DAILY CRESCENT.

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A. M. 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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SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1848.

☞ We rejoice to announce the successful working of the People's, or O'Reilly's line of Telegraph, as far south as Memphis, Tenn. This brings New Orleans within three days of New York.

We call attention to the card of Col. Doane in another column, and offer to the enterprising contractors our hearty congratulations, in view of the rapid progress of the work.

THE AMERICA'S NEWS.—A fresh rumor was started yesterday that the news by the America was in town by express; that the Chartist meetings had passed off quietly in England; that cotton had improved at Liverpool, &c. The operations in our market gave the story a coloring of probability, as the sales ran up to six thousand bales, taken mostly in the after part of the day, and at steady prices.

FROM YUCATAN.—The *Patria* of yesterday gives some later items from Yucatan. The Government had enteted into negotiations with Jacinto Pat, the insurgent Indian chief; but the *Patria* thinks the latter was acting in bad faith. By a decree of the Governor, issued on the 10th of April, all the Indians who had been taken prisoners, or against whom prosecutions were pending, had been ordered to be released. The *Armigo del Pueblo* publishes a letter, dated April 14, which says that the chief Pat had, by letter, offered to deliver himself up, stipulating that the value of the arms taken from the Indians should be returned to them. Notwithstanding this, however, Cecilio Chi (another chief) goes about, in the East, committing the most horrible cruelty. Three days previous, this army was only three leagues distant from Izamil, burning the haciendas. On the 13th, the Yucatan troops had a conflict with the Indians, killing 73, and wounding many. Apprehensions, however, existed that the savages would return and revenge themselves for their defeat.

Later.—Capt. Jones, of the schooner Eleanor, from Belize, Honduras, which place he left on the 26th ult., arrived here last night; and reports that the Indians had taken possession of a small town in the interior, the inhabitants of which had fled for safety to the Belize. The latter place was also threatened by the Indians, who, it was stated, were in large force, and declaring that they would drive all the whites out of the country, and burn the Belize. Great consternation was felt at the latter place, there being but few soldiers in the town. Assistance was sent for from Jamaica.

PROBABLE AID TO YUCATAN.—A Washington writer, of late date, to the New York Evening Post, says: "It had been expected that the President to-day would have sent in a message recommending some definite action upon the case of Yucatan. Should he do so, I can hardly doubt that the decision of Congress will be favorable to that miserable country, and that it will be prompt and unanimous."

THE LADIES.—The young ladies of Mr. Read's Seminary, at Baton Rouge, presented a Bible to the Sons of Temperance on the evening of the 1st of May. Miss Sarah Morgan performed the ceremony of presentation, and the Rev. Mr. Burke responded. Gen. Taylor was present.

THE INSTITUTE.—The New Orleans Institute will meet this evening at half-past 7 o'clock, at the church on Triton Walk. The public and especially the ladies, are invited to attend.

PORTRAITS OF JACKSON AND CLAY.—Two of the most beautiful specimens of miniature painting that we have ever beheld, are to be seen at Mr. Steele's, in the shape of two portraits of the great men whose names head this article. We do not pretend to any very intimate acquaintance with the fine arts, and therefore cannot give a purely scientific opinion; but we do consider ourselves justifiable in saying that these pictures are unsurpassed by any in the same line that have ever come under our observation. Both of them are, in point of drawing, execution and coloring, so unexceptionable, that we scarcely know which to prefer. They were painted by Mr. Dodge, and are for sale, the price of the two being $500.

SITUATION WANTED.—We call attention to the advertisement in our columns with this head—confident that employers would be suited.

MODEL ARTIST GROUPINGS.—By the advertisement of Dr. Collyer, in an adjoining column, our readers will see that the Model Artists are to perform, for some time to come, at the St. Charles Theatre, on their own hook. We understand it is the intention of the manager to arrange some perfectly new tableaux, with additional performers; and that he will leave no effort untried to deserve the patronage of the New Orleans public.

LATEST NEWS.—In a few days we shall get our latest news from Memphis, the telegraphic communication being completed to that place. At latest accounts they were only waiting the arrival of a telegraphic instrument to commence operations. This is O'Reilly's line.

