DAILY CRESCENT.

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BY HAYES & M'CLURE.
A. M. HAYES.....J. E. M'CLURE.
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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.
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FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1848.

FOR VERA CRUZ.—The Eudora, Capt. Page, leaves this morning for Vera Cruz, direct. The following gentlemen are passengers: Capt. C. Kerr, 2d Dragoons; Lieut. S. Frush, 15th Inf.; Lieut. Noble, 1st Dragoons; Maj. John C. Bergh, Paymaster U. S. A.; F. F. Morris, clerk; Benj. F. Richards, John G. George, Adolphe Henrie, L. Z. Foucher, and eight recruits.

GREEK LITERATURE.—We shall publish in our paper to-morrow morning, the very able and eloquent lecture on the literature of Greece, delivered by Professor Dimitry, before the People's Lyceum, on Wednesday of last week, which has been universally admired and commended.

☞ Our thanks to A. G. Brown, M. C., for documents from Washington.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The performances this evening are for the benefit of that popular and well-deserving actor, Mr. Chippendale. The comic drama called "Grist to the Mill"—the musical extravaganza entitled the "Fair One with the Golden Locks," and the new farce of the "Two B'hoys," will be performed. The bill is a rich one, and the beneficiary is a *chip* of the old block. Dear public, give him a bumper.

MICHIGAN TROOPS.—The steamboat Cincinnatus arrived here last evening from Cincinnati, with Captain D. Hicks, Lieuts. Kingland, Vanhusen and Goetichus, and one hundred men, of the first regiment Michigan volunteers, on their way to Mexico.

THE HOT PLACE DOWN BELOW.—In alluding to the dispute now active in this city between the denyers and the advocates of Hell, the Philadelphia Spirit (not one of darkness, we hope,) says: "Now it would be unbecoming in us to give any opinion on the subject, so we shall content ourselves with the judgment of Frederick the Great, who when appealed to by the citizens of Konigsberg to decide the controversy, whether they would be damned hereafter, replied, 'If the good people of Königsberg wish to be damned, let them be damned!'"

☞ The T. Street, Capt. McConnell, brings us dates to the 19th inst., from Havana. She sailed on the 20th.

☞ Among the benevolent labors of this land and era, may be particularly mentioned those of our neighbor Caldwell, of the Phœnix House, who on every dry, dusty day, has his negro boys sprinkling the entire area between his house and *our* side of the street, with Mississippi water from a small hose, thereby laying the dust and cooling the air. Citizen Caldwell, you 're a neighbor worth having.

☞ Major-General Gaines, lady and family, will soon be in New Orleans. They were in Baltimore on the 19th instant.

☞ The New York Express says: "It is singular that in all the pressure on the money market, both here and in Europe, there should be so few failures. Our merchants have stood the storm to the astonishment of everybody. The prevailing belief now appears to be, that there is a bright prospect ahead."

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The Washington Union of the 19th inst., contains a list of receipts for the Washington Monument since the 29th March, as sent in by the sub-agents, in which we find the name of E. M. Quirk, of this city, for $1300, and that of H. T. Garnett, of Mobile, for $1650. The amount subscribed since the above date, is $5014 95.

ACCIDENT.—We are sorry to learn that Mr. Wm. Mure, the British Consul in this city, met with a serious accident on Wednesday evening last. He was thrown from his horse, and the fall broke his leg. We learn, however, that he is in a fair way to recover.

BASELESS.—The Government organ at Washington states that the rumor of Mr. Marcy's going to Russia, and other Cabinet changes, is without the slightest foundation.

MOVING OF THE POLITICAL WATERS.—The time is even now commencing, for party writers and politicians to pry out every possible flaw and weakness—and if they cannot find any real ones, to manufacture some in the characters of the "opposing candidates." One of these politicians, now, will prove to you, beyond a doubt, that Gen. Taylor is a sort of demi-god, and that the country can hardly remain "safe" without he be elected President. Another will prove, just as clearly, that he is little less than a demi-devil, cannot and never could fight, and would endanger the liberties of the people, if placed in high civil life. Then we see the pro and con of Mr. Clay's life and doings; every thing that he has done or said, is turned over in every possible view. Buchanan, Cass and Scott, also come in for their shares of "soft soap" on the one side, and the application of the currycomb on another.

