DAILY CRESCENT.

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BY HAYES & M'CLURE.
A. H. HAYES.....J. E. M'CLURE.
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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.
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WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1848.

FROM GALVESTON.—The steamboat Palmetto, which left Galveston on the 30th ult., brought us yesterday late Texas papers.

☞We had the pleasure yesterday of meeting our old friend, Mr. J. R. Barnard, lately from the city of Mexico. Mr. B. has been until very recently, associated with Mr. Peoples in the publication of the "American Star." In fact, has been engaged in publishing army journals from Tampico to the city; and is now ready for a move on California. He looks as if Mexico was a healthy region.

FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.—This body meets to-morrow, the 4th inst. On their deliberations what future events will wait; what a solemn responsibility is theirs!

☞John Wentworth sends us public documents from Washington. Thanks.

PORTRAITS.—It will be seen, by reference to our neighbor Hutchings's advertisement, that he has a lightning process of taking one's counterpart which can't be beat by either the Morse or O'Reilly lines. Those who wish to present agreeable mementoes to their relatives, friends or "ladye-loves," would do well to give him a call.

☞The Boston Post, alluding to a defeated candidate (for nomination) in the sixth ward of this city, says:

"It is not surprising that Shakspeare should be beaten in New Orleans, considering how often he has been 'murdered' in that city and elsewhere, to say nothing of the fact that he is rather too much of a democrat to stand a great chance in a whig caucus. However, the editor served him right for being in such company, and it will undoubtedly be a lesson to Shakspeare not to speak contemptuously of 'paper bullets' in any forthcoming comedies. Poor Shakspeare! the 'editors' have always been too much for him."

MORE OF SHAKSPEARE.—From the New York publishers, through their New Orlean, agency, J. B. Steel, 14 Camp street, we receive a copy of "A Supplement to the Plays of William Shakspeare," comprising seven dramas, which "have been ascribed to his pen, but which are not included with his writings in modern editions." The book has an introduction by W. G. Simms, and is well printed by Geo. F. Coolidge & Brother, New York. Since the exposure of the attempt of Ireland—so bold and so successful—we have heard of no more trials of public credulity, on the part of Shakspeare plays. The pieces in this book, however, (which we confess not yet to have diligently read,) seem, from a few glances, to be worth perusal, and to furnish food for curiosity, at least. Of one thing, we have no doubt—they are as much Shakspeare's plays as some which are regularly printed in editions of his works.

☞See Auction Sales This Day.

VERANDA HOTEL.—The public will be glad to learn that this popular hotel will be kept open during the summer months—and we congratulate Mr. Mudge in securing, as partners in his establishment, men of such sterling worth and deserved popularity as Messrs. Hildreth and Radford. Mr. Radford has been the chief clerk in the house since it was first taken by the late Mr. Ward, and we are sure that no one who has ever been an inmate there, during that time, but will wish him success as proprietor.

☞D. Baker & Co., 80 Camp street, sends us the April number of "The Farmers' Library and Monthly Journal," published by Greeley & McElrath, New York. The work is highly useful to farmers.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Shortly the drama in this city will close for the season, and then we shall be at a great loss for those amusements which have afforded us so much pleasure during the past winter. To-night is the last but two of Dr. Collyer's Model Artists. Their performances are acknowledged by *connoisseurs* in the arts of sculpture and painting to be extremely chaste and beautiful. The farce in two acts called the "Lady and the Devil" will commence the performance.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.—This splendid establishment, at the corner of Girod and New Levee streets, is now under the control of Mr. Clark Adams, the former proprietor of the well-known "*Tontine House*." By referring to his card in another column, it will be found that he is prepared to carry on his establishment in the most excellent style.

GRAND FRENCH CELEBRATION AT WASHINGTON.—The "last best gift" of Washington to France, in the way of encouragement and sympathy, was developed in that city on the 24th ult. A procession, including the President, Senate, House of Representatives, Foreign Ministers, Military, etc., turned out, with various trades and societies. The procession and meeting were very large. An address was delivered from the east front of the capitol.