HANSBROUGH, 72 CAMP STREET.—At the book and stationery store, address as above, may be found the following among a large collection of works:

"Essay on Human Rights," by Mr. Hurlbut of New York. This is well spoken of by Northern critics. "The Parent's Guide, for the transmission of desired qualities to offsprings; and Childbirth made easy," by Mrs Hester Pendleton. A work which it were well for all married persons to possess and study. "Lectures on the Philosophy of Mesmerism." "American Economical Housekeeper and Receipt Book." "Religion Natural and Revealed; or the Natural Theology and Moral Bearings of Phrenology and Physiology," by O. S. Fowler. "The Phrenological Guide, designed for Students of their own Character." "Physiology, designed for the use of Schools and Families." "Synopsis of Phrenology and Physiology."

RACCOURCI CUT-OFF.—Strong fears are entertained (says the Baton Rouge Advocate) for the safety of the lands opposite the Raccourci Cut-off. The water is making continual incursions upon the embankments, urged by the impetuosity of the current through the Cut-off.

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH MINT.—The following is the monthly report of the coinage of the New Orleans Mint, for the month ending on the 1st inst.:

Silver—240,000 half dollars.....	$120,000
Gold—2,500 eagles.....	25,000=$145,000

INHUMANITY TO ANIMALS.—Is there no Municipal ordinance existing relative to maimed horses? If there be none, one should speedily be made. Yesterday, towards evening, on walking down Magazine street, we saw a noble looking horse on the cross-walk of Edward street, standing on three legs, the fourth hanging in the most cruelly mutilated condition from his body, which trembled with the pain the crushed limb inflicted on the poor beast. There he stood, suffering all that man could possibly suffer with a broken leg, while the owner was doubtless cursing only the chance that injured his pocket, without the slightest feeling for the suffering of his poor horse. The sight was truly shocking, and a recurrence should be prevented by law at once. It were humanity to destroy the life of an animal under such an affliction; and it is brutality to turn him loose to die of pain and starvation.

Russia.

In previous numbers of our paper, we have devoted a large space to a statistical exposition of the present condition of two of the most important powers of Europe—Austria and Prussia; we now come to Russia, the most powerful and most interesting of all. Most powerful, because combining more of the elements of strength; most interesting from the spectacle it presents of the union of European enlightenment, with Asiatic barbarism—the struggle, between ancient feudalism and modern civilization. There can be no doubt that the coming era will place at the head of the powers of the earth, two nations, both pursuing the same career, towards universal dominion; the one upon the Western the other upon the Eastern Continent—Russia and the United States of America; the former representing the despotic, the latter the republican principle. On account of the difference, in the present condition of the people of the two countries we have named, these two principles, seemingly so antagonistical, cannot come in conflict, for despotism is as much the destiny of the Sclavonians as republicanism is ours: the one is but the preparative—the forerunner of the other. But more of this hereafter.

The Russian empire contains a larger extent of territory than any other upon the globe, comprising about one-seventh of its terrestrial surface, and one-seventeenth of the entire population. Extending from the frontiers of Prussia and Turkey on the west, to the Rocky Mountains of America on the east, and from the Black and Caspian Seas and Tartary upon the south, to the Frozen Ocean upon the north; its length may be estimated at 6000 miles, and its average breadth at 1600. Within this vast region are included nations of almost every variety of complexion, of habits, and of language, and of every degree of civilization, from the wandering nomade of the Asiatic plains to the gay and luxurious population of the modern Petersburg. It will therefore not appear surprising that within the dominions of the Autocrat, there should be spoken *forty* different idioms.

The following tables will show the population of the different portions of the empire, together with their extent in geographical and statute square miles, according to the most reliable authorities:

	Extent—Geo. sq. m.	*Stat. sq. m.*	*Population.*
Northern Provinces.....	24,446	324,367	1,216,700
Great Russia.....	14,886	319,304	17,562,000
Baltic Provinces.....	1,616	24,662	1,525,300
White Russia.....	3,585	76,789	2,599,100
Lithuania.....	1,893	93,605	2,357,500
Little Russia.....	9,697	208,009	10,725,200
New Russia.....	5,119	109,802	2,797,000
Wolga and Caspian Prov.'s.	11,024	236,465	5,709,600
Oural Provinces.....	11,753	252,101	4,772,000
Siberia.....	250,818	5,360,042	2,649,600
* Transcaucasian Prov.'s...	29,544	633,719	7,757,100
Total.....	364,388	7,794,864	59,673,200

* Includes Finland, Russian America, and the small kingdom of Poland.

