respectable citizens were shot in the street, besides some in the windows of the shops. Among the dead was a girl of 17. The burghers and citizens demanded arms and said they would be responsible for the peace of the city if the military were sent away. Their request was refused.—On Friday came the news of the Revolution in Vienna, and the dismissal of Metternich. A deputation of seventeen persons also came from the Rhine provinces, demanding rather than asking, from the King, the dismissal of Ministers, and the reforms already mentioned as being granted in many States. They had that evening an audience with the King.

The citizens formed themselves to the number (it was said) of 10,000, joined by many of the students, into a police for the preservation of order. The soldiers were partially removed from the squares and streets, and the city was quiet. But the calm was only that preceding a tempest. The delegation from the Rhine Provinces pressed their demands, and told the King that unless they were granted by 4 o'clock, he had no longer any possessions on the Rhine. The citizens who had been acting as police, assembled with others of the people, by thousands, demanding arms, and the sending away of the soldiers. Proclamations from the King, promising to convoke the Diet on the 4th of April, and to grant freedom of the press, had been posted up, and these the people were hooting at and tearing down. The Delegation received an answer from the King, saying the Diet should meet on the 2d of April, with powers to decide on the great questions of the day, and granting immediate and full freedom of the press. He addressed the crowds from the balcony of the palace, calling them his dear and faithful citizens, and telling them what he had done for them. They made an immense tumult. Some said they were cheering, and some that they were hooting. The King motioned with his hand toward the crowd, and suddenly there was a discharge of musketry.

This spark lighted the flame, and from the discharge of those muskets, which the King affirms in his proclamations to have been accidental, may the terrible events of the following night be ascribed. The news of another attack by the troops upon the people, spread like wild-fire. The streets were filled, and barricades were every where formed as if by magic. Regiment after regiment came pouring into the Platz in quick time, and regiments of horse at full gallop, with the artillery. It was a fearful sight. Six or seven thousand soldiers assembled, waiting but for the word to commence the work of death. Proclamations from the King granting freedom, and saying he desired the reforms demanded, and the Diet should act upon them on the 2d of April, and showing that he had yielded every thing—but the people cried out it "was too late—that they had been betrayed," and all assurances about a misunderstanding were hooted at. The whole city was soon a scene of the utmost excitement.

The first attack of importance was made under my window. The people drove off some of the cavalry, throwing glass bottles to prevent their working effectually and awaited behind their barricades the approach of the infantry. Their barricades were, however, soon carried away, and then there was some sharp fighting between the soldiers and the people. Some soldiers were ordered to shoot at every window from which a missile was thrown; they had hardly left the ranks before paving stones and tiles rained down upon them, and some shots were fired from the windows. I saw two men who were running from the soldiers, shot down most wantonly. The fight was smartly sustained. I saw from an immense barricade columns of infantry, a battalion (800 men) at a time, repulsed three times. The firing was incessant and terrific during the night; at 7 o'clock came an officer under my window, with a paper in his hand, which he read to the crowd which gathered around him. It was an address from the King to his "dear and faithful Berliners," as he called them, begging them to be quiet, saying the disturbances had all arisen from a misunderstanding, which he explained. Soon I heard another proclamation promising to send the military away and give arms to the people; and soon another, proclaiming his change of Ministers.

The city now seemed quiet, and I took a walk through the principal points of attack. The scene is not to be described. Here were soldiers, bloody and smoke begrimmed, completely exhausted, lying on the ground haggard and care-worn—pools of blood, dead horses, demolished houses and barricades, were everywhere to be seen. Litters carrying away the dead and wounded were continually passing by; some people were busily at work erecting barricades, with every possible variety of weapons. Armories and grain stores had been broken open, and their contents distributed among the people; some of casks, that had served for barricades, had been famously *tapped* by bullets and grape shot, and the women and children were scooping it up from the gutters. I saw in one place eighteen dead bodies, some of them horribly cut and disfigured.

Towards noon the military commenced leaving the streets—the people had gained the day. At noon the Arsenal was opened and arms were given to the citizens. The changing of the soldiers at the palace of the King and Prince of Prussia for Burgher guards, was a most inspiriting sight—the people cheered by thousands as the liveried vassals of Royalty were exchanged for plain citizens. In one of the rooms of the palace were laid out the dead bodies for recognition; another room was converted into a hospital. In a neighboring church I saw twenty-two dead bodies stretched out under the altar.

MONDAY, 20th.—The city is now in its usual state of quietness, and nothing gives evidence of the terrible scenes of yesterday and the day before, except that the people are busy in some streets removing the remnants of barricades, etc., and that some houses are destroyed, others injured, and at least half the windows in the city are demolished; and the paving and flagging stones are uprooted in all directions.

