of freedom, and the growing intellectual civilization of the frontiers of Western Europe. Greece had to contend against slavish hordes, in this attempt to absorb a free and progressive people. In this war, in which the past rose threateningly against the future, and in which the fate of the whole world was involved, Herodotus saw elements of glory and forms of instruction to be consigned to the page of history. With that view he ascends higher than the actual period of war—relates the conquests of Persia—the fall of the Abyssinian dynasties—the destruction of the Lydian empire—and the fearful expedition of Cambyses against Egypt. The historian of his own country's foes, he points out their numerous triumphs—thrones uprooted set up as monuments of their conquering march; and all at once, he shows to the mind's eye those armies of millions of men, with their ever victorious Kings, crowding on Greece, as a devoted victim; and in the fulness of their formidable power, broken, shivered and scattered before a handful of Athenians and Spartans at Salamis, Platea and Marathon! What a theme of glory for the patriot's heart! What a splendid subject for the historian's pen! The fall and destruction of the Persians was not only the triumph of Greece, but also the salvation of the nobler elements of ancient society! Miltiades at Marathon, Themistocles at Salamis, and Leonidas at Thermopylæ, while devoting their heroism to the safety of their country, were actually battling for the triumph of civilization and the progress of mind! Suppose them overcome—see Greece perishing with them—and civilization, with its goodly fruits—letters, sciences and arts perish with Greece. The luminous point, which was fated to overspread the globe with its light, would have been, perhaps, forever quenched. What bulwark had the world left to heave up against the irruptions of the Persian hosts? Rome was still in her infancy—the hardy character of her manople of soldiers could have scarcely availed against the hordes of Asia; Xerxes would have strangled her in the cradle of her power. Carthage, commercial rather than warlike—thrifty and mercenary Carthage—might cheerfully have bowed before the gold of "Ormus and of Ind;" five millions of soldiers would have overrun Macedonia—radically changed its constitutions and prevented the deeds of Alexander the Great. Europe herself, then composed, it is true of mere savage tribes, the civilization of which the Roman armies began at a later period, would have been wrapped for an indefinite time in the darkness of despotism, which, up to this nineteenth century, broods over the destinies of Asia. The defeat of Persia, therefore, was, beyond rational doubt an event highly favorable to humanity.

And who is he, in the midst of the waving multitude, whose every word rolls over them like the winds over the deep? Who but Herodotus, at the Olympic games, reading before assembled Greece the record of her imperishable renown—the freedom-fight of Marathon, and the funeral glories of the Thermopylæ. The souls of men are stirred up with his voice—strong hearts leap forth in patriotic energy—a burst of enthusiasm wells up from the crowd, and Thucydides, the son of Olorus, of royal strain, weeps silent tears, and amidst the musings of future fame, promises Greece another recorder of less glorious deeds.

How many scenes, how many teachings, compressed within these histories of Herodotus! Their perusal tells us that for the first time human events have been written out with a human character; and that he who writes will not consent to omit whatever is essential, or even entertaining, from his narrative. The historian, therefore, wraps up every thing in the web of that narrative—descriptions of localities and of the phenomena of nature—depictures of morals, the legends, traditions, customs and laws of the foreign races are allotted their appropriate place. It is incredible how many facts have been collected in this history, which does not exceed the modern proportions of two ordinary volumes. Indeed this chief of chroniclers in every respect deserves the praise which Scaliger has lavished on him in the fervent justness of his passionate erudition: "Herodotus, the earliest of historians—the architect of Grecian and barbaric origins—an author whom the learned should never weary in reading; and which the half-learned, pedants and apish imitators should never profane by their touch." However this may be, one thing is certain: the art of history had no existence before Herodotus; and he was the first to strip it of the rhythmic forms of priestly chronicles, and invest it in the severer garb of philosophic prose. To write history is to infuse, in the narration of human events, the human mind with its discernment, its method and its power. He was the first to stamp eternal facts with the forms of art. For the first time, and in an all but perfect degree, Greece learned, through him, not the details of facts merely, but the very mastership of history. The authority of the beautiful we believe to be eternal; but its power is ten fold when it excites in a people the first raptures of enthusiasm, such as that which proclaimed Herodotus, through the sequel of unexpended ages to be at once the father of history and the model of its style!

