DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—
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*..... The office will receipt for all subscriptions exceeding one week.

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MONDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1848.

☞ The U. S. transport steamer Virginia, arrived late last night from Vera Cruz, and came to anchor below the Point, where our marine reporter attempted to board her, at half-past one this morning, after learning that our correspondence was on board, but was refused the courtesy of a boat by the mate, the Captain being on shore. The mate stated that the letters and packages would be delivered this morning. Should we find, upon the receipt of our Mexican correspondence, any thing of especial interest, we shall issue an "Extra" this morning.

The Virginia had some twenty passengers on board, we were unable to get a full list, but append the following:—Brigadier-General Cadwalader; N. P. Trist, late Commissioner to Mexico; Major B. Lynah; Capts. S. S. Henderson, Ruff, and Gardiner; Lieut. Th. Q. Bartlett; Dr. J. F. Bozeman; Messrs. L. J. Harvie, G. Parsons, O. Ko., H. T. Rockner; J. Matthews, U. S. N.

☞ Our Mexican correspondence not coming to hand, we copy one day's proceeding of the Court of Inquiry from the Picayune, which will be found on the first page.

GEN. GAINES.—The steamboat Magnolia, which arrived from Louisville last night, brought down General Gaines and lady. The population of New Orleans, will welcome with pleasure the arrival among them once more of this gallant old soldier, who has by his long residence in their midst become endeared to their feelings and their memories. In no part of the Union, is General Gaines better known than in this city, and no where is he more justly estimated and appreciated.

☞ **For late Foreign News, received by way of St. Louis, see 3d page.**

GEN. CADWALADER.—We are happy to announce the arrival, from Vera Cruz, of the distinguished officer whose name heads this paragraph. We are sure that our citizens will unite with us in our expression of respect and gratitude for his services in the cause of his country. Those services, for the short time he has been in the field, have equalled those of almost any of our General officers. After having performed a successful and memorable march from Vera Cruz, when the road was obstructed by the gugrilla bands, he joined the army before the City of Mexico, and was present at the battles of the valley—having the good fortune to bear a conspicuous part in the battle of Contreras, where his conduct elicited unqualified approbation from the Commander-in-chief.

☞ Our streets and public places were enlivened last evening by the presence of sundry officers, arrived from Mexico, in the Augusta and Virginia.—They were warmly welcomed, every where; and appeared to enjoy the time and place well.

☞ HOSPITABLE.—When the accident happened to the Virginia, opposite Capt. Wedderstrandt's plantation, the Captain very generously offered the hospitality of his mansion to Gen. Cadwalader and his suite.

OURSELVES.—To our friends, and the public generally, we take great pleasure in returning our most sincere thanks for the liberal support which has thus far been bestowed upon us—a support which has surpassed our expectations. Since the establishment of our paper, our circulation and advertising patronage has been continually and steadily increasing. For the future the CRESCENT will endeavor to merit the good opinion and the patronage of the public.

GEN. TWIGGS.—This gallant officer has arrived at Washington. He is in fine health; and, if the war should continue, wishes to return to Mexico.

PI—*The Curse of the Printer.*—We ask the indulgence of our advertising friends for a few days, should they miss their favors from our columns. Our outside form was broken on Saturday morning last—completely knocking into *pi* over 100,000 *ems*; or (to convey an idea of the accident to the uninitiated) scattering about 300,000 pieces of type metal. Our friends of the press will know how to appreciate the annoyance.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND ITS FRIENDS.—We make the following extract from an article in the "Delta," of Saturday. It speaks for itself:

"Let us premise by saying that we are no enemies of the "Administration, or of the Secretary of War. We have "done them both more essential and substantial benefit than "all the party papers in the Union—not by a miserable party "servility and sycophancy—not by perverting the truth, to "flatter their pride—not by erroneous representations of public "opinion and feeling—but by vigorously supporting and upholding their measures to conduct this war to a successful "and glorious termination, by defending their judicious and "energetic efforts in that behalf, even when their own party "organs deserted them, and by enabling them, through our "extensive arrangements for forwarding despatches in Mexico, to communicate with their Army and their Peace Commissioner. Our services entitle us to speak and write the "truth in regard to the action of the Government."