To one who is little interested in mere party movements, all this is vastly amusing. Nor is it a little astonishing, that men whose means would enable them to live at ease, and whose years would seem to make that disposition appropriate, can be so eager to put themselves in the very midst of the trouble, and subject their happiness either to the mortification of defeat, or the harrassing cares of office.

SHIP ASHORE.—The ship previously reported ashore on Berry Islands, proves to be the Lydia, from this port for Gottenburg. She was first stated to be an English ship, and afterwards, the Nicholas Biddle.

ARRIVAL OF SPECIE.—The bark Winthrop, Capt. Wetmore, from Tampico, brings $30,620 in specie, consigned to five houses in this city.

☞ J. C. VAIL, 67 St. Charles street, has for sale, at his book and periodical depot, the following lately published works:

"Ancient Egypt; her Movements, History and Hieroglyphics," by George R. Gliddon. This is the twelfth edition of Mr. G's work.

"Madison's Exposition of the Awful Mysteries of Odd Fellowship,"—a most amusing work.

"The Belle of the Family," by Mrs. Grey—an interesting novel, of a "fashionable" tone.

"Sybil Lennard; a Record of Woman's Life," by the same authoress.

"Life in Paris; or the Adventures of Alfred de Rosann in the French Metropolis," by George W. M. Reynolds, London. This book is embellished with cuts.

"Legends of Mexico," by Geo. Lippard.

Mr. Vail also has the "Albion," and other interesting weekly newspapers.

☞ A Louisville paper of the 21st says: "In the twenty-four hours ending last evening, the river has fallen two inches, and there were then 5 feet 8 inches water in the canal. The weather is very pleasant. The upper Mississippi and tributaries were falling at the last dates.

PREVENTING HYDROPHOBIA.—"First, use *excision*"—not "*exercise*," as the types made us say yesterday. Indeed, the latter might produce inflammation, and thus be highly dangerous.

☞ It is fortunate that we are henceforward to have news from Europe once a week. There never was more curiosity to hear what goes on there.

Germany—The Germanic Confederation.

The old Germanic Confederation, or rather the German Empire, was first brought into power and shape under Charlemagne, and the sovereignty was hereditary in the Carlovignian line. But the descendants of the great emperor had not the genius nor energy of their founder, and in 887 the great vassals of the empire, which had assumed the feudal form, deposed the reigning sovereign and elected another in his stead. From that time the Emperor became elective; and the different feudatories of the empire, gradually emancipating themselves from the central control, became in fact so many independent sovereigns, bound together by the ties of a common origin and a common nominal head. From these beginnings arose the Confederation, which continued until its dismemberment during the wars of the French revolution, the formation of the Confederation of the Rhine, and the resignation as Emperor of Germany, of Francis II. of Austria, in 1809.

With the overthrow of Napoleon, the integrity of the German States was restored, and in 1815 "the sovereign and free cities of Germany, including their majesties, the Emperor of Austria and the Kings of Prussia, Denmark and the Netherlands; the Emperor and King of Prussia, for the whole of their territories formerly belonging to the German Empire; the King of Denmark for Holstein, and the King of the Netherlands for Luxemburg, agreed to unite and form an eternal league, to be denominated "the German Confederation (*der Deutsche Bund.*") In the act, the object of the Confederation is stated to be the maintenance of the integrity and independence and the internal and external security of the German States; the equal rights of all the members are acknowledged; the affairs of the Confederation are managed by a committee of seventeen plenipotentiaries and by a diet; the plenipotentiaries and members of the diet being regulated according to the annexed table. The right of presiding in the diet is reserved to Austria. Questions to be presented to the diet must first be passed upon by the Committee of Plenipotentaries, where a majority decides; but no acts acquire force until passed upon by the diet, where a majority of two-thirds is required. The diet meets annually at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and the committee is always in session. The States are not to make war upon each other, but to submit all their differences to the diet, and abide its decision; they are mutually to support each other against any attacks from foreign powers; and no State has the right to make a separate peace with any power at war with the Confederation. The following are the States composing the Confederation, with their extent in square miles, their population, and the number of votes to which they are entitled in the diet and in committee.