Last night every window in this great city was illuminated except those of the Palace, which, with not a single window lighted in its whole extent, exhibited a most gloomy and remarkable appearance. It was typical of the times—the abodes of royalty shrouded in darkness, and those of the people glittering with light. Throughout the city the most extravagant manifestations of joy celebrated the dawn of freedom. Cheering, shouting, firing, music and singing of patriotic, lively airs; but all was peaceful; the new lords committed no depredations. A single citizen, with a musket, had no difficulty in any place to keep order. "I beg you, gentlemen, to do so and so," and the crowd, cheering, would instantly follow directions.

It is said that 600 soldiers and 64 officers have been killed and wounded: 48 of the officers have died, and many of the wounded in hospitals and elsewhere, are in a most desperate condition. At almost every corner are receptacles for aid for the wounded and bereaved families, and many of them containing quantities of money are left unguarded.

I saw to-day a picture of the Prince of Prussia pasted on a wall with the inscription—"Every good citizen spit on this!" He was a special marks for the citizens, and it is said his clothes were three times touched with bullets.

And now Prussia is free! and Germany is free! and one grand confederation is to be formed, which shall bear the name Germany, and be a name implying something more than the indefinite sense in which it is now used. Prussia will be at the head of any movement made toward further reform. The King, having been forced into concession, will have now to grant all the people ask. And knowing he must be shorn of all his honor, he will be very glad if the semblance of it is left to him with the title of king. Henceforth no other than Constitutional monarchy will be tolerated in Germany, and perhaps not even this. The character of the people, however, demands, I think, something beside as liberal a Government as our own. They seem to require something between them and duty to look up to, and do reverence to. I think, therefore, the King will reman such, but oh, how shorn of all that made him so powerful! Like the glow-worm, he may shine, but will be harmless. H. S.

☞ The splended furniture of citizen Pageot, was sold at Washington on the 17th inst. It is said he will remove to Tennessee, having no idea of going to France.

ST. LOUIS STEAMBOATS.—The St. Louis Republican contains a list of 67 boats engaged in the trade of that city, lost since the 1st January, 1847—23 by snags, 42 burned.

☞ All the taverns in New Jersey are now closed on Sunday, in compliance with a recent act of the Legislature.

☞ Nearly the whole of the specie going to Europe by the steamers has been drawn from the South, West and East. It is believed the New York Banks will not lose more than $150,000.

OCEAN-LEVIATHAN, THE "CRESCENT CITY."—We notice in the New York papers an account of the steamship "Crescent City," probably finished by this time, at the Dry Dock, to run between New York and New Orleans. The vessel is of 1700 tons burden—constructed in the manner of a war-steamer, with port-holes ventilating each state-room, and of sufficient capacity to carry two hundred passengers with the same comforts that are to be enjoyed in the river steamers. Nothing can excel the luxurious appliances and absolute extravagance lavished upon the adornments of the boat, which is advertised to sail for New Orleans on the first week of May. The people of New Orleans, as well as New York must rejoice at so great an increased facility for communication.

THE LATEST.—Some days since a gentleman (in "respectable society") wished to enter the apartment of his wife; but found the door locked. Upon knocking the following ensued:

"Who's there? You cahnot come in."
"T'is I; your husband."
"You cannot come in now."
"Why not?"
"Because—because, I'm *a Model*."

EDITORIAL COURTESIES.—A Brooklyn (N. Y.) editor complains of his contemporary because the former is by the latter compared to "a dog—feeding on the garbage of charity—and fit only to be knocked on the head!" Well—perhaps it was "only in fun."

☞ "Man," says Adam Smith, "is an animal that makes bargains. No other animal does this—no dog exchanges bones with another."

Eds. Crescent:—As the great Father of Waters is now at a high point, I think it would be well if the great fathers of the Second Municipality would leave the drains to be opened so as to cleanse and purify the street, and thereby assist the commissaries, which is much needed this warm weather in the neighborhood of TCHOUPITOULAS STREET.

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.

☞ **H. Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor.**—The original and only genuine, always has the written signature of the proprietor, "H. DALLEY," on the wrappers of each box. Southern Depot, 151 Chartres street, New Orleans. a27

☞ **Dr. A. W. Coleman's Bitters.**—*From a Merchant in Mobile, who is well known through the South:*—MOBILE, May 6, 1847.—DEAR SIR: My wife was in a very bad state of health, had no appetite, and was very much debilitated. She was recommended to take *Dr. COLEMAN'S BITTERS*, and after using them four or five days, was entirely relieved.
SOLOMON I. JONES.
☞ Sold by the proprietor at his office, 92 POYDRAS ST., New Orleans. a27 d2t

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. 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 18 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 Alpaca	3 00 to 3 50
Very super French Drap de Turk	5 00 to 7 00
Real India Nankeen and Rubans de Laine	3 00 to 4 00
Single Milled French Black Doeskin	4 50 to 7 50
Listadio 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 2dptf ALFRED MUNROE & CO., 34 Magazine st.

☞ **Jones's Italian Chemical Soap.**—The soft, and gelical 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 soaps of the true Jones's Italian Medical Soap, they would be enlightened 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