WINTER'S PARTING GRIP.—The storm of the 29th ult. was very severe at the North, and snow fell, during the day, to a considerable depth. In Poughkeepsie, N. Y., six inches—in Springfield Mass., four inches—in Boston, three inches. The Springfield Republican of the succeeding day says that on the mountains of that vicinity the sleighing was excellent.

FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.—The U.S. schooner Louisiana, Holmes, master, left last evening for Tampico, with Government stores.

The U.S. steamship Massachusetts, Wood, master, left last evening for VeraCruz, with stores and a number of Quartermaster's men.

Passengers—Capt. M. S. Miller, Asst. Qm. U. S. A.; Maj. Bell and servt., Ord. Dept.; Capt. G. N. Boel, 1st Mich. Vols.; Lieut. John Wyatt, 2d Ill. Vols.; M. E. Berner, Quartermaster's Dept.; Lieut. P. Noble, 1st Dragoons; H. Bastwick; M. V. Collins.

PASSENGERS—Per schooner Capt. Lincoln, from Vera Cruz—Capt. Wynns, Lieuts. Harpter and R. B. Hallery, of the 13th Infantry; W. J. Maxwell, P. Gillardo, J. Garcia, J. R. Bernard, ex-editor of American Star, and forty-seven discharged soldiers and teamsters.

PASSENGERS—Per ship American, from Vera Cruz—Dr. J. J. Wright, M. Gardiner, Capt. Nance, Lieut. Lee, Brady, Trumbull, and one hundred sick and discharged soldiers.

DIED.—On board the ship American, on her passage from Vera Cruz to this port, James Wien, private, Georgia Volunteers; P. Freeman, 1st Michigan Volunteers; William McClotlol, 13th Infantry; Antonia Castorberry, 4th Artillery.

University of Louisiana—Meeting of the Board of Administrators.

The following communication was received from H. A. Bullard, Dean of the Faculty of Law:

NEW ORLEANS, May 2, 1848.

To the Administrators of the University of Louisiana:

Gentlemen—The first course of lectures in the Law Department having closed, a part of the class which has been in attendance, by their regular attention to their studies, have been found, after strict examination by the Faculty, worthy of the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Those young gentlemen whose names are annexed to this communication are therefore recommended for that degree, according to the charter of the University. There are others yet to be further examined, in relation to whom a communication will be made at a subsequent meeting of the Board, which, we venture to hope, will be without much delay.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obt. servt.,
H. A. BULLARD,
Dean of the Law Faculty.

The names of the following gentlemen are submitted:

E. W. Blake,	W. E. T. Griffith,	David Ker,
John Ker,	W. R. Young,	Charles Wilson,
A. A. Penniston,	Wm. M. Mercer,	David C. Labatt,
Charles A. Kellogg,	John Barker Smith,	A. H. Perrillat,
Wm. L. Perrillat,	Aires P. Merrill,	E. F. Reine.

On motion,

Resolved, That the degree of Bachelor of Laws be conferred by the University on the gentlemen named in said report of said Dean; and that the President of the University and the Chairman of the Board of Administrators be requested to sign their diplomas; and that their names be entered on the minutes of the Board.

I certify the same to be a true copy of the minutes of May 2, 1848.
M. M. COHEN, Administrator,
Acting as Sec'y to the Board.

Mexico.