STATES.	Area in sq. miles.	Pop. in 1838.	Votes in Diet.	Votes in Comm.
German Austria	75,822	11,713,950	4	1
* " Prussia	71,296	11,908,010	4	1
* Kingdom of Bavaria	29,638	4,428,370	4	1
* " Saxony	5,766	1,925,590	4	1
" Hanover	14,776	1,737,500	4	1
* " Wirtemberg	7,675	1,646,780	4	1
* Grand Duchy of Baden	5,857	1,277,200	3	1
* Electorate of Hesse	3,858	721,550	3	1
* Hesse Darmstadt	2,243	793,130	3	1
Duchy of Holstein	4,710	476,950	3	1
Grand Duchy of Luxemburg	996	184,700 }	3	1
" " Limberg	890	147,530 }		
Duchy of Brunswick	1,566	269,000	2	1
G. D. of Mecklinberg Schwerin	4,834	478,900	2	1
* Duchy of Nassau	1,802	387,570	2	
* Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar	1,421	245,830	1 }	
* Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	816	140,050	1 }	1
* " " Saxe-Meinengen	933	148,590	1 }	
* " " Saxe-Altenberg	509	121,590	1 }	
G. D. of Mecklinberg-Strelitz	997	87,820	1 }	
" Oldenberg and Kniphausen	2,417	237,030	1 }	
Duchy of Anhanlt Dessau	318	61,486	1 }	
" " Bernberg	297	46,930	1 }	1
" " Köthen	254	40,250	1 }	
* Principality of Schwartzburg Sonderhausen	318	55,510	1 }	
* Principality of Rudolstadt	340	66,130	1 }	
* " Hohenzollern-Hechingen	127	20,250	1 }	
" Lichtenstein	64	6,520	1 }	
* " Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen	275	42,990	1 }	
" Waldeck	466	56,480	1 }	
" Reuss (elder branch)	148	31,500	1 }	1
" Reuss (younger branch)	237	72,050	1 }	
" Schaumberg-Lippe	212	27,600	1 }	
" Lippe-Detmold	445	82,970	1 }	
Landgravate of Hesse Homberg	106	22,400	1 }	
Free city of Lubeck	127	47,200	1 }	
" " Frankfort	43	64,570	1 }	1
" " Bremen	106	57,860	1 }	
" " Hamburg	148	153,600	1 }	
	242,867	38,715,600	70	17

Those of the above States marked with asterisks, and some others, belong to the Zoll-Verein as well as to the Confederation. The Zoll-Verien or Customs Union, is a distinct confederation, having for its main object the collection of duties on imported articles. Formerly, every little State had its own Custom-houses and its own tariffs, and commerce between them was nearly an impossibility. In 1818, Prussia set on foot a project, mainly, it is asserted, to increase her own power and influence, by which the internal Custom-houses should be abolished, and commerce left free among the States joining the Customs Union, while the duties on foreign articles should be collected at the joint expense of the whole body, and be divided among the different States, in proportion to population. The affairs of this commercial confederation are conducted by a diet, similar to that which regulates the political matters common to the Germanic body.