The career of Grecian intellect is now fully open; the great men of that gifted land, with rapid strides, crowd up its avenues. The primitive art of Herodotus, of Æschylus and of Homer, is destined to undergo a change with the changing phases of society. The worship of the beautiful is still kept up, though greatly modified in its forms. The manly piety of Sophocles, his passionate morality, and pathetic eloquence, the perfect harmony of his conceptions, and the glowing forms in which he embodies them, succeed the vigorous, though rude, the deep, though fierce sketchings of the early fathers of Grecian tragedy. Sophocles springs up with the culminating point of Grecian sociability; and, by a series of tragic compositions, to which antiquity has nothing of equal beauty to oppose, silences those, who in all ages have warred against the salutary influences of the legitimate drama and denied it the praise of being the best exponent of society—the most searching analyser of the alchymy of human passions, if not one of the most efficient scourgers of human foibles and human crimes.

But we have reached the first turbulent movements of the Athenian democracy, betrayed into excesses, or goaded to madness, by the insidious and selfish designs of aristocratic factions. The intellectual creations of Greece lose their character of purity and stateliness. A new spirit comes over the genius of Thucydides, Euripides and Aristophanes, the precurser and heralds of unknown and fatal destinies.

Criticism, as we have before observed, the offspring of doubt, lays down its laws for the first time. The ingenuity of the chronicler gives way to the meditations of the statesman; and Thucydides reaches the historic pen of Herodotus, with a not unequal hand. And what a change! We have just seen Greece, in all her glory, coping with millions of barbarians, and devoting herself for the safety of the world. We now find her in the horrors of intestine war—jealous of her own children; and like the Medea of her poet's creation, rending them to pieces in her maddening mood! We see her bathing in her own best blood—imping herself with the assistance of fire and steel, the proscriptives hell, and the poison cup, to hasten her slow, but fatal, suicide; and after twenty-eight years of shameful defeats and still more shameful victories, consummating her own destruction, in the destruction of Athens and its liberties!

The gifted historian of that impious war, Thucydides, reflects its horrors and woes with baleful energy. You feel in every line that he was a participant in its disasters; that like old Dante, banished by the factions of Florence, he has lived in the bitterness of exile, in the midst of the popular storm, and been scathed by the lightnings of its wrath! His thoughts are grave, meditative and austere—his genius tempered in the fire of evil passions, and the flames of civil wars. Even his dialect speaks of the sadness of his soul and vigor of his mind. He has chosen the most congruous and severe of all the Grecian dialects—the dialect that delights in the contraction of vowels and the abridgement of words; while it gives them the picturesque precision, which severely defines the lineaments of thought. His subject, therefore, his manner, his misfortunes—every thing divides him from Herodotus, whose less intense eloquence, whose calmer genius and less passionate soul, adopted the Ionic dialect—that music of words, so harmonious to the ear, so appealing to the heart, and which constitutes the charm of Homer's poetry.

The great peculiarity of Thucydides is philosophical criticism. Not confined to the relation of events, he ascends to their source and fountain-head; he studies the passions of our nature in all their complications, and warps himself into the depths of the heart, to drag from its lurking recesses, the causes of human action. In this light, he is vastly superior to Herodotus, an ingenious narrator, a somewhat credulous taleman, who weaves many a charm, but exhibits little philosophy. The ideas of political philosophy and historical criticism appear for the first time in the pages of Thucydides. The historian understands his mission fully; and as the torch of genius irradiates these new annals of man, we feel the workings of a momentous revolution, and enter an unexplored pathway of the mind! If the heroism of adolescent Greece claimed Homer as its representative; if the reminiscences of the aristocracy break forth in Pindar's lofty dythyrambs; if new-born freedom flings a halo over the scenes of Æschylus, and sends abroad her first shriek from the lips of Pœmethens; if the first canons of historical writing are imperishably written in the museum of Herodotus; in the religious morality and passionate traditions of Greece, at the bidding of Sophocles, assume an immortal form; deem not hence that limits are assigned to the versatile genius of Greece. New tendencies are revealed in new creations of the mind. The scene changes. The sordid bacchanalia of the wanton muse of Aristophenes keep pace with the fitful anarchy of Athens and her populace. A more refined civilization and sophistic eloquence speak in the dramatic compositions of Euripides; while Thucydides, with eyes sternly fixed on the real drama, enacting in the public agra, scourges its bloody factions and popular tumults. To the first of this trinity of great men, belong the gift of invention, the keenness of wit, the witherings of sarcasm, allied to a prolific and almost licentious imagination; to the second, a rapidity of dramatic action, the pathos of dramatic eloquence, the power or stirring up the feelings of the heart, or bewildering the mind in a luxuriance of descriptions and imageries, which defy approach; to the third, the calm serenity of look, the stately concision of style, the rare faculty of condensation, the splendid coordinance of an intellectual fabric, perfect in its plan as it is complete in its details. Such is the second harvest of the intellect of Greece; as rich and as fruitful as the yield, which it gave to the earlier explorers of the fields of lore. On a future occasion, we will descend with you this stream of learning—this Nile of the intellect, whose fountain-heads, though lost forever in the depths of antiquity, have poured perennial blessings on mankind. We will follow, with you, its fitful gushes and winding intricacies—we will watch its branchings and its progress, till we find it, after a momentary disappearance—like the commingling waters of Alphous and Arethusa, fit emblem of the two-fold mind of Greece—bursting upon the shores of Italy, and, in one sweeping flood of genius, fertilizing the intellectual soil of Western Europe!