The editor of the Bulletin informs us, in his paper of yesterday morning, that he has enjoyed the transcendent pleasure of holding a conversation with that most extraordinary personage, Mr. Nicholas P. Trist, ex-Commissioner, etc., and that Mr. Trist "thinks there is little or no doubt of the ratification of the Treaty on the part of the Mexican Congress." Knowing, from his own solemn asseverations, the "great discretion" of the late Commissioner—being convinced, from the published accounts of his intercourse with Gens. Scott, Pillow and others, of the acuteness and vigor of his intellect, of the remarkable caution which distinguishes his acts, and of the soundness of his judgement, which enables him to form conclusions that he has never any reason to change, and which no "human being" can change for him—we hardly dare to differ from an opinion to which Mr. Trist has once given oracular utterance. But yet, with deference we confess it, there remain some doubts on our mind whether the Treaty will be ratified. Things, perhaps, might have gone on very well, had Mr. Trist remained in Mexico. The negotiator of such a Treaty might have obtained for it the assent of the individuals who are called the Mexican Congress, as he had obtained the Treaty itself from the magnanimous but powerless gentlemen who delight in the sounding title of the Supreme Government of Mexico. It was a great oversight to supersede the remarkable negotiator just at the moment when all the eminent powers of his mind, and the extraordinary activity and energy of his proceedings, might have been made available, But one man in the world could have produced such a Treaty, and none other than himself should have had the management of it, from its first conception to its final consummation. It is emphatically the *Triste* Treaty, and additional sorrow should not be heaped upon an humbled nation by transferring the management of the affair to hands more *severe*. Let not the reader misunderstand us: we would not insinuate that the Treaty has humbled the Mexicans, or that *they* have any cause to indulge in *trist-esse* over its *severity*. But it seems that the Administration thought that the late Commissioner had gained glory enough by forming the concern, and felt in duty bound to divide the honor, such as it is, by making the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, through whose instrumentality the sanction of the Senate was secured, sustain his portion of the mighty weight. While there may have been some show of retributive justice in this division of glory, we are apprehensive that it was in the highest degree impolitic, so far as the Treaty is concerned; for no one can persuade us that any one but the author of the thing is capable of giving, or making others give, the finishing stroke to the work.

Notwithstanding an exalted opinion of the late Commissioner, before whom we humbly bow, we think there is great doubt whether the treaty will be ratified by the Mexican Congress. That body is no nearer having a quorum now than it was three months ago. But supposing that a quorum should, for a wonder, be got together, is it to be supposed that it will be unanimous in favor of the treaty, advantageous as it is to them, humiliating as it is to us? Will there not be some who, knowing that the moment the American army is withdrawn, the present shadow of a government will vanish, will take their chance for popularity and power by opposing all terms with the barbarians of the North? Will there not be others who will discover that the Constitution which they are sworn to support forbids any cession of the territory of the Republic, and that they cannot sanction the treaty without committing the crime of perjury? Will there not be a large number who, seeing disease wasting away our army, and learning from the proceedings in Congress, and elsewhere, that no reinforcements are likely to be allowed until the subject of the treaty is settled, will hope by delay to bring about such a reduction of our force, and such an utter demoralization of what remains, as to enable the Mexicans at the same time to gratify their love of fame and of vengeance by its entire destruction? Granted, that those who entertain such notions, and it is certain that some do, are few in number—what then? They may not form a majority, but they can always break the quorum, if quorum there ever is.

The treaty, however, may be ratified. The power of gold is great, and the hope of sharing the first instalment may induce the Congress of the magnanimous nation to accept our concessions, and receive what we offer to pay for permission to depart. But after the title form is perfect, does any one believe that we will have peace with Mexico? Is there any power there to enforce the observance of treaties? Even did the power exist, would the treacherous and revengeful men who must exercise it, regard any, the most solemn stipulations? Has Mexican nature changed since the armistice of September? When we have been deceived in every transaction we have had with them, have we any reason to hope that they will keep faith now? It is madness all, and folly. Diplomatists may treat, politicians may scheme, and prate, and write, but there is and will be no peace with Mexico. The decree has gone forth, and neither the supernal wisdom of Mr. Trist, nor the power of Mr. Polk, nor any of his successors, can prevent its execution. Mexico must be subdued. The fairest portion of the earth must be wrested from the hands of the barbarian hordes and their semi-civilized rulers, who now occupy and waste it. It is part of the great law of progress that the weak should give way to the strong, and that the superior should displace the inferior races. As the naked savages of southern Europe succumbed to republican Rome, as the degraded victims of Roman imperial government bowed the neck to the terrible energy of the northern hordes, as the native Indian has been destroyed or has disappeared before the onward movement of our own people, so must Mexico submit to the fate that awaits it. The puny efforts which vain men may make can neither prevent nor to any great extent delay the final result. And it would be wiser to endeavor to direct for good what cannot be averted, than to ensure their own defeat by warring with the immutable decrees of Providence. There is no peace, and there will be no peace with Mexico while a more powerful and civilized people are thronging to her borders, and coveting the fertile soil and heavenly climate which her people possess, but have not the power to hold. What was done in Florida, in Louisiana, in Texas, in California and New Mexico, will continue to be done until the final absorption of the whole land. Either under the pretence of purchase, or the more open and direct means of conquest, the whole will be subjected. It is destiny. We do not pretend to defend the morality of what we clearly foresee, nor do we pretend to condemn it. As soon would we think of condemning a thunder-storm because it had overturned a fisherman's skiff or levelled some poor man's cottage. All these things are but manifestations of the great laws of nature. We are content to behold, to admire, and to hope.