The reader cannot fail to perceive in these two confederations, the elements of a perfect Federal Government—the German Confederation has charge of the foreign affairs of the States belonging to it, and watches over their integrity and independence, as well from internal as from foreign foes; while the commercial league regulates the foreign commerce of the States, and preserves the most absolute free trade among themselves. The two combined, discharge precisely the same functions entrusted to the General Government of the United States. We have heretofore given some reasons for believing that all Germany would soon be republican. The news brought by every arrival from abroad, convinces us that the time for this great event cannot be delayed—when it shall happen, the formation of a grand Federal Republic will be the immediate consequence. The present Government of the United States was preceded by many attempts at a general union much less advanced than the German Confederations now are. The United Colonies of New England and the old American Confederacy, were the preludes to our more perfect union; and in the same manner, the German experiments at confederation will, by natural steps, lead to the formation of a German General Government. Indeed, when the revolutions broke out at Berlin and Vienna, the Diet at Frankfort had already taken into consideration the propriety of remodelling the constitution and making it more efficient, as well as more liberal; and the insurrection in Berlin was quieted for a moment, on the promise of the King that he would do all in his power to aid the movement.

Our readers may, perhaps, think that we have given more space to this subject than was required; we think on the contrary, that much more might be devoted to it with profit. Germany is to be the centre of the great movement of the day—the general intelligence, the steady habits, the persevering disposition, and the advanced social condition of the people, eminently qualify them to carry out every thing they undertake. They have now undertaken to make their Governments really and truly Republican, and we have every faith in their ability to accomplish the work. German reform will be no hasty outbreak of enthusiasm, to subside again into despotism—they will be in politics what they proved in religion—sturdy resistants of power, thorough radicals in all their changes, and free of thought and stern of purpose in every thing.

☞ We see it stated that Mr. Clef, the agent of Louis Philippe, has made overtures to purchase the Chelsea House and Grounds from the Winnissimet (Mass.) Ferry Company, and has offered $100,000 for them.

RAWARD.—A reward of three yellow-skinned bananas will be paid to any body who can tell us what useful word or deed has been developed in Congress, during ten days preceding the latest dates from Washington.

☞ Another French newspaper, it is said, is about to be published in New York city—a daily—to be called "Le Republique Francais."

From Havana—Guatemala—Venezuela.

By the brig T. Street, Capt. McConnell, from Havana, we have received our regular files of papers to the 19th. They contain little that is new or important.

The *Gaceta de la Havana* has news from Guatemala to the 3d of March. On the 4th of February, the Vice President of Guatemala issued a decree calling General Cabrera to the Presidency. On the 5th of the same month another decree was issued for the elections of Deputies to the National Congress. The reason of this decree is, that the nomination of one Deputy for each department was not considered a representation proportioned to the population.

Various changes had taken place in the ministry. D. Luis Batres was appointed Minister of the Interior in place of D. José Antonio Amitia, resigned. Sr. Nagesa was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, and Sr. Rodriguez, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

SAN SALVADOR.—Everything was quiet in the State. Congress had elected Sr. Dorotes Vasconcelos, President, and José Felix Quiroz, Vice President.

COSTA RICA.—On the 11th of February, the government received information, that on the 10th Gen. Solares had been attacked in his camp by the insurgents, numbering 600 or 800 men. The government troops, however, achieved a complete victory, routing the rebels completely, and losing but one man.

The government of Guatemala has reëstablished the customhouse at Izabal.

VENEZUELA.—The government of Venezuela has been adopting very severe measures to put a stop to emigration, and all kinds of business was completely suspended. A contribution had been imposed upon the city of Caraccas, and every one who should not pay promptly, would be considered a traitor to his country.

General Mariño who commanded the forces of the government near Villa de la Cura, has written to President Monagas, informing him that the army was in a state of lamentable disorganization, and he should himself come to take command. It is said that on the first of March, Monagas had set out to take command of the army, that General Pinango had induced the Province of Coro to declare in favor of Paez. The same thing had happened in Aperne, at Guayana and other places. An action had taken place between a part of Monagas forces, under Colonel Sotillo, and a part of Paez's army, commanded by Caslijon, in which the former was defeated.

No one was permitted to travel a quarter of a league from his home without a passport. Caraccas was completely deserted. On the 5th instant, an American brig was lost in the port of Arecibo. A part of the cargo was saved.

On the morning of the 6th instant, the shock of an earthquake was felt, in Guainabo, Toabaja, and Palo-Seco.