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DINNER TO MR. BUCHANAN.—During Mr. Buchanan's recent visit to Pennsylvania, he was tendered the honor of a public dinner, by many of the citizens of Lancaster, without distinction of party. The honor intended for him was declined by Mr. Buchanan, on the ground that his public duties at Washington, would not permit him to be absent long enough to accept the invitation; at the same time, he in a very happy manner, returned thanks to the citizens for their kind wishes and intentions.

GEN. SHIELDS—This distinguished General was most enthusiastically received by the citizens of Alton, Illinois, whose intention it was to tender him the honor of a public dinner. He will visit Springfield before proceeding to Tampico.

☞ Ex-Governor A. V. Brown, of Tennessee has accepted the nomination as democratic candidate for Presidential elector, in place of G. W. Bowles, who had previously declined. C. H. Williams has declined to act as whig elector for the State at large, in consequence of business engagements.

IOWA ELECTION.—The Burlington Hawkeye, of the 17th inst., gives returns from all the counties in the State, official and reported, except *four*, and these counties are sparsely populated, and the vote will be a very light one. According to these returns, Harlan (whig,) has a majority of *forty-eight* over Benton, (democrat,) for Superintendent of Public Schools. It is not probable the result will be actually known until the votes are officially counted.

WISCONSIN.—The democrats of this new State have nominated Nelson Dewey, of Grant county, for Governor; for Lieut. Governor, J. E. Holmes, of Jefferson county; for Secretary of State, Thos. McHugh, of Walworth; for Treasurer, Josiah C. Fairchild, of Davis; for Attorney General, James S. Brown, of Milwaukie.

CHANGE OF ISSUE.—Cist's Cincinnati Advertiser has been changed from a daily to a weekly paper.

DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—
BY HAYES & M'CLURE.
A. H. HAYES.....J. E. M'CLURE.
Office—No. 95 St. Charles Street.

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SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1848.

THE EXCITEMENT AT WASHINGTON.—We alluded, day before yesterday, to the collection of a mob around the National Era office, at Washington, and their demand that the editors should remove their office, paper and persons out of the District. This the Era editors plumply refused; the mob, however, became pacified, through the intercession of respectable citizens—and it was supposed the excitement had subsided.

☞ The steamboat Illinois, last evening, brought us St. Louis papers of the evening of the 24th. *Four days* from St. Louis is pretty tall walking!

ELECTION FOR POLICE JURORS.—An election for three members of the Police Jury, in that portion of the parish of Orleans, situated on the right bank of the river, including Algiers, took place on Thursday last. Messrs. Thomas Bees, Jason Gerard, and Norbert Trepagnier, were chosen for two years. The members of the jury are elected biennially, three at one election and two at the next. The Police Jury is now composed of F. W. Bensiek, for the First District; T. Bees, Second; J. Gerard, Third; N. Trepagnier, Fourth; and Gen. Lacoste, for the Fifth District.

MORE NEWS DUE.—The Acadia's news is doubtless by this time on its way to New Orleans. Oh, for the completion of the telegraphic line!

SOMETHING OF A SCENE IN CONGRESS.—On the 20th inst., in the U. S. House of Representatives, Mr. Palfrey, of Massachusetts, rose to a "privileged question," and offered a series of resolutions, whose purport seemed to be to provide a defence against certain dangers and menaces toward himself and other members, from a "mob" in the city of Washington. Something of an exciting debate ensued. Messrs. Rhett, Broodhead, Toombs, Sims, Woodward, Bedinger, Gayle, Bowdon, Haralson and Venable, were disposed to deny action by the House on the subject, and the House adjourned without coming to any decision. The whole matter arose out of the slave Hegira, and the excitement thereupon.