By a reference to the above table, it will be seen that 56,000,000, or nearly the whole population, is contained within less than one-third of the entire territory. It is only among the hunters of Siberia, or the Cossacks of the Don that we are to look for any individual independence; in all other parts of the empire the laboring classes are in a state of servitude. The great extent to which the system of slavery exists may be estimated from the fact that while the nobles number 691,355, 44,800,000 of the people are serfs. Of this amount almost half, or 21,000,000 are the property of the crown; the remainder belong to the nobility. The number belonging to the Czar, has been gradually increasing since the time of Peter the Great, who made the first successful effort to ameliorate the condition of the people, and restrain the power of the nobles. Since the reign of that great monarch, the interest of the sovereign has been linked to that of the people, and there has been a continual contest between the crown and the aristocracy, in which, fortunately, success has generally inclined towards the former. In order that it may be seen which of these more favors the people, it is only necessary to state that the serfs belonging to the crown are but in a condition of *predial* and partial servitude, while those who are the property of the nobility are in a state of absolute slavery; it is even believed that the Emperor has had it in contemplation to liberate all his serfs, and he very probably would have already done so were it not for his fears of the nobility, who have invariably opposed every reform in the Government, and every attempt to improve and enlighten the people.

Russia is frequently accused of insatiable lust of territory, and a desire to aggrandize herself at the expense of others, Yet we doubt whether she is more liable to this reproach than France, or England, or any of the great powers of the world. One thing, however, is certain—that in every territorial acquisition made by her, the *people* have been elevated, and the turbulent aristocracy repressed. If the empire were now to be dissevered, either by internal convulsion or external violence, the different provinces would only relapse into their original state of feudal submission to the nobles. The attempt to revive the independence of Poland may or may not be successful, but in any event the West of Europe may be considered secure from Russian invasion; its people have advanced beyond despotism—beyond even constitutional monarchy—it remains to be seen whether they have become worthy of republicanism.

But the tide of Muscovite conquest is only diverted, not checked: it will overrun the decrepit kingdom of Persia, and, sweeping southward, will at last overtop the lofty Himmalaya, and burst like a deluge upon British India.

The military power of Russia, by many greatly exaggerated, by others as greatly depreciated, is about upon an equality with the establishments of the other European nations. The regular army owes its origin to the same genius to whom all the greatness of Russia may be traced. Before the reign of Peter the Great, the only military force of the empire consisted of the Strelitzes, a band of turbulent and licentious soldiery, resembling the Janizaries of the Turks or the Prætorians of the Romans. The arrogance of these soldiers had long been a fruitful source of evil and anarchy, when Peter, seeing the danger which would result to the nation from their further existence, determined to suppress them. The design was carried into execution, and a regular army formed. The good effects of this measure were soon felt in the battle of Pultowa, which is said to have been the first victory the Russians ever gained over regular troops. It was that battle which crushed the power of Charles XII, of Sweden, and gave to Russia the preponderance in the North. At the death of Peter, the army amounted to 110,000 men. During the reign of Catherine II, it was increased to 250,000. It now consists of six *corps d'armée* of 60,000 each, being 48,000 infantry and 12,000 cavalry and artillery; a corps of guards, 57,000; a corps of grenadiers, 57,000; a cavalry corps of 30,000; and two independent corps, one in Siberia and the other in Caucasus, being 90,000—a total of 594,000 men and 740 pieces of artillery. This does not include the irregular Asiatics, or the Cossacks of the Don. It is an immense force, yet it is only the peace establishment, and is not more than one per cent. of the population. The recent events in the west of Europe, together with the attempt at revolution in Poland, will no doubt cause a large increase in the Russian army. Yet, although she is invulnerable at home, her power westward has reached its limit. A collision may take place, and the struggle may be long, obstinate and bloody; but it will leave both parties in the same relative position, though exhausted by the fury of the contest. Western Europe can never return to despotism—the Sclavonians are not yet prepared for democracy: they must first pass through the intervening stages of feudalism, absolutism and constitutional monarchy.

WHAT MEANS IT?—A great many of the democratic papers are publishing biographies of Levi Woodbury.

VERY SOFT.—The most of the staunch party papers, on the Democratic side, are bolstering up Gen. Pillow.