PAINFUL—*The Washington Library.*—Rarely have we been more astounded—yes, that's the word—than at seeing, lately, an announcement of the purchase of Washington's library, by a Mr. Stevens, for the purpose of having it placed in the British Museum! It is well known that our Congress has a library, to which they yearly make accessions: why were not Washington's books purchased for it? Five hundred of those books, it is said, have Washington's name written in them, by his own hand. There are ten thousand volumes, and the sum which was given for them is $5000!

VERY IMPORTANT.—James Fennimore Cooper is of opinion that a republic will not be established permanently in France, and that the Carlists have now strong hopes of seeing Henry V. on the throne of his ancestors.

EVERETT'S EULOGY ON ADAMS.—This is pronounced by the Boston Chronotype—good authority in such matters—as Mr. Everett's best effort yet, and one which should do most for his reputation as a scholar. The Chronotype gives a full report of it.

MOBILE AND SENATOR MORRISETTE.—The outrageous conduct of certain persons in Mobile toward Senator Morrisette, is neither added to nor detracted from by the death of the latter gentleman's daughter. Nor is it made less culpable by the fact that Senator M. "took it coolly." Many gentlemen are in the habit of treating a certain sort of insults with a similar contempt. Nobody pretends to suppose that the body of respectable citizens in Mobile united in, or now defend, the conduct of the little "mob" toward the Senator. Yet is not every city more or less responsible for such infringements of propriety?

☞ Sir Edmund Head has arrived in New Brunswick and assumed the administration of the Government.

SNOW AND COLD.—At Syracuse, N. Y., on the 13th instant, snow fell as fast as though in the middle of winter. The growing crops, it was feared, would suffer from the sudden change.

ENGLAND FOR IRISH ORPHANS.—The Dublin Nation denounces the British government plan of educating female orphan children in Ireland, and sending them out under proper protection to Australia and New South Wales, as "one of the most diabolical proposals ever made or conceived since Cromwell's time."

☞ The richest man in Cincinnati is said to be N. Longworth. Last year his taxes amounted to eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

LAND FOR THE POOR.—In the Massachusetts Legislature, lately, the committee on public lands were directed to consider the expediency of allowing any landless citizen of Massachusetts some portion of the public lands in the State of Maine, on condition that he become a permanent and actual settler thereon.

OPINIONS DIFFER.—An evening print in New York thinks Mr. Astor's "two hundred a-year" to Halleck "a princely gift!"

FINE ARTS AT THE WEST.—The "Western Art Union" was opened on the 10th inst., at Cincinnati, and in the course of the day, was visited by a large number of subscribers and other citizens. The exhibition manifested a high degree of taste and judgment, and was honorable alike to the artists and the city. The paintings already catalogued, number 116—the statuary, 10 pieces. Among the paintings, are the four composing Cole's celebrated series of the "Voyage of Life," and five others from his pencil.

"OFF WITH HIS HEAD."—Somebody has been practising this command of humpback'd Richard, on the caput of St. Andrew at Rome. It was worth £30,000.

SHOOTING MATCH.—The citizens of Louisville and Cincinnati have been lately having a "match" to try their respective merits in the way of "shooting." It came off on the 20th inst., and resulted in *a tie*—each party hitting forty-three birds. One marksman shot nine out of ten.

☞ Our ancient loco-foco friend, that "independent" b'hoy, Mike Walsh, advertises for a situation as newspaper reporter in New York city. Mike's has been a varied life;—tipsy in dark barrooms—dining at the Presidential palace—imprisoned in the Penitentiary—spouting at a political meeting—sent to the Legislature—working at his trade—and as writer for a newspaper. A mottled fortune!

DRAWN BACK BY SYMPATHY.—A large number of passengers are going back to Europe in the steamers from New York, among whom are many Frenchmen and other foreigners, long resident in America.

☞ Edward Bates, the President of the River and Harbor Convention at Chicago, was nominated by the Missouri whigs, for the Vice-Presidency of the United States.

☞ Dr. Collyer's Model Artist performances have closed at Mobile.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

MOBILE, April 27, 20 *minutes past* 6 P. M.—Sales cotton 1000 bales; Middling, 5½c. Mail—nothing—news none.