Some of the feline species are noted for the extent of their caudal appendages; or in the vernacular, some cats have long tails!

BALL AT LAFAYETTE.—There will be a Society Dress Ball at the Terpsichore Hall this evening. The cars will leave the Railroad Depot, as usual, for the convenience of those wishing to attend the entertainment.

☞ Our friends of the Orleanian corrects a statement we made, on the authority of that lying jade, Rumor, that Madame Caldwell intended to establish a splendid ice-cream saloon in the Second Municipality. We assure our Orleanian friends, that although we would welcome a lady of the enterprise of Madam Caldwell to our part of the city, we have not the heart to do such an ill-natured act, as they charge us with.

☞ Thanks to the officers of the Autocrat, Belle of the West and Magnolia, for river papers.

☞ The schooner Belle, Capt. Morgan, arrived yesterday from the Rio Grande, with the following pieces of ordnance: four pieces condemned from Bragg's Battery; five Mexican guns, captured at Buena Vista;—one of the latter, at the battle mentioned, received a ball in its muzzle, which took out about three-eighths of an inch, and lodged in the chamber of the gun.

☞ The steamship Washington left NewYork on Saturday, 20th ult. She took $220,000 in specie, and forty-eight passengers.

LAFAYETTE.—This day is going to be a great day in the city of Lafayette. Our gallant, promising, and determined younger sister, is this day going to elect officers, for the purpose of taking care of her municipal interests. We sincerely hope that the most deserving of all candidates will be elected. Nothing gives us more pleasure than to see our budding sister growing in bloom like a rose—the sooner that her tendrils are joined with those of New Orleans, the better we think it will be, for both.

SPECIE FROM TAMPICO.—The brig Perfect arrived here last evening from Tampico, bringing over thirty-six thousand dollars in specie, consigned to different houses in this city.

NO MATERIAL FOR PHRENZY.—The character of Washington City is certainly better out of Congress than in it. The former, it seems, furnishes no materials for phrenzy.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER GREEK.—The schooner Greek, Captain Griffith, from Kingston, Ja., for Baltimore, was lost on the Grand Caymens, on the 5th ult. Captain Suffolk and crew arrived here yesterday on the schooner Lavinia.

European.

Northern papers received by yesterday's mail give copious details of what is now going on in Europe—but nothing, of importance, more than was printed in our synopsis of Saturday. There appears to have been some mistake, however, respecting the Prussian "revolution." Dates from Berlin to the 29th of March, leave the King still upon the throne, though it is no longer the throne of an absolute monarch. His "majesty" seems disposed rather to *whirl* with the storm, than to be swept out of the way by it. He has, as it is stated, "put himself at the head of the movement," and talks largely of constitutions, of "the time having come," and so on. We shall see, in due course, whether there is any "trust in princes." The proverb which cautions against them has rarely proved unnecessary.

England now seems to be in trouble, too. The following extracts will explain themselves:—

A great metropolitan chartist meeting was to have been held on the day the Sarah Sands sailed, on Kensington Common. Petitions for the charter were to be adopted and the meeting was to repair *en masse* to Westminister, and present them to the House of Parliament—to reassemble on Tuesday, and go in procession to ask the Parliament for an answer.

CHARTIST MEETING AND SEDITIOUS SPEECHES. On Thursday week Dr. M'Donald delivered a lecture to the chartists at Nottingham. He spoke much in favor of the charter, and said, if the petition which is to be presented on the 10th inst. were rejected he would come to Nottingham, though he had to come thither barefoot, to put himself at the head of the people.

Such was the organization that they could assemble all their force in London in two hours. There was no law against a mumber of men, from every city, town and village in the empire, walking quietly to London. And with 500,000 men, each carrying a gun barrel, what would Lord John Russell do? The people would wait a long time, but not forever.

A Mr. John Finn denounced the Government, and said that the first man shot in Ireland would be a signal to Irishmen in this country to take that revenge which centuries of oppression and tyranny had sowed in their bosoms.