☞ The Democrats have done better than the Whigs in the late town elections of Ohio.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

[REPORTED FOR THE CRESCENT.]

MOBILE, *April 5—7 P. M.*—A rumor has reached Mobile that the America had arrived at New York, bringing news that the great Chartist demonstration, which was to have taken place on the 10th ult., had been a failure. [We can scarcely credit this rumor. The attitude assumed by the Chartists was so firm and decided, and the course adopted by the Government so universally condemned—the "Times," we believe, being the only journal sustaining it—that we can hardly believe that the affair passed off so quietly. The Government was determined to prevent the meeting—the Chartist leaders were equally resolved to hold it. Under such circumstances a collision would seem to have been unavoidable; yet it is possible that the friends of "moral suasion" may have controlled the great demonstration, and induced them to bide their time. The time *will come*, and that speedily, though leaders may falter.]

Senator Johnson, of Louisiana, introduced into the Senate a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to report the quantities, prices, and ports of importation or exportation, of all the supar imported into, or exported from the United States, during the last three years.

The Acadia's news had an unfavorable effect upon the New York markets. Sales of cotton on the 28th ult., 440 bales. Exchange on London, 10 to 11. Sales of cotton here (Mobile) 1200 bales middling at 4 to 4¼c. Freights to Liverpool 17-32*d*.

PELICAN DIVISION—*Annual Celebration.*—The Second Annual Celebration of the Pelican Division No. 1, Sons of Temperance of the State of Louisiana, took place on Thursday night last, at the Hall of the House of Representatives. Jacob Manfort, W. P., was called to the chair. The Grand Division, clad in all their splendid paraphernalia, then entered the room. On their entrance, the following ode was sung:

Thrice welcome, Brothers—here we meet,
In Friendship's close communion joined:
Ye Sons of Temp'rance, loud repeat
Your triumphs, with one heart and mind,

No angry passions here shall mar
Our peace, or move our social band,
For Friendship is our leading star,
Our motto—"Union—Hand-in-Hand."

Addresses were then delivered by Mr. John C. Larue, W. P. of Liberal Division No. 17, and by the Rev. F. Clark, member of the Pelican Division No. 1. Several Songs were then sung by Brother Dobbins, of the Pelican Division, which were much applauded. A large number of the ladies of New Orleans were in attendance, and a delegation of the "Daughters of Temperance," from Algiers; also, the Magnolia Union of the Daughters of Temperance, of New Orleans.—The celebration was highly interesting, and well attended.

This branch of the Temperance Society of New Orleans has been greatly successful in the cause of virtue. Many an inebriate has been rescued from the drunkard's grave, through the praiseworthy endeavors of its members; many a fireside been made happy, and many a pallid cheek been made to bloom again with the rosy tinges of health and happiness. The Pelican Division is doing all that humanity can do, for the relief of those who are suffering under the ban of Intemperance.

TO THE SEEKERS OF PLEASURE.—Many persons who are in the habit of profoundly thinking on the uncertainty of human life, will agree with us in the belief, that to-day is Saturday—a day named after that old cannibal, Saturn, who not only ate up all of his own flesh and blood, but afterwards swallowed several small planets, in order to provide rapid digestion. Now, we Orleanians are a working people, and believe it nothing wrong to take a little innocent amusement, even on the Sabbath. Now, if one wants to enjoy a thrilling breeze, to inhale the scent of Spring's newest flowers, or taste a delicious ice cream, let them go to the Carrollton gardens. If they want a level road, where the bloods and the b'hoys "most do congregate," and where the pompano actually cry out in piteous terms, "please let me be broiled," let them go to the lake end of the shell-road. If they want to be whizzed down at the rate of forty miles an hour, to Lake Pontchartrain, let them get in the cars, go to the Washington Hotel. Messrs. Kennedy & Co. have every delicacy of earth and ocean on hand.

TROOPS.—The barracks at Baton Rouge are being prepared for the reception of one hundred and fifty invalid or convalescent soldiers.

THE JUBILEE FESTIVAL IN NEW YORK.—According to arrangement, the "Jubilee Ball" in honor of European liberty, and to present a Liberty Cap to Paris, took place at the Park Theatre, N. Y., on the night of the 25th ult. Speeches were made and responded to—the Liberty Cap presented—letters from absentees read, &c., &c. Then they danced all night, till Aurora tinged the Eastern horizon—and returned to their domiciles, with their youthful female friends, when the light was first observable.