Late Congressional News.

Washington, April 19, 1848.—SENATE.—The Senate has been nearly all day in executive session.

HOUSE.—The House has been engaged the entire day in the contested election from the city of New York. They finally came to the conclusion that the seat held by Mr. Jackson, the returned member, should be vacated, and then adjourned.

THE MAISON ROUGE GRANT.—By the minute of the finding of the jury upon the points submitted to it in case of Heirs of Henry Turner *vs.* the United States, all the material facts involved in the case have been decided in favor of the plaintiffs, and there is no longer a doubt that they will have judgment in their favor. We do not know what extent of land the plaintiffs claim, but the decision will settle all the titles to the large tract known as the Maison Rouge Grant, embracing some of the most valuable lands and flourishing settlements in the upper part of the State, the titles to which are derived, by their present occupants, through the Marquis de la Maison Rouge, but which titles the United States Government, on one pretence or another, has heretofore refused to recognize.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—*Heirs of Henry Turner vs. the United States.*—The following issues were decided by a jury in this case yesterday, pursuant to an order of reference:

1. Whether the document annexed to the deposition of Charles Tessier, purporting to be a grant of thirty square leagues of land from the Baron de Carondelet to the Marquis de Maison Rouge, and bearing date June 20, 1797, be genuine—whether the signature of Carondelet be genuine, whether said document was executed at the time of its date? Answered in the affirmative.

2. Whether the figuration, plan and certificate marked B., and annexed to the deposition of C. Tessier is a correct copy—which original purports to be a figurative plan and process verbal of thirty superficial leagues of land laid off and appropriated for the Marquis de Maison Rouge, June 14th, 1797, by Carlos Trudeau, Surveyor General, be original—whether said signature, plan and certificate be wholly in the hand writing of said Carlos Trudeau—whether said plan was made and executed by said Carlos Trudeau at the time which by its date it purports to have been made, to wit: 14th June, 1797—whether said plan and certificate be the same plan and certificate referred to in the grant from Carondelet to Maison Rouge, which grant is mentioned in the preceding issue—whether said plan and certificate was in existence at the date of said grant from Carondelet to Maison Rouge—whether said plan and certificate was the basis of said grant and of the description and location of the lands embraced therein?—Answered in the affirmative.

3. Whether said C. Trudeau was guilty of any fraud in relation to said plan and certificate; whether he ante-dated the same, or caused it to be, or consented to its being ante-dated, and is the same ante-dated?—Answered in the negative.

4. Whether said C. Trudeau was Surveyor-General at the time of the date of said plan and certificate?—Answered in the affirmative.

Jas. Cousin, et al vs. *The Steamboat Montezuma.* This is a case brought for damages by coming into colision; the particulars of which we have before given to the public. It was removed to this Court by the U. S. Circuit Court, and evidence having been heard, the Court decided that the damages to the Montezuma could be fairly estimated at $400, and it was ordered that the libellants pay one-half of the said sum.

The United States, et al vs. *The Schooner Renaissance.*—The above named schooner was captured off the coast of Mexico, by the U. S. steamer Scorpion, in the month of November, 1847, and brought into this port, as a lawful prize. The case was submitted for consideration, on the 4th of March last, and the judge, yesterday, gave his decisions; the reasons for which, will be given at length at some future time. It was ordered that the schooner seized, should be returned to the claimants, upon the payment of all charges, costs, and fees incurred.

James Turner vs. *The Schooner Native American.* In this case, the Court having become satisfied that the allegations contained in the libel, are not sustained, orders that the suit be dismissed, with costs payable by the libellant.

☞ The New York papers hav'nt yet settled how much Mr. Astor's wealth amounted to. Some of them turn up their noses at it, as only a petty seven millions.