☞ The Crescent's respects to Messrs. Morse and La Sère, U. S. House of Representatives, for interesting papers, books, etc., relating to matters before Congress.

THE COURTS.—We could hear of nothing in the higher courts yesterday worth reporting.

☞ The New Orleans Institute will hold their regular weekly meeting for debate at the Church on Triton Walk, near Dryades street, this evening at half-past seven o'clock. The question for discussion is, "Ought single women and widows who keep house be allowed to vote!"

LAUNCH.—A live oak schooner, man-of-war's build, of three hundred and forty tons, will be launched at Algiers, to-morrow evening at five o'clock.

SHIP CANAL THROUGH FLORIDA.—We see that the practicability, etc., of a ship canal through Florida, to cut off the necessity of the ticklish navigation of the south points, is being agitated again. Would not the saving of the additional insurance now charged to New Orleans vessels alone, for doubling the Floridian cape, pay the interest of of the cost of such a canal?

☞ We are under obligations to the steamboats Uncle Sam, Saladin, C. E. Watkins and Josiah Lawrence, for late river papers.

NEW TELEGRAPH.—The Baltimore Sun says that negotiations for a new telegraph line, between Boston and New York, are now going on between the indefatigable O'Reilly and individuals who stand ready to take the stock at once.

☞ Pierson & Bonneval sell by auction to-day at twelve o'clock, at Banks' Arcade, a Saw Mill, situate on Notre Dame street; also some valuable Slaves. And at half-past four, at the corner of Villere and Conti streets, Horses, Bread Carts, etc.

A TRUE SORT OF AMERICAN BOOK.—One often hears the complaint made that we have so few "American books" of merit, published in this country; it is difficult, however, to see who is blameable, except those who can write good books, and don't—or the people at large, who won't buy them when written. But our present intention is to speak of a work every way deserving the patronage of Americans—we mean "Old Hicks, the Guide," lately written by Mr. Webber, of New York. Full of vividly interesting incidents, written in scholarly yet simple style, and bearing every feature of reality, "Old Hicks" is one of those compositions that is hardly too much to compare, in point of originality and peculiar characteristics, to Robinson Crusoe, with which it also combines the elegance of the Vicar of Wakefield. The scene is laid in Texas, and many of the events are connected with new settlements and ranger life there. We earnestly recommend our reading friends to procure the work; and pledge whatever of book-judgment we have, to the truth of our praise of its merits. Had it appeared with a high-sounding English name as author, it would have been reviewed in Quarterlies and Monthlies by this time, and have taken a place among the standards.

Late Congressional and other News.

[Telegraphed to the Louisville Courier of April 22.]

WASHINGTON, April 20.—*Senate*—The Senate to-day was engaged in the discussion of Hale's bill, relative to riots and the unlawful assemblies in the district.

A very warm discussion arose upon the question of slavery, when, without definite action, the Senate adjourned to Monday.

House—In the House the Speaker announced the first thing in order was the unfinished business of the day previous, the resolutions of Mr. Palfrey.

Mr. Stanton took the floor and made a strong speech in opposition to them.

The remainder of the day was occupied in the debate on the resolutions, and for the appointment of a select Committee, to report for a better means of securing members from personal threats.

The House adjourned without definite action.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The fugitive slave case produced a great excitement at the Era office. A mob was threatened, but the majesty of the law thus far has prevailed, and no outbreak has yet occurred.

CINCINNATI, April 21, 8½ P. M.—The Shooting Match to-day resulted in the Louisville Club proving victorious. The Louisville Club beat the Cincinnati Club three birds. The river has fallen 6 inches.

ST. LOUIS, April 21, 8½ P. M.—All our rivers are in fine navigable condition. A rise of 6 feet is reported from the Missouri.

RIVERS.—The rivers above are falling. The Missouri is in a wretched condition, with less than 3 feet water on the bars from Weston to the mouth. The Mississippi is falling at Galena and below, with 32 to 34 inches on the Lower Rapids. The Illinois is in a tolerable good condition; and from this city to Cairo, there is 8 feet water on the principal bars of the Mississippi.—*St. Louis Organ, 21st inst.*

☞ The river continues to fall slowly; at dark last evening, there were 5 feet 4 inches in the canal, and 3 feet 6 or 8 inches on the falls. The weather is mild, pleasant, and very favorable for out-door business.—*Louisville Courier, 22d inst.*

SPRINGFIELD ELECTION.—The charter election in Springfield, Illinois, resulted favorably to the democrats, who elected their candidate for Mayor by a majority of four votes.