On the motion of a Mr. Sowter, Mr. Harney was instructed to inform the Convention of the country that this would be the last "black and white" petition from Nottingham. (A voice, "Bayonets next!" and great applause.) After cheers for the charter, the Irish patriots and Fergus O'Conner, the meeting adjourned.

Ireland is all a-flame. The Repeal papers are adding fuel to the fires they long ago started. Pikes, guns and ammunition, are bought up by the common people, in all quarters. Clubs are formed, whose members nightly meet for military exercise. Meantime the government relaxes not an iota of its murderous grip, but threatens and growls as before. May God stand on the side of the wronged and weak, when the fight comes!

France is marching forward stateily to the development of her rational freedom. Who shall doubt her ultimate success?

Italy stands like a hound in the leash, ready to spring against the first foreign intruder upon her self-reform. The Austrian power, through its diplomatic insignia, is every where insulted and jeered. Modena, Venice, Trieste and Padua, were in a state of insurrection; Dukes and Princes knowing not what they should do to be saved. Milan, with much blood, has bought the city's freedom, and established a Provisional Government.* In every section of Italy, where the Austrian rule had been imperious for so many years, the deadliest hatred—the accumulation of those years—now breaks out against the troops of the oppressive government.

If the day of Austrian absolution be not over, there is no truth in signs. How can it live by the side of a potent German republic, modelled after the United States, "many in one"?

[Telegraphed to the Charleston Mercury, 25th ult.]

Arrival of the Acadia.

Defeat of the King of Sardinia—Insurrection in Lombardy—Savoy, Baden, Wurtemburg, and Saxony, declared Republics—Meetings of Chartists in England—Agitation in Ireland, &c., &c., &c.

The steamer Acadia arrived at Boston yesterday morning, with five days later intelligence from England. Our attentive telegraphic correspondent promptly furnished us with the annexed abstract of her news:

The Continent of Europe continues in a general commotion.

The news of the insurrection in Lombardy is confirmed.

The King of Sardinia, one of the liberal princes of Italy, has come in conflict with the Austrians. His troops amounted to 30,000 men, but they were beaten at all points, and utterly routed.

All the Italian duchies of Austria are in revolt. Radiliski (supposed to be an Austrian General) unable to defend his position, was compelled to capitulate.

Savoy has declared in favor of a Republican form of Government, as has Baden, Wurtemburg and Saxony.

In Hanover the people have completely triumphed, and the King has been compelled to accede to their demands.

France is tranquil, and Republicanism is progressing.

Russia is sending armies to the surrounding nations to arrest the spread of Republicanism.

In England the Chartists are extremely active, and are holding meetings in defiance of the Government.

Ireland is greatly agitated, and is demanding a Republican form of Government.

NEW YORK, April 22—Evening.—There is nothing doing in the Cotton market....Rice has slightly declined—Sales at $3.25 to $3.50...The Flour market is firm, with a good demand for Eastern and home consumption....The steamer Washington is returning, having broken her piston.

A telegraphic dispatch was received in this city yesterday morning from New York, which stated that previous to the departure of the Sarah Sands from Liverpool, Cotton had advanced one-eighth to a quarter of a penny per pound.

FREEDOM OF THE FRENCH PRESS.—Our Parisian friends do not yet seem to have the clearest ideas of free newspaper writing. A mob in Paris, lately, came very near demolishing the *Presse* office, because of an article in that print denouncing the Provisional Government. The latter put a strong police force in defence, or the establishment would have been razeed.

ENGLISH TROUBLES—*The Chartists.*—We do not believe there is any sound reason for anticipating serious troubles in England proper, from the Chartist movements, or any other source. That there is much suffering, much inequality, much political wrong, in England, no true republican can doubt; but the suffering and inequality have not yet risen to a point which provokes a violent revolution as the best way of destroying them. Besides the oligarchical element in England is deeper rooted, wider in its sway, and more ramified in its influence, than that of any other land on earth. It were far, far easier to dethrone the most powerful king in Europe, than unseat the aristocracy of England.