AN ASTRONOMICAL FACT.—Mr. Deshong, the mathematician, called on us the other day, says the New York True Sun, and after perplexing us with some of his wonderful feats in the way of adding, substracting and multiplying a multitude of figures, stated that he had discovered a very curious astronomical fact, which he thinks may be of great advantage to astronomers. He shows that the distance from the centre of one planet to another, is a certain multiple of the distance between any other two planets. To demonstrate this fact more clearly, it is known that the distance from the earth to the sun is ninety-six millions of miles, and the distance from the earth to the moon is 240 thousand miles. Now, one is just 400 times more than the other. So it will be found with all other planets, and if it does not prove, the astronomer is at fault, in carrying it out decimally. This goes to prove that there is a certain harmony in the universe which has not been explained, and also proves that any body must be exactly so many times larger (or smaller) than another body, which is situated in the fathomless depths of space.

ABSURD.—The report that John Jacob Astor was not a naturalized citizen of this Republic.

STATISTICS OF MURDER, HANGING, ETC., IN THE UNITED STATES.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune has collected the following statistics, in reference to the highest of crimes and the severest of penalties, known to human law:

Of the murders committed in the U. States during 1847, the total number amounts to 246. This does not include 33 persons, who were poisoned to death at a wedding in Texas, which, being an extraordinary occurrence, is not merged in the general list, which it would swell to 279. During the year there were 9 [this is either a misprint or a glaring error.] persons executed—four of whom were white men, one white woman and four negroes. Several of these were executed for murders committed the year previous. It is not pretended that the list includes all the murders committed during the past year. They were taken from a few papers, such as the Cincinnati Gazette, Atlas, Chronicle, Dollar Commercial, New York Tribune and Baltimore Patriot. The following classification is not relied on as strictly accurate. Some which are placed in the first degree might possibly belong to the second; and a greater number, if the truth were known, were occasioned by intemperance than is here given. It is, however, as correct as could be made from the data furnished, and may approximate the truth. Murders and assassinations in the first degree, 118, of which 20 were attended with robbery; 14 in quarrels growing out of previous misunderstanding; 24 in sudden quarrels; 7 in drunken rows; 38 in affrays, rencontres, etc.; riots and firemen's fights, 16; officers killed in trying to arrest criminals and executing civil process, 3; persons killed resisting civil officers, 6; by persons insane, 6; wives killed by husbands, 13; husbands by wives, 4; women by other than husbands, 10; women by women, 3; infanticide, 11; children killed by other than parents, 4; negroes by whites, 13; whites by negroes, 11; lynched to death, 6; in a prize fight, 1; fist fight, 2; in a duel, 2; in trying to separate combatants, 2; cases of mystery, such as being found dead, with marks of violence leading to a supposition of murder, 5. Among the foregoing, 13 were occasioned by adultery, jealousy, seduction, etc. Murder of father, 1; of mother, 1; of brothers, 2. The *modus operandi*, as nearly as could be made out from the notices, were killing by blows with axes, hatchets, colts, bludgeons, iron bars, etc., 51; stabbing, cutting the throat, etc., 42; poisoned, 4, not including the 33 in Texas; drowned, 9; hung, 5, strangled and choked to death, 4; by blows with the fist, 4; cutting off the head, 1—in a quarrel about parched corn; scald to death, 1—an infant, in trying to scald its mother; whipped to death, 3—one a negro girl 8 years old; killed by kicks, 2; burnt alive while committing arson, 1—a sick brother; drenched to death with whisky, while in a state of intoxication, 1; by shooting, 75. Of the remainder, the process was not stated; 8 of these were by soldiers and volunteers. The two States having the highest number were Louisiana, 31—Kentucky 39. [We fear there are some big errors in the above.—*Cres.*]

☞ A person advertised "a boy wanted." Some one left at his door an infant in a band-box, with this inspription: "How will this answer?"

For the Crescent.

THE DYING CHILD—BY MRS. C. E. DA PONTE.

Come nearer yet, for that eternal sleep
Steals with its shadows o'er my weary eyes;
Soon will they close in darkness cold and deep—
Come nearer mother, ere death within them lies.

Dost hear me mother, when the silver flowers,
Bend in the dew, and the pale moon shall stream,
Its last faint light, mid morning mists and showers—
I shall be where nor moon nor stars shall gleam.