"Go, wiser thou, and in thy scale of sense
Weigh thy opinion against Providence;
Call imperfection what thou fanciest such;
Say, here he gives too little, there too much;
Snatch from his hand the balance and the rod;
Rejudge his justice—be the God of God!
But, spite of pride, in erring reason's spite,
One truth is clear—Whatever is, *is right*."

FRESH ANTI-RENT TROUBLES.—The difficulties in the Anti-Rent district, up the Hudson River, have broken out afresh. Many official movements have been resisted; and there occur, from time to time, sharp contests between the constabulary force and the people.

☞The Broadway Theatre, NewYork, caught fire in the gas department, on the evening of the 22d ult. The cords of the drop-curtain were cut, to prevent its spreading in the house. A carpenter named Pray, being ignorant of the event, was engaged near the foot-lights, and the roller, striking him on the head, fractured his skull. He was taken to the hospital, where he died in about an hour... The fire was put out without further damage except the loss of the drop-curtain.

☞It was the *American*, not British, ship Cybele, that was wrecked on Berry Island.

Sympathy With France.

We give below the resolutions of sympathy with France, adopted at the last meeting of the General Council, and the remarks of Mr. I. Wightman Smith thereon:

Resolved, That the citizens of New Orleans have witnessed with admiration the heroic efforts of the citizens of Paris, in throwing off the yoke of tyranny and in leading the way in the glorious revolution by which France has become a republic, and the other nations of Europe are rapidly preparing to follow her example.

Resolved, That, as Americans, we hereby tender our heartfelt thanks to the patriotic citizens of Paris, and especially to those of the twelfth arrondissement, for the homage paid to the memory of the Father of our Country, by selecting the anniversary of his birth-day as the birth-day of their own freedom.

Resolved, That we cordially extend the right hand of our fellowship to the citizens of Paris as the pioneers in the cause of European liberty.

Resolved, That the Mayor of New Orleans be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Mayor of Paris.

Mr. President—While different parties of our fellow-citizens are holding public meetings to express their sympathies with the Republicans of France, should not we, just honored by the people with a high trust, on passing the threshold of our Council Hall, proclaim as our first homage to the free institutions under which we assemble, the deep and heartfelt delight with which the citizens of New Orleans, and we their representatives, behold the great struggle for constitutional freedom now shaking Europe to its centre?

From New Orleans this homage is peculiarly appropriate. The page of our colonial history is bright with deeds of noble daring, which, on an occasion like this, cause the heart of every Louisianian to throb with patriotic pride.

Who can forget that eighty years ago, when the rest of the Western world lay slumbering in colonial bondage, *here* the first effort was made to throw off those chains, and that *here* the first revolution took place to establish a Republic upon this Continent?

France had abandoned her Louisiana colony to Spain. But the colonists would not ratify the cession; though they tolerated the presence of the Spanish Commissioner for more than two years, they constantly refused to acknowledge his authority. At length the Council, sitting in this city, decreed his expulsion from the Colony. The people hastened his departure by cutting his vessel loose from her moorings and leaving her to float down the river.

Look at them—a feeble Colony—mustering scarcely two thousand armed men—setting at defiance the power of haughty Spain! Nor did they stop here. In vain had they beseeched France to protect them from Spanish dominion. Finally they determined to build up a Republic. Though the English authorities at Pensacola refused them aid, they did not hesitate, but boldly resolved to stand or fall alone. Thus without protection from abroad, did they advance on the perilous journey of independence. Their form of Government chosen was purely republican. The executive power was to be lodged in a Chief Magistrate, elected by the people. The legislative authority was to be vested in a council of forty members chosen by the people.