It is not unlikely, however, that the Chartist movements will have the effect of drawing more liberal concessions, in time, from the Parliament.—The talk of "marching on London with 500,000 men," is idle talk enough. Only two things are for the English: one is, to rise in a mass and subvert the aristocracy and confiscate their estates—one, to wait the progress of peaceful and constitutional reform. It is not at all likely that the first means will be put in force.

SARDINIA AND AUSTRIAN DESPOTISM.—The item in some of the telegraphic dispatches, purporting that the King of Sardinia, "with thirty thousand men," had been totally defeated by the Austrians, is probably an error—one of the numerous misstatements that so vexatiously occur in transmitting important news over the telegraph. The general accounts go to prove that the Austrian forces, as late as heard from, were getting the worst of it every where. It is supposed, indeed, that should matters come to a crisis, very many of them would fraternize with the reformers; following, in that respect, the example of the French National Guards. As for the Austrian monarchy, its doom appears to be written. The retirement of Metternich was but the prologue to the swift-hasting tragedy that, it seems every way probable, is now being enacted in its dominions.

Further Mexican News.

The steamship Augusta arrived on Saturday night from Vera Cruz, bringing news six days later. The news by this arrival is very meagre, as the mail was put on board the Virginia, which left Vera Cruz on the same day, but has been detained in consequence of an accident to one of her wheels. Mr. Trist and Gen. Cadwalader are on board the Virginia, which, at the time we write, has not arrived.

The few items of news which we find in the papers of Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico, we give below.

QUERETARO.—There is much reason to fear that it would be impossible to assemble a quorum of the Mexican Congress at the seat of Government. The absentees arrive very slowly.

The French residents of Vera Cruz, on the 16th ult., held a grand banquet in honor of the French revolution. The proceedings, as it is natural they should have been, were harmonious and enthusiastic in the extreme. The Americans had it in contemplation to celebrate the event on the 22d.

Gen. Kearny, Governor of Vera Cruz, has been, we regret to say, very ill. We have great pleasure, however, in adding, that he is now out of danger and has almost completely recovered.

Gen. Bustamente is taking measures to suppress the formidable insurrection of the Indians in the State of San Luis Potosi. A part of his division had marched against a large body of Indians who were congregated at the town of Xichu, to which place they had retired, after having burned the town of San Diégo del Biscocho.

The election for President, has resulted in the State of Mexico, favorably to Herrera, who received 152 out of 166 votes.

There are 2000 soldiers in Querétaro.

Major Stewart, Paymaster, arrived in Mexico on the 14th.

From Chihuahua we have no further news.

Meeting of the Mexican Congress.

The Arco Iris, of the 20th ult., says that at a preparatory meeting of Deputies held at Querétaro, on the 10th ult., it was resolved—

1. That those Deputies who were not present should be called upon, and if they still continued to absent themselves, the Governor of the States from which they were elected should be informed, and they should be published in all the newspapers.

2. That those gentlemen who answered the first call should be again written to, informing them that the number necessary to form a quorum is very small, only their presence being necessary to complete it.

3. That the substitute who was appointed from Vera Cruz, in place of Sr. Conto, who was elected Senator, be notified.

4. That the substitute for Sr. Solana from Jalisco, who was chosen to represent Zacetecas, be also called upon.

The same paper of the 17th ult. says:—"Various persons write to us from Querétaro that the disorders committed by the officers are insufferable, and the soldiers have become so infected with their *pronunciamiento* mania, that a certain very well known general, who possesses the confidence of the government asserts, that as soon as the Yankees have left, he will pronounce against the Federation."

The Legislature of the State of Vera Cruz, was to meet yesterday, the last of April.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. CADWALADER AND MR. TRIST AT VERA CRUZ.—The Free American of the 18th April, says: "A train arrived yesterday from the city of Mexico. The escort was commanded as far as Jalapa, by Lieut. Col. Emory, and from Jalapa to this place, by Maj. Gardner. The mounted escort was under the command of Lieut. Waters, of the Louisiana Volunteers. Gen. Cadwalader and Mr. Trist, framer of the treaty, accompanied the train. On the road near Pasa la Vega, a Mexican reported to the commander of the escort that he had been robbed of some mules, and stated that the robbers were in the chaparral. Lieut. Hawkins dismounted ten of his men, and started in search of the ruffians, and shortly afterwards returned with them, having surprised and taken them in the most admirable manner. They are now in custody. The train left Mexico on the 7th inst., and on the 10th day after its departure arrived here."