Mother come near me—let the balmy air,
Fling its last freshness round my dying bed—
Kiss me once more—nay, tremble not nor fear,
But for the last time raise my drooping head.

Mother, I 'm dying—press to mine thy cheek—
Hark, angels cry in heaven I am to wake;
'Tis darkness all—again, ah mother speak,
Before the chords of life forever break.

* * * * *

Those lips are mute, there is no trace,
Of life upon that marble face,
That vital stream hath ceased to run—
No more the fever th ob shall burn;
'Tis vain to gaze pale mother, now—
'Tis vain to touch his damp, cold brow,
Or lift those ringlets shining fair—
Death's dews are gathering thickly there.
O pray for courage to endure,—
God heals the wound earth cannot cure!
Pray to him now for strength to bear—
No mortal hand can dry that tear;
Then weep no more for him—though gloom,
And night, are in the silent tomb;
Unseen the spirit's flame shall rise,
And guide him through that world which lies
Beyond our mortal vision, yet
Is there in all its radiant light;
Yes, angels now have surely met
His spirit pure, a child meek, bright,
Unharm'd by earth to them is given—
Pale mother cease, he is in heaven.

[COMMUNICATED.]

NO. FOURTEEN FIRE ENGINE.—This engine, which is one of the most beautiful and efficient in the city, has done a great deal of service. They—that is to say the noble, gallant firemen—have, on every occasion, performed the most valuable acts, and should be commended for their humanity in the kindest manner. In the article to which this paragraph alludes, which was published in the Picayune of yesterday, much was stated in which the character of No. 14 is affected. The person who subscribes to this article declares that the allegations set forth are entirely wrong, and that the front of the Enginehouse has never been the resort of those who are dissolute and loaferish. No. 14 has ever borne a high character, and will keep up her reputation—even so long as a fireman can wield a stalwart arm or quench a conflagration. The public will recollect that these remarks are made by

ap28 1t [A RESIDENT OF CARONDELET 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.

☞ Jenny Lind Hair Gloss.—Prepared by the distinguished Chemist, *WILLIAM JOHNSON*, of New York.... This unequalled and elegant embellishment for the HAIR, is a pure and entirely vegetable production, recommended as the most innocent, yet most luxurious preparation extant.... The effect of this beautiful article is unlike oils, or any preparation now in use, as it is not followed by dryness or crispness, and as by one free application a beautiful gloss is imparted to the Hair, which for many days is reproduced with increased brilliancy, by mere brushing or washing.

[From the N. O. Delta of Friday, April 21, 1848.]

Jenny Lind Hair Gloss.—Ladies, try one bottle of the Jenny Lind Hair Gloss—the result will be, that you will, in the words of Shakspeare, try "another, and another then! What next!" Your hair will be as smooth, glossy and beautiful as a raven's wing, if it be dark; if fair, it will possess the richness of the golden tint, and will look like tresses steeped in sunshine. Do try the Jenny Lind Hair Gloss. "Where shall we get it?" "Next door to our office—at Ruste & Paddock's, 110 Poydras street."

☞ Sold only South by RUSTE & PADDOCK, 110 Poydras street. ap28 6t

☞ 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
Parametta and Alpaca do. do. do.	5 00 to 8 00
Plaid, Striped and Checked Linen do. do. do.	3 00 to 4 00
Brown, Yellow and White Linen 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'Isale 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 Parametta	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 Kutaus de Laine	3 00 to 4 00
Single Milled French Black Doeskin	4 50 to 7 50
Listado 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 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, 131 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 & NIX, ON No. 44 *Canal street*, have received by recent arrivals from New York a large and superior stock of Fashionable Summer Clothing, comprising all that is new in materials or manufacture. Their stock, in part, consists of
Super black Dra d'Ete Frock and Dress Coats;
Super black and colored Merino Sac and fancy Coats;
Black and brown Croton and Alpaca Sacs;
Striped, check and plaid Linen Sacs;
Best black French Dra d'Ete Pants;
White Na