With what anguish must they have seen the overwhelming Spanish force which soon appeared off the Balize, with the infamous O'Reilly at its head? A sullen silence of the people marked his entry into New Orleans. With what art did he allay the suspicions of his intended victims, by promises of pardon? Taking advantage of the presence of several of the revolutionary chiefs at his levee, he treacherously seized them and threw them into prison. Part of them were soon led forth to die, and others sent to the dungeons of the Moro Castle. Dear to every patriot will be the names of Villere, Lafreniere, Marquis, Milhet, Noyant and Caresse—consecrated forever as the first martyrs of American liberty.

While our sister States fondly cherish the memory of those noble spirits, who first set the examples of resistance and framed plans of free institutions in the English Colonies, New Orleans may be justly proud that her own citizens were years in advance of the English colonists in bidding defiance to foreign power, and in shadowing forth the first outlines of a Republican Government.

Deeply then should we sympathize with all those who are struggling for that liberty in Europe which we are permitted to enjoy here only after the most heroic exertions by the patriots of other days.

As Americans, the 22d of February, ever dear as the birthday of Washington, recently endeared still more by the glorious battle of Buena Vista—is now rendered thrice sacred by the great battle for liberty—fought in the streets of Paris.

Republican France has nobly vindicated herself from the wrongs inflicted by her ex-King upon the bosom friend of Washington. The revolution of February is a tribute to the memory of Lafayette, as one of the founders of liberty in both hemispheres

We now return our heartfelt sympathies across the Atlantic to that great nation, who, in the darkest hour of the American revolution, sent to our little patriot band their money, their troops, their sympathies—and more than all—their Lafayette. Success attend the French in this career of peaceful constitutional Government.

The flames which rose from the burning throne of France on the place of the Bastile have made the darkness of despotism visible in all Europe. Even the grizzly bear of Russia is trembling with fear from his ice-bound lair. The tri-color of France has been answered by the flags of the free—the tri-color of Italy and the tri-color of Germany.

Again the battle-cry of the German hero in the fierce contest which struck down Austrian tyranny, and made Switzerland free—after five centuries of silence—rings out in thunder-tones from the Alps and the Appenines, and echoes along the Danube and the Vistula: "Make way for liberty!"

Again the first, faint notes of the harp of Irish freedom, are struck in Tara's Halls. May they be heard from the Wicklow Hills to the Giant's Causeway. May the whole people, calm, united—forgetting the feuds of ages, and asserting the inalienable rights of man with which God endowed them—strike the fetters from their galled and festering limbs—and Ireland shall have her own again!

"Oh, liberty! let not this spirit have rest,
Till it move, like a breeze, o'er the waves of the West—
Give the light of your look to each sorrowing spot,
Nor, oh! be the Shamrock forgot."

HOW THEY TALK IN IRELAND.—Surely, where there is plenty of such talk as the following, no long time can elapse without some fighting. The remarks were made at a meeting, lately, in Dublin, of the "Irish Confederation." First, Mr. J. P. Barry said:

We are fully determined to drive Englishmen and all other foreigners from the Government of Ireland, and resume the responsibility ourselves. In the meantime the Government will do well to make their arrangements, for the time left them yet is very short, and Irishmen are determined to be no longer trifled with. Let us regard what is passing around. Shall the whole world be free and Ireland remain a slave? [Cries of "We want!"] Let the clubs take the example of the Paris clubs, who were able to turn out fifty thousand men on three days' notice. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. O'Gorman was more precise and intelligible:

Let English power choose its own battle ground as it will—fight with the weapons of its law, or come in the pride of its chivalry—let it use the indictment or the bayonet—the Attorney-General or the carbineer—in any way, and every way, we will oppose them face to face, and, bring this contest, boldly begun, to a triumphant issue. [Vehement cheers.]

Mr. D. Reilley was no less explicit:

I call on the people to arm—arm—arm! Three hundred thousand Englishmen, Chartists, will assemble in London next week; and London will be in their hands. The first bugle in England shall be answered in Ireland.