Prospects of Peace.—The Free American, of the 21st ult., has the following remarks on the prospects of peace:

"We see nothing, as yet, to change our opinion in regard to the doubts which we have always manifested about the probability of the ratification of the treaty by the Mexican Congress. We announced a few days ago that we had conversed with a gentlemen from Mexico, who was of opinion that the members of Congress would not vote for the treaty as ratified at Washington. We have since seen two letters from influential men—one at Querétaro, and the other at Mexico—who coincide with the opinion of the gentleman in question. Another letter says, that should the members of Congress violate the Constitution of Mexico, by ceding any part of the territory, the same members will have to ask the United States to leave a force of several thousand men to keep order in the Republic. The writer is of opinion that so soon as the American troops will embark for the United States, the Government will be overthrown, and that new causes for war will be given to the United States by the turbulent people of this country. These are the opinions emitted by the letter-writers, and such opinions are sometimes as worthy of consideration as newspaper paragraphs."

Passengers by the steamship Augusta from Vera Cruz. Thos. Laurent, H. Guy, T. Rowse, F. Tuckpole, W. Miles, J. Chemedin, P. Ferrie, J. P. Fry, W. H. Shoven, W. B. Eaton, S. W. Fifer.—Galloduez, Miss Lilly, Miss Thompson, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Parrott, U. S. Consul at Mazatlan.

THE MAIL.—The following order, in reference to the transmission of the mail between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico, we copy from the Free American of the 22d:

CHIEF QUARTER MASTER'S OFFICE,
City of Mexico, Feb. 29, 1848.

ORDERS NO.—. The following order in regard to the transportation of the mail between the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz, will be the guide for those properly concerned in the matter.

1. Bags marked "Letters for the United States," will not be opened on the way.

2. Bags marked "Way Mail," will be opened at the intermediate posts; when there is no regularly appointed Postmaster, by the Agent himself.

3. The Postmasters at the different stations will make up packages for all the other stations, with way-bills, etc., complete, and will hand to the agent the letters for the United States, enveloped carefully in strong wrappers and properly directed.

4. The mail agent will be furnished with an extra bag, in which he will deposit the letters for the United States; those for the intermediate stations will be placed in the bag marked "Way Mail."

5. The Postmasters at the different stations will furnish the Postmaster at Vera Cruz with a list of the permanent garrisons at their post; and the Postmaster at Vera Cruz will make up a "way mail" in the same manner as has been done at this office. Letters for the city of Mexico and the posts branching from it, not on the route, will be put up in a separate bag, not to be opened on the way.

6. Quartermasters of the several posts will see to the execution of this order.

A. C. MYERS, Capt., A. Q. M.

A true copy—F. N. MASTEN, Capt., A. Q. M.

Deaths.—The following are the deaths in the General Hospital of Vera Cruz, for the half month ending on the 15th March:

March 1—Solomon Peck, recruit 9th Inf.; Joel Potter, recruit 2d Dragoons....*March* 3—G. Gerald, private Company C., 11th Inf....*March* 4—Thomas Martin, private Company C., 4th Artillery....*March* 8—Zacharah H. Smith, Company C., 13th Inf....*March* 11—Sewall Brant, recruit 2d Artillery; Wm. Berry, private, Voltigeurs; James Rose, recruit 14th Inf....*March* 12—John Campbell, company G., 13th Inf....*March* 13—R. R. Roberts, Company G., 13th Inf....*March* 15—John Fletcher, Company G., 13th Inf.