Public Education.

There is no State in the Union which has expended more money, shown more zeal, and exhibited, in every respect, a more generous and liberal spirit on the subject of education, than Louisiana. For years before the adoption of the new constitution, the Legislature had annually lavished thousands on plausible but generally abortive attempts to establish seminaries and colleges for the instruction of our youth, and some progress had been made even in the establishment of those great conservatories of republicanism and good government—common schools. But the convention which framed the new constitution seemed, and justly, to think that the education of the people was one of the first duties of the political power, and a separate title of the constitution was devoted to the subject of education, and particularly to that kind of education which would most equalize the condition of all classes—the education of the primary school. It was made the duty of the Legislature to afford the children of every citizen access to the school house, and to bring the elements of knowledge to every man's door. The Legislature was directed to provide for the administration of the school lands, or of the proceeds of their sale—to devote to purposes of education other lands of the State not given or set apart for a particular purpose, and to raise by taxation sufficient funds to carry the common school system into full and successful operation. The first legislature which met after the adoption of the constitution, passed a general education law—defective it may be in some of its parts—but a very good law to begin with, and one capable of improvement, as experience should point out its faults or suggest amendments. They also provided a fund for the support of the schools, from the sale of the school and seminary lands, the imposition of a poll-tax of one dollar on each free white male over the age of twenty-one, and a further tax of one mill on every dollar's value of property in the State. The system was to commence its practical operation during the present year.

Things went on swimmingly, and we were disposed to boast in advance of our school system. The poll-tax and property-tax would produce over a quarter of a million a year for educational purposes; the proceeds of the land sales invested at six per cent. would be a perpetual addition to this sum; the superintendent had been indefatigable in organizing the school districts in the parishes; and in November next the great undertaking so beautiful in theory, was to assume the character of a tangible, "fixed fact." In the meantime, however, some of the parishes, wishing to avail themselves of the benefits of the system in the shortest possible time, desired to put their schools into immediate operation, and wrote to the superintendent to know whether, if they did so, they would be permitted to draw any money before the time fixed by law for the apportionment of the funds among the several parishes in November. The superintendent consulted with the auditor. Together they looked over the laws, and they found that not one dollar had been appropriated by the last legislature for the support of common schools!

It seems that a bill appropriating two hundred and eighty thousand dollars a year, for the years 1848–'49, had passed the House of Representatives and been sent to the Senate, and there had been suffered quietly to expire. The members of that august body were too busily engaged in log-rolling through their own little personal schemes—too anxious to find some way of evading the constitution to extend bank charters—too eager to obtain loans from the State for the advantage of worthless corporations—and too deeply interested in perfecting the notable scheme by which the State should assume one-third of the losses of the stockholders of the Consolidated Bank, to think of the education of the people. They accomplished most of their objects, so far as their own action was concerned, though fortunately no farther, but left the school appropriation bill with a number of others of great importance utterly untouched.

What is the consequence? The people during the present and coming year will be heavily taxed for purposes of education, and will not reap the slightest benefit from what they may pay. The taxgatherer will withdraw the money from their pockets, only to deposit it in the Treasury, where it will lie idle and useless until another session of the legislature; for without a special appropriation, not a dime of it can be used. If this be permitted for two years, we greatly fear that the whole superstructure of public education, planned with so much forethought, erected with so much care, and from which such numberless blessings were hoped for in the future, may fall to the ground and become a worthless ruin ere it was completed. The difficulties of establishing a general school system, alike advantageous to all, among the scattered population of our State, has caused many to look upon the success of the whole project as problematical; but when to unavoidable obstacles, be added such as must necessarily arise from the unpardonable blunder which we have mentioned, fears may be justly entertained that the scheme will result in a partial, perhaps, total failure.

We do not know of any greater evil which could befall a State, under ordinary circumstances, than to have its Legislature in session; but the present state of affairs is so unfortunate, so peculiar, and likely to be followed by consequences so much to be deplored, that we think the Governor would be justified in calling the Legislature together to pass the requisite appropriation bill. We know there is danger when the assembled wisdom meets, that it will not separate without perpetrating some mischief; but it might be called together in June—the fear of the yellow fever would prevent the members from sitting long, and in half an hour they might do all that is necessary. We know the Governor is a warm friend of education, and trust that he will take the matter into serious consideration.