Mr. Mitchell spoke out:

I entreat you, for the love of God, to get yourselves guns. [Tremendous cheers, and cries of "Don't you think pikes would be better?"] If any man here is too poor to buy a rifle, then let him get a good ash pole, eight or ten feet long, and well rounded. [Vehement cheering.] But I tell you this, speeches and resolutions will avail you nothing unless you are well armed and prepared to turn out. [Vociferous cries of Pikes! pikes!"]

"Whatever he had written, spoken or published, he would stand by; and he now informed the gentleman who took notes for the government, that it was he who published and printed those articles, and that they were sedition libels. (Loud cheers.) But sedition was a small matter; he was now about to commit high treason. (Cheers.) He meant to call on them if they would not remain slaves for ever, to rise up—he did not say when—but to rise up at an early day, or, perhaps an early night, and smash through the castle of Dublin, and tear it down. (Tremendous applause.) He would now conclude by observing, that whatever might be the opinion of other confederates, there should be no rest for him until he saw Ireland a free republic."

Mr. Dehony told his hearers that "the pleasantest sound to his ears would be the sound of a rifle—that they must up with the barricades and resolve to fight in the open streets—and prepare to make their last effort against England."

Independent Watch Patrol.

At a meeting of the Association last evening, May 2, at the "Lodge Room," the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

Chief of the Patrol—D. Osborne.
First Assistant—Robert Kerrison.
Second Assistant—M. Smith.
Third Assistant—E. S. Childs.
Fourth Assistant—John Temple.
Fifth Assistant—M. Barrett.
Sixth Assistant—Smith Izard.
Seventh Assistant—J. R. Drummond.
Eighth Assistant—J. McLean.
Ninth Assistant—George Daggie.
Surgeon and Inspector-General—Not elected.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Henry Nichols.
Marshals—Composed of one hundred efficient men.
Counsel—Isaac T. Preston, S. S. Prentiss, P. Soule, M. M. Reynolds, Esquires.
Correspondents—E. Camp, G. Wilkes, Esquires, New York; High Constable Clapp, Boston; High Constable Ridgely, Baltimore; Mayor John Swift, Philadelphia; Mayor Wm. Seaton, Washington, D.C.

The object of this Patrol will be to guard the property of Merchants, Insurance Companies, Banks, etc.

The Patrol will be on duty from 4 o'clock to 8 A. M. and 4 to 8 P. M., after the Night-Watch retire.

Applications for Marshals to be made to the Chief.

By order, D. OSBORNE, Chief.

☞Some New York rats, on the night of the 21st ult., ate into the Croton water pipe, in the upper story of Mr. Sherwood's dining place, 120 Water street; and when the doors were opened in the morning, the place was found to be flooded. Gnaw-ty rats!

DEATH FROM A RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The cars of the railroad going into Rochester, N. Y., were thrown off the track, on the 20th ult., killing Wm. Aims and Nicholas Benner, and wounding several other persons.

☞It is estimated that the Customhouse at St. Louis will yield to the United States Treasury over $100,000. Last year it was $74,000.

Lamartine and the Irish Liberals.

Every successive instalment of French news adds to the proof that there are two powerful and separate elements at work in the affairs of that regenerated country. One is for moderation and non-intervention as far as possible with the concerns of nations whose liberty does not, as it were, dovetail into that of France itself; and for a cool and steady urging forward of the organization, on radical principles, of a republican constitution for the country, without visiting, even upon the opponents of reform anything in the shape of persecution. The other partakes more of the spirit of what is called "Jacobinism"—one of those cant terms which conservatism uses to make odious, excesses bad enough, but not half so bad as the extreme of conservatism itself.

Thus far, the first-named element has evidently the master of the other. Lamartine is its embodiment—its head and front. God seems to have raised up this man as Washington was raised for us in our great struggle. It is, perhaps, too early to speak decidedly of his character—than which no complete judgment can be made until the work is done; but we cannot avoid saying that the world not only expects much of Lamartine, but that he has thus far fulfilled the highest expectations. What a destiny! Even if he were to die this moment, his life would be of more worth to history—to patriots too—than the lives of all the kings and warriors that ever governed France, or led her children to slaughter!