DISCHARGED.—March 3d—Ealy Saterfield, private, co. A, 13th Inf'y; Henry Wilkinson, private, co. K, 1st Dragoons; Nathan C. Miles, private, co. I, 13th Inf'y; William Williamson, private, co. K, 1st Dragoons; Simon Pearsall, private, Mounted Rifles; March 4th, William Stephens, private, co. I, 13th Inf'y; Samuel Cattes, recruit, 12th Inf'y; Christopher Myers, private, recruit, 2d Artillery; Ira I. Stephens, private, recruit, 9th Inf'y; Peter Williams, private, recruit, Volt.; Jacob Jobler, private, recruit 2d Inf'y; James N. Gowes, private, co. F, 13th Inf'y; N. V. Stokes, private, co. F, 13th Inf'y; March 7th, J. T. Stevenson, private, 15th Inf'y; Lorenzo D. Whitehurst, private, co. K, 13th Inf'y; John Robinson, private co. I, 13th inf'y; John W. Town, private, co. G, 13th Inf'y; John Soulty, private, co. G, 13th Inf'y; John Hiffins, private, co. A, 5th Inf'y; March 13th Timothy Tucker, recruit, 3d Artillery.

J. J. B. WRIGHT, Surgeon, U. S. A.

☞ The government functionaries at Washington "breathe freer" now that Santa Anna has left Mexico. The Union, too, argues, Santa Anna being gone, that his "*pass*" was a wise move; because now we can say we beat the Mexicans under their best General. This is certainly a prodigious consolation—of course it is; yes.

☞ The Taylor papers, particularly those at the North, are having their own fun with Mr. Clay's late letter.

☞ The following article from the Arco Iris of April 17th, concerning the Mexican bonds, may be read with interest. This whole affair, is an instance of the greatest duplicity on the part of those astute Scotchmen and financiers, Messrs. Manning and Mackintosh. The money ($600,000) which was advanced by those gentlemen to the Mexican Government, was evidently loaned under the conviction that through it Santa Anna would be enabled to defeat the Americans before the city of Mexico. The perfidy of this British agent is made evident by the fact that during the continuance of the armistice, we are informed upon the authority of the best testimony, that Mr. Mackintosh was in the daily habit of assuring Gen. Scott that the Mexicans were making no preparations to prolong the contest, although we all knew they were at that moment busily engaged erecting fortifications and planting artillery:

"The most important news contained in the latest papers from the city of Mexico, is relative to the five millions of bonds, in the possession of Messrs. Manning and Mackintosh. At 5 o'clock on the evening of the 1st ult., Don N. Beistegui, accompanied by his Secretary, D. José Maria Fernandez, repaired to the residence of the gentlemen referred to, in order to present a draft upon Manning and Mackintosh, amounting to $600,000, and remitted by Don Pedro Goiria from Querétaro. Those gentlemen, however, refused to accept the draft, protesting that they had a settlement to make with the Government. In view of this circumstance, the commissioners for the arrangement of the business resolved to protest against the house of Manning and Mackintosh."

From the Monitor of the 13th, we extract what follows:

"Sr. Mackintosh, remarked that he was ready to comply with his engagements, by delivering up the notes, including $500,000, an obligation of the Government itself. Any responsibility, he said, rested with the Supreme Government, as it had not paid the $600,000.

"Sr. Barberi considered it necessarry, to make the gentlemen of the commission acquainted with what had been said. In this account he agreed that a new protest should be made in the name of the Supreme Government. Senores Manning and Mackintosh, ought to comply with the letter of the third article of the contract of the 19th of July, 1847, according to which, it was necessary to deliver the notes which were specified in the contract of the 5th of March, 1846, to which the cited article refers, and not including any promise to deliver bonds issued by the Supreme Government. Sr. Mackintosh replied that he reiterated what he had affirmed, and agreed to nothing that had been said by Sr. Barberi; and that he held the Government responsible for any injuries or prejudices which might result from the non-payment of the six hundred thousand dollars, protesting at the same time that he would maintain his rights, referring at the same time to his letter of the 29th to the Government.

"Having acquainted the commission with what had been said by Sr. Mackintosh, they agreed to deliver to him the letter to which he had referred, and that the protests should be produced by the Secretary. Sr. Mackintosh refused to accept the letter re-affirming what he had asserted.

"In view of this, the Secretary, D. José Maria Fernandez Barberi, said that the Supreme Government had complied with its compromise, as, on the 1st of April, it had placed the stated $600,000 at the disposal of Messrs. Manning and Mackintosh, and that it having been half-past ten o'clock at night, they had not appeared.