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MEETING OF SYMPATHY.—From the St. Martinsville Creole of the 15th inst., we learn that there was a large meeting of the citizens of that town on the 9th inst., for the purpose of expressing their sympathy with the recent revolution in France. Numerous resolutions were adopted; and among others, one providing for a subscription list to be paid at $2 a ticket, the proceeds to be applied to a grand banquet to be held on the 29th inst.

ERROR O' THE MOON—OR AS BAD.—The New York papers lately contained telegraphic dispatches announcing the "startling intelligenbe" that Gen. Scott had been "impeached." No body thought of inquiring *how* such a thing could be, or *what* it was. The next morning the mail papers put it right by explaining that Gen. S. wanted to "impeach" the evidence of Paymaster Burns, before the court of inquiry, now, or lately, sitting in Mexico.

MR. SMITH'S CASE.—In the case of a gentleman, whose name the newspapers give as Mr. Smith, (that remarkable cognomen!) "of Mill Creek township, Hamilton county, Ohio," who has lately become somewhat deluded and diddled by pretended mesmerists—and whose wife brought the matter to suit before the Cincinnati Courts—the jury have found that Mr. Smith is "insane, in the mildest sense of the term."

☞ The Detroit Advertiser announces whig victories in Port Huron and St. Clair, Michigan, where, from time immemorial, the democrats have had things all their own way.

FIRE AT WASHINGTON.—On the morning of the 19th inst., at Washington, the large house of Mr. Wheedon, on Fourteenth street, was set on fire by an incendiary, and totally consumed. Some of the inmates made a narrow escape with their lives.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.—The British ship Brilliant, Capt. Watson, about the 26th January, last, captured in Mozambique channel, a slaver, of 400 tons, under Brazilian colors.

RIVER.—The river at this port came to a stand on Wednesday night, and at dusk last evening, commenced rising very slowly.—*Cincinnati Queen City, 21st inst.*

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

[REPORTED FOR THE CRESCENT.]

MOBILE, *April* 28—6:20 P. M.—By the steamship Sarah Sands, at New York, it is reported that the Chartists, to the number of 500,000, are about marching on London. The Irish are arming. Disturbances in Scotland—troops sent to quell it. [The balance of the dispatch is a mere repetition of the news received by the way of Louisville.] Cotton—sales at Mobile 1000 bales—Middling, 5@5¼c.

Important European News.

BY THE DUCHESS OF ORLEANS.

Three Days Later from Europe.

King of Prussia Dethroned—Ministry Imprisoned—Prince Royal Escaped—Lomb rdy Revolution Complete—King of Bavaria Abdicated, etc., etc.

[So many and such egregious mistakes have been made in transmitting the late foreign news over the Eastern telegraphic line, that we re-copy the whole, in a correct form, as it appears in the Louisville Courier of the 22d inst. The reader will see that there are important differences from the united accounts above alluded to.—*Cres.*]

NEW YORK, *April* 19.—The packet ship Duchess of Orleans arrived to-day from Havre, with three days later news from Europe.

The King of Prussia has been dethroned and his ministers imprisoned. The Prince Royal had effected his escape to England. A large number of Polish prisoners have been liberated.

The revolution in Lombardy is complete, but bloody. Arch-Duke Stephen is the present Viceroy of Hungary.

The King of Bavaria has abdicated in favor of the Prince Royal, who has ascended the throne with the title of Maxamillian the Second.

The Milanese, after a bloody battle, obtained possession of the city.

The King of Hanover has acceded to all the demands, and obliged himself to submit to the bitter necessity of calling Annatrick, a liberal Deputy, to the Cabinet.

It is expected that the Emperor of Austria will be compelled to abdicate the throne.

The Emperor of Russia has ordered the army to desist from bloodshed and anarchy. He has refused to recognize the French Republic.

The King of Naples has yielded to all demands made upon him by the people.

Great excitement prevails at Paris, occasoned by difficulties between the rich and poor—the former having been compelled to bar their doors, and the military called out to suppress riots.

The Polish revolution is confirmed. Four hundred Poles left Paris to join their countrymen at Genoa, who had declared themselves separated from Sardinia, for the purpose of establishing a Republican Government.

By this arrival there is no intelligence from England or Ireland.

Six Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP SARAH SANDS.

Austrians expelled from Sardinia—Denmark preparing for War—Disturbances in Stockholm—Defeat of the French Troops, &c.