When the Irish Repealers—as the news comes—presented an address to the Provisional Government at Paris, Lamartine replied to them. He said that France sympathized with all who were struggling for their rights, for freedom. He said, too, that as things were, the French government could not step in between the Irish and their oppressors. Shall he be blamed? Truly, no. The difference between the enthusiast who believes in reckless devoirs wherever his heart is enlisted, and the philosophic democrat who first does what work he can do safely, and what is most needed, is the difference between Lamartine and the representatives of the other elements alluded to.

REPLY OF LAMARTINE TO MR. O'BRIEN.—The following is the substance of Lamartine's reply, on the part of the Provisional Government of France, to the deputations of Irish Repealers, whose address was presented to the former, at Paris, at the Hotel de Ville, on the 3d of April. It involves matters of the gravest importance:

"We are at peace, and we are desirous of remaining on good terms of equality, not with this or that part of Great Britain, but with Great Britain entire. We believe this peace to be useful and honorable, not only to Great Britain and the French Republic, but to the human race. We will not commit an act, we will not write a word, we will not breathe an insinuation, at variance with the principles of the reciprocal inviolability of nations, which we have proclaimed, and of which the Continent of Europe is already gathering the fruits. The fallen monarchy had treaties and diplomatists. Our diplomatists are nations—our treaties are sympathies. We should be insane were we openly to exchange such a diplomacy for unmeaning and partial alliances with even the most legitimate parties in the countries which surround us. We are not competent either to judge them or to prefer some of them to others. By announcing our partisanship on the one side, we should declare ourselves the enemies of the other. We do not wish to be the enemies of any of your fellow countrymen; we wish, on the contrary, by a faithful observance of the republican pledges, to remove all the prejudices which may mutually exist between our neighbors and ourselves. This course, however painful it may be, is imposed on us by the laws of nations, as well as by our historical remembrances. Do you know what it was which most served to irritate France, and estrange her from England during the first Republic? It was the civil war in a portion of our territory, supported, subsidized and assisted by Mr. Pitt; it was the encouragement and the arms given to Frenchmen as heroic as yourselves, but Frenchmen fighting against their fellow citizens; this was not honorable warfare: it was a royalist propagandism, waged with French blood, against the Republic. This policy is not yet, in spite of all our efforts, entirely effaced from the memory of the nation. This cause of dissension between Great Britain and us we will never remove by taking any sinister course. We accept with gratitude the friendship of the different nationalities included in the British empire. We ardently wish that justice may bind and strengthen the friendship of races; that equality may become more and more its basis; but, while proclaiming with you, with her (England), and with all, the holy dogma of fraternity, we will perform only acts of brotherhood in conformity to our feelings towards the Irish nation."

GREAT IRISH MEETING IN CHARLESTON, S. C.—Last Wednesday evening the Charleston Friends of Ireland held a large and enthusiastic meeting at Hibernia Hall. The following resolution, among others, was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of this Association be, and he is hereby requested to communicate with the presiding officers of similar Associations in New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Baltimore and St. Louis, and other sections of the Union, where Associations for like purposes have been formed; and, that he apprise them of the fact of our association and organization, of our ardent sympathy with the miseries and afflictions of the people of Ireland, and of our readiness to commune and co-operate with the said Associations in the great and glorious cause of the political redemption of that much wronged and oppressed land.

Bad News for Protectionists.

The last Washington Union, (23d ult.,) crows lustily—and with reason—over the fact that Mr. Walker's free trade premises, as assumed in his great report endorsing the tariff of '46—are fully sustained by the revenue returns of the past year. but we will let the Union speak for itself:

The Revenue.—Free Trade Triumphant!—The Protective System Exploded.—The receipts from customs up to this date are about $28,000,000; and it is now certain, that the estimate of $31,000,000, made by the Secretary of the Treasury, will be fully realized, as there remains yet two months and the third of a month of the present fiscal year. For public lands, also, the receipts up to the present date are about two millions and three quarters, leaving the large Miami sales to come in during the month of May. It seems certain that the estimates by the Secretary, of $3,500,000 for the fiscal year, from public lands, will be realized. Where are now the predictions of Messrs. Webster, Evans, and indeed, of nearly all the leaders of the whig party, as to the revenue from the new tariff? They are all exploded; whilst, after all the abuse and ridicule, Mr. Walker's estimates are *all fully realized by the result.*