"The bonds held by Srs. Manning and Mackintosh, as security for the six hundred thousand dollars, belong only to the National Exchequer, and if that sum had not been paid, it was the fault of those gentlemen themselves, who had refused to deliver the documents which should have been placed in the hands of D. Nicanor Beistegui. All the injuries or prejudice which might result to the National Treasury from the derangement of this affair, should be at the sole risk of Messrs. Manning and Mackintosh."

From Guatemala, Yucatan, Ecuador, &c.

By the way of Vera Cruz we have received later dates from these States. The position of affairs in Yucatan is not in the slightest degree improved; on the contrary, the people seem to have sunk into apathy and despair. A letter from Merida, dated March 21st, says:

"Yesterday the Spanish corvette Luisa Fernanda arrived at Sisal. Three other vessels of war, belonging to the same nation, arrived with her. We have received the guns, cannon, powder, and everything we expected, excepting the $200,000, which it was not possible for the authorities of Havana to lend us."

Another letter, in the same paper, from Campeachy, dated April 9th, contains the following:

"Concerning the unfortunate condition of our country, I can only tell you that yesterday the schooner Aparecida arrived here from New Orleans. She brings information that the Government at Washington had ordered Commodore Perry to this point, with some troops, in order to save those points which have not yet fallen into the power of the Indians, who still continue their advance upon the capital, committing the most outrageous acts of barbarity."

GUATEMALA.—A treaty has been entered into between Great Britain and Guatemala. It was signed on the 22d of February.

SOUTH AMERICA.—A general Congress of the South American States is soon to meet at Lima It will be composed of representatives from the Republics of Chili, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador and New Granada. There are some hopes of peace between Peru and Bolivia. Ministers have been appointed by the two Republics, to meet at Arequipa, and there form a treaty of commerce and friendship.

The Congress of Ecuador has met. The party of Telores, in that country, is said to be very small. being composed, principally, of a few monarchists—the only persons who desire that he should resume the Government.

TRUE VIEW OF MATTERS IN FRANCE.—We believe, from corroborating testimony, that the following extract of a letter to Boston, which is printed in the Transcript of that city, is a specially correct statement of matters in Paris:—It gives, we think, the most *authentic* picture of the state of affairs at the sailing of the last steamer. "Every thing goes on admirably, except the commercial panic, which is *terrible*. France has never seen such. It would have come and more severely, if Louis Philippe had continued—only a little later. It is well as it is. The government and people are both doing well. The former have made but one mistake—I refer to the circular of Ledru Rollin, which was promptly recalled. The English papers are falling into the course of exaggeration and misrepresentation which they pursued in the time of the Directory and Empire. I wish to put you on your guard against crediting their stories. —— writes me from London that they are all frightened to death there. France is making no new armaments, and it is probable that the army will be soon reduced. Every thing betokens peace, at least for the present."

WELL FOR MORALITY.—Now when we talk about well for morality, we don't mean to say that the work-houses in this city are fountains of purity. On Saturday week last, the 22d ult., no less than 53 persons were incarcerated in the guard-house situated in Baronne street, during the space of 48 hours.

RAILROAD MEETING IN MOBILE.—A meeting was to have been held last Saturday evening, in Mobile, preparatory to opening the books of subscription of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.

☞ Much nonsense is certainly written—and probably much is said—at the north, about the D'Orsay portrait of Queen Victoria, now on exhibition in New York city.

☞ At last advices Mr. Lover was giving Irish entertainments in New York, at the close of which he was to leave for Europe.

THE WEATHER—*Heavy Snow Storm.*—The city was yesterday visited by a heavy snow storm, such as is rarely seen in the generally pleasant month of April. About sunrise in the morning, the wind changed to the northeast, accompanied with thunder and lightning, and at 8 o'clock the storm raged with violence. Rain, snow, and hail, fell thick and fast, and the wind blew almost a hurricane, which lasted for about an hour, when it settled down into a heavy snow storm, which continued up to half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the snow ceased to fall.—*N. Y. Herald*, 20th.