NEW YORK, April 21—P. M.—The steamer Sarah Sands arrived to-day, having sailed from Liverpool on the 3d inst. Her news is very important.

The Austrian troops had been expelled from Sardinia. Denmark is preparing for war. Disturbances have taken place at Stockholm.

Vienna has declared in favor of republican measures. A large number of French have entered Belgium, but were driven back.

The Emperor of Russia is sending troops into Poland. The French army is moving towards the North. Great agitation prevails in France; La Presse comes out openly against the Provisional [Government?]

The people of Milan have formed a Provisional Government.

Ireland remains quiet.

In Paris, the election has been postponed till the 23d inst., and the meeting of the Assembly till the 4th of May.

The news of the formation of a Republic in Prussia is not confirmed.

The Austrians lost 20,000 in the struggle, and then withdrew from the contest.

COMMERCIAL.—In London, breadstuffs are dull, and receipts large. At Liverpool, on the 3d inst., Flour sold at 27 @ 28s.; Wheat, 7.8. @ 9s. per. 70 lbs.. Corn 28 @ 30s; Lard, 1 @ 2d. lower than previous rates. Cotton bowed 3¼ @ 4½d; Orleans 3⅞ @ 5½d.; Rice, 18 @ 18s. 6d. Baltimore quercetion, 9s. per. cwt.; Turpentine, 37s.; Tallow, 51s. 6d. @ 57s.; Bacon and Lard was lower; Pork is unchanged.

Disturbances in England, Ireland and Scotland.

We copy the following from the Charleston Courier of the 24th inst.: "Late last evening we received a dispatch, giving further and very important intelligence from Europe, received by the Sarah Sands. The Chartists in England are, it is stated, almost in a state of revolt. The Irish are buying arms of all kinds, and the police are fraternizing with them. Troops have been sent to Scotland, to prevent disturbances there. The Chartists were to meet at Nottingham on the 3d inst. It was previously proposed that they should march into London, all armed, five hundred thousand strong. The telegraph wires between London and Liverpool were broken when the Sarah Sands left.

"France is said to have been quiet, with the exception of some petty disturbances among the workmen.

"All Northern Italy is in full revolt, and the Austrian troops are driven before the people in all directions.

"The report that a Prussian republic had been formed, was premature. The King of Prussia was still on his throne, but was granting concessions to the people, to any extent demanded. There was every probability of a war between Germany and Prussia, (*Russia, no doubt.*) Tranquility prevailed in Austria. It is believed that Austria will unite with Germany.

The Russian fleet was coming down the Baltic, and cannon had been planted at Elsinore to intercept it. This force was destined to render assistance to the King of Naples. All Southern Russia was in a state of revolt.

Several arrests have been made in Spain of persons charged with sedition. The Pope has issued a proclamation exhorting the Church to respect Kings.

The King of Naples has abdicated, and appeals for assistance to other powers.

The telegraphic wires were deranged, for awhile, occasioned by the falling of a tree, and they commenced working only last evening.

NEW YORK, *April* 21, 9 *o'clock*, P. M.—The Sands (which is lying in her dock) brings forty cabin, and three hundred steerage passengers. Nothing has been done in flour, since the arrival of the steamer. Holders in wheat are very firm, and there is considerable inquiry. The market for pork is dull, $9 50@$10 00. There is no change in Cotton; this morning small sales were made at yesterday's rates—prior to the receipt of the news.

Late Items.

[From the St. Louis Republican, 24th inst.]

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Neither branch of Congress was in session to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—The markets every where are unsettled and depressed. The arrival of the Acadia is anxiously expected.

PITTSBURG, April 22, 7 P. M.—There is four feet water in the channel, and at a stand.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—The river is still falling slowly. Freights to New Orleans are, for flour 40 cents, pork 50 cents, whisky 70 cents per bbl.

April 22, 7 P. M.—Flour, the inquiry is small and the prices nominal....Sales of prime red Wheat 90c ⅌ bushel....Sales of Rye at 55@60c ⅌ bushel....Sales of 400 bbls Whisky at 15½c ⅌ gallon...Groceries are without change...In Lard there is nothing doing....Sales of No. 1 Mess Pork in small ots at $7 75 ⅌ bbl....Sales of 580 pieces Bulk Sides at 2c ⅌ lb....Sales of Cheese at 7½@8c ⅌ lb....No change in other articles usually spoken of in the markets.