FRENCH NATIONAL DEBT.—It is stated in a summary in the Baltimore American, that the French national debt amounts to 5,200,000,000 francs; or, in dollars, to the sum of *one thousand and forty millions*. The national debt has been on the increase for years past. In 1841 it amounted to 4,250,000,000 francs; or, in round numbers to $850,000,000. Thus in seven years there has been an increase of some two hundred millions of dollars. An official report by M. Garnier Pages, one of the dignitaries of the new Republic, gives a full statement of the financial affairs of the country and declares that "the Republic will save France from bankruptcy." It appears, at any rate, whether this prediction stand good or not, that under the Government of Louis Philippe the prospect of a national bankruptcy, sooner or later, was very palpable. In 1830, the annual budget of expenditures was, in dollars, two hundred millions; in 1847, it was more than three hundred millions. This large increase of annual expenditure has left little to show for it. The conquest of Algeria may be reckoned something; but the war against Algiers was carried on in the time of Charles X., and the expenses of that war for 1830 are included in the budget of that year. A national debt of one thousand millions of dollars is a serious matter, a still more serious matter is a national debt of four thousand millions of dollars. Embarrassing as the condition of France is, with the burden of the former, that of England laboring under a debt of four times as large is not less perplexing.

CASTOR OIL.—About a thousand barrels of this delicious stuff are brought down annually from St. Louis.

Dreadful Conflict at the Feejee Islands—Eight Hundred Killed.—By the arrival of the Sydney mail we are informed of a most severe battle having taken place, on the 4th of September, at the Feejee Islands, between the chiefs and the people of Albua and Rena, in which the latter were defeated, but escaped with a number of their adherents to Juva harbor, seven miles west of Rena Roads, where they intended so settle—all the habitations of Rena being burnt to the ground by the chiefs of Albua. The number slain, on both sides, amounted to upwards of eight hundred, the bodies of whom still remained there. Fortunately for the missionaries, the scene of warfare occurred at some distance from their location.—[*English paper.*

☞Wesley Pine, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., is to hung on the 26th inst., for murdering Mrs. Russell.

☞Sixty steamers will probaby be built at Pittsburg this year.

☞We extract the following from an exchange paper, because it coincides with the opinions of two beautiful New Orleans ladies:

"A man who avoids matrimony on account of the cares of wedded life, is compared to one who would amputate a leg to save his toes from corns."

STEAMER WASHINGTON.—This vessel, after proceeding to sea, from New York, on the 20th ult., broke her piston rod, and had to put back into port.

☞Camp street, west of Lafayette Square, is enlivened by the presence of many charming ladies every pleasant evening.

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.

☞**The Americo-Graefenberg Theory** does not presume that our medicine can cure all diseases. It is rule and imposition to flaunt such a doctrine in the face of an intelligent community. It is the language of quacks and pretenders. But in the series of medicines offered by the Graefenberg Company, EVERY DISEASE will find its antidote.
☞For Agents, see Graefenberg's Series, on fourth page. m8

☞**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. mal 2; 2tp

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

Fashionable Spring and Summer Clothing,

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

☞The following described goods are all of the latest styles, and are made and trimmed in the very best manner. All our goods are warranted in every respect.

Coats.

French Merino or Drap d'Ete Dress Coats, Frocks and Sacs	from $10 00 to $18 00
Paramatta and Alpaca do. do. do.	5 00 to 8 00
Plaid, Striped and Checked Linen do. do. do.	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 11 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 Veneux, English Merino and Paramatta	3 00 to 4 00
Black and blue Alpaca	3 00 to 3 50
Very super French Drap de Tank	5 00 to 7 00
Real India Nankeen and Kaibans de Laine	3 00 to 4 00
Single Milled French Black Doeskin	4 50 to 7 50
Lenade 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 Cassimere	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 Flamel 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 2tpd 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 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 spun 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. ap29 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