☞ Asa Clapp, the richest man in Maine, and a merchant of Portland, died on the 17th, aged 86.

MAY!—It seems as though the months composing the year, intuitively, as it were, received their proper names from the human kind. The seasons, for instance, are but emblematical of the phases of life. In youth, as in spring, amidst the discordant wails of pain, we are ushered into this breathing world; even as the winds howl around the "March o' the year uncalmed." Then comes gentle, but coy April, with its smiles and tears, its rain and its sunshine, and then, sweet May. Then the June of life, when the warmth of passion and of love commences to dawn upon the rising spirit: and then, July, when the fervidness of life warms and strengthens every glowing nerve. Then August, when the fire of life commences to grow pale at the approach of the September of life, which quenches some of its embers, but not them all. Then comes October, with its chilly wings; that flapping o'er life's flame makes it cold; and then, again, November, colder still. Then, last of all, until life's New Year in another world is well awakened, comes December—the last month of the heart. The other two periods are bitter cold—but then comes March again, and April, and once again, sweet May! To-day we hail the yearly advent of this lovely month. Young children and youthful maidens will go out to gather flowers, and with a blush as bright as that upon the faces of the flowrets they have culled, come home again to be caressed by those who love them. The wild rose will nod upon the mountain's side—the modest lily grow still more innocent; and the violet hide her head like a lovely girl that had just been wooed, not won. To-day is the first of May, and *may* it be a May of happiness to all!

☞ The most serious and inexcusable mistakes are daily made by the telegraph lines.

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.

☞ **Dr. A. W. Coleman's Anti-Dyspeptic and Tonic Bitters.**—From R. D. Wiggins, Esq. Justice Peace and Coroner of Mobile city and county:

Mobile, November 11, 1847.

Dear Sir—I have been using DR. A. W. COLEMAN'S ANTI-Dyspeptic and Tonic Bitters, ever since you commenced manufacturing them, in my family, and I must say that I have found them one of the finest tonics that I have ever used. I was troubled with a continued head-ache, which they immediately relieved. They give tone to the stomach and system generally, relieve dyspepsia immediately, and I find them a most excellent remedy for worms in my children. In conclusion, I would say, that while they act as a medicine, they are pleasant to the taste.

Yours, &c. ROBERT D. WIGGINS.

☞ Sold by the proprietor at his office, 92 POYDRAS ST., New Orleans. ma1 2t 24p

☞ **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.	4 00 to 4 00
Black and colored Cashmerette Polka Coats and Sacs	10 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'Inde 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 Kubans 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.

☞ **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 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,
mh29 3m corner of Tchoupitoulas street.

☞ **Jones's Italian Chemical Soap.**—The soft, angelical complexion of some ladies is painful 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 NewYork at the sign of the American Eagle, 82 Chatham street, only. Only agent in New Orleans, J. WRIGHT, 151 Chartres street. ap25 6t

Splendid Clothing Establishment.

☞ **Boyle & Sands,** grateful for past favors, would respectfully call the attention of the public to their Fashionable Clothing and Furnishing Store, 26 POYDRAS, corner of Tchoupitoulas st.

N. B. Gentlemen arriving in the city will find it to their interest to call and examine for themselves. ap8

No. 1 MAGAZINE ST. CORNER CANAL STREET.

M. HUNTINGTON,
DEALER IN CLOTHING,
Keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of every article required for a Gentleman's Wardrobe. ap15 2dptf

☞ **Fashionable Clothing.**—THOMPSON & NIXON, No. 44 Canal *street*, have received by recent arrivals from New York a large and superior stock of Fashionable Summer Clothing, comprising all that is new in materials or manufacture. Their stock, in part, consists of

Super black Drap 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 Doe d'Ete Pants;
White Naval and Military Drill Pants;
White Satin Face and Canvass Drill Pants;
Fancy French Drill Pants, newest styles;
Check Drill and Stripe Linen Pants;
Buff and Fancy Linen and Marseilles Vests;
Plain and figured white Marseilles Vests;
Superior Linen and Cotton Shirts;
Undershirts; Dr