PITTSBURG, April 22, 7 P. M.—Sales of Flour at 4 62½$ @$4 75 ⅌ bbl. The market is steady but not active.... Sales of Western Bacon, hog round at 3½c@3¾c....Sales of 100 kegs Lard at 5½c ⅌ lb...Groceries are without change... Sales of Rectified Whisky at 18c ⅌ gallon....No change in other articles usually spoken of in markets.

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MURDER NEAR MOBILE.—The Mobile papers state that a man named Palmer, was shot dead near Mr. Wragg's residence, about five miles from that city, on the Government street road, two or three days since. The person who fired the gun was concealed in the woods. Palmer died instantaneously. He was a respectable citizen, well known to many of the older inhabitants, and when killed was going home from his daily labor. We are informed that Palmer was the principal witness against Copeland, who, as stated, attacked Judge Jones.

MCNULTY THE ABSCONDING CLERK.—Officers G. F. Hays and Malachi Fallon, late keepers of the N. Y. City Prison, who went in pursuit of McNulty, late clerk in the employ of C. Vise & Co., William street, returned to New York on the 19th instant, bringing with them nearly the whole of the funds taken away by the guilty party. The bark Ann Louisa arrived at Matanzas about two days in advance of the pilot-boat in which the officers went in pursuit.

Washington Correspondence of Crescent.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1848.

Eds. Crescent: There was a great deal of excitement in the city yesterday, in relation to the carrying off of the negroes who were retaken and brought back to the city early yesterday morning. Every body took it for granted that a hostile demonstration would be made upon the office of the National Era, as the rumor had got abroad, though totally destitute of foundation, that the editor and publisher of that paper had had something to do with the abduction of the negroes. Accordingly, some two or three hundred people, mostly boys, gathered around the establishment to see the fun; but as no attack was made, and they did not wish to be deprived of the sport, they turned in and threw a few bricks and stones at the windows, demolishing a few panes of glass, when they were quickly dispersed by the police force under Captain Goddard.

To-day it has been rumored extensively, that an attack is to be made upon the office to-night of a more formidable character; but up to the hour of writing this, 9 o'clock, no disturbance has taken place, though a few men and boys have gathered around the establishment. The police are prepared to suppress any outbreak.

Mr. Giddings visited the jail this morning, where the recaptured negroes are confined, and where a number of persons were congregated, and made himself ridiculous by his words and actions; but his antics were cut short by the production of a rope, with which he was promised a more elevated position if he did not disappear in the course of five minutes. He vanished instantly.

The Senate devoted but a short time to business in open session to-day; during which, however, a bill was passed to authorize the vessels belonging to the new line of steamers, about to be established between New York and New Orleans, to touch at Havana for the purpose of landing and receiving passengers and their baggage and letters, and mails, without rendering their cargoes liable to duty on their return to the United States. They are strictly prohibited, however, from landing or receiving cargo at Havana.

After the morning business the Senate went into Executive Session, and had a long and exciting discussion, it is said, upon the case of Mr. Nugent, who has been for some time in the custody of the Serpeant-at-arms, for *contempt* in refusing to disclose where he got the copy of the treaty which he furnished to the New York Herald for publication. A motion was made to commit him to the Penitentiary, which was negatived, although seventeen Senators voted in favor of it. A motion to extend the investigation in regard to the publication of the treaty and documents to other journals was made, but it was laid upon the table. A motion to discharge Mr. Nugent from custody, was pending when the Senate adjourned. It is probable that this will be adopted in the course of a day or two, and the whole matter dropped.

The House has been engaged all day in the contested election case, from one of the districts of New York city, between Messrs. Jackson and Monroe. The decision upon it reminds one of the story of the Irishman who said he saw Pat on the opposite side of the street and crossed over to meet him. He thought it was Pat, and Pat thought it was him, but when he got over he found it was neither of them! The House decided by a vote of 102 to 92, that Mr. Jackson, the sitting member, was not entitled to his seat; and they then decided by a vote of 104 to 91 that Mr. Monroe, the contestant, was not entitled to his seat. Now it seems curious to decide that neither was elected, where one must have been elected, but so it has been decided. PHILO-ORLEANS.

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COMBS, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY;
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☞ **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 the most luxuriant 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

Boyle & Sands,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, ETC.,
26 Poydras street,
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☞ **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.

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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
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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'Isle and Seersucker Sacs and Coatees	3 50 to 6 00

Pantaloons.

French Merino or Drap d'Ete Pants	from $5 00 to