☞ Mr. Wick made a six column speech, on the 25th ult., in the House of Representatives, on slavery in general.

AS IT SHOULD HAVE BEEN.—The Washington editor of the New York Journal of Commerce, learns from good authority that the President took care to guard against the recurrence of Mexican delays and chicanery, by giving instructions to our commissioners, (Messrs. Sevier and Clifford,) to return home after having given a reasonable and proper length of time to the Mexican government for action.

☞ A petition for international copyright is now before Congress. Is not a man's book his *property* just as much as anything else he owns? Then why shouldn't he have the legal right of ownership, even though he take that property to another land?

☞ The Montgomery (Ala.) Journal says, the wheat on the farm of Mr. Elbert A. Holt, in the vicinity of that city, is ready for harvesting.

DOMBEY AND SON WOUND UP.—Well, the doings of Dombey and Son have at last been "wound up." The "old man" has retired from business; and this singular production of Dickens' pen—a motley jumble, combining some touches of real genius with much that is tiresomely put in for the purpose of eking out each number—will form another downward step in the decline that has already come to the popularity of him who wrote Nickleby and Twist—two stories far better than either of his three last works.

Dombey and Son ends by old Dombey "bursting," and determining to commit suicide; but just at the sticking place, Florence rushes in, tells her father she is sorry, has a little child, etc.; and after a severe illness, the proud gentleman recovers and becomes "a wiser and a better man." Toots marries Nipper. In order to stretch out the story, a long-winded attempt at humor is presented, the amount of which is a forced union between Mrs. MacStinger and Capt. Bunsby. The whole thing smacks of the shop, and of being written to order. We hear no more of Harriet Carker, than that she sends a certain allowance every year to Mr. Dombey. Mrs. D. whirls off the stage, after an interview with Florence, to whom she gives a sealed package, testifying to her innocence, etc. (Dickens had a noble character, as he commenced delineating Edith, but he spoiled it utterly before getting half through.) What becomes of Mrs. Dombey, Tox, Rob, and other interesting personages, nobody gets a hint of.

The truth is, the whole real interest and artistical beauty of Dombey and Son, reside in the first five numbers—the history of little Paul—ending with his death. All through the rest, there is a grossly evident stretch after writing "so much," in order to furnish matter for the printers, each number. This plan of writing a work in sections, sending each part out irrevocably, as it is completed, and then going on to the next, is a very bad plan. How would it do in painting or sculpture? Well, it does just as bad in books.

Washington Correspondence of Crescent.

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1848.

The Abolition discussion has ended in the House of Representatives—and very satisfactory, I believe, to the great majority of members. It was demonstrated very satisfactorily that there had been no threats against Mr. Giddings which warranted the action of the House upon a motion of privilege. It was equally clear, as argued by Mr. Brown, of Miss., (who finally moved to lay the whole subject upon the table,) that there had been no evidence whatever that any member had aided in the escape of the slaves. Both branches of the question had been argued, and both were embodied in the pending resolution which invoked the action of the House. Mr. Giddings, however, in a very bitter speech, said that he asked no favors of the House. Ever since he had been a member he had received nothing but indignities from the body, and once he had been practically expelled by a vote of censure, which drove him from the Hall. It was the last body in the world from which he would invoke protection for his person, or for his rights as a member of the House. Again, he said, he had had no instumentality in offering the resolution—and after this, none of his friends felt called upon to urge it before the House, and the whole subject was laid upon the table by the very decisive vote of 120 to 42.

Mr. Wick, of Indiana, opened the discussion, in a speech read from the clerk's desk, designed to condemn all extremes of opinion; but really occupying an extreme ground itself, from the fact that it aroused the ire of many of his own party. Mr. Giddings closed the debate, in his own way and time, by responding to some of the more personal remarks made against him by Messrs. Haskell, of Tenn., Bayly and Meade, of Va., Gayle, of Ala., and some others. He denied next, emphatically—and called for evidence of the fact—that he had ever, by word or deed, interfered with slavery in the States. He knew that there was no power over the institution there, except with the States themselves; and all he proposed was to separate the Government from the institution in the District of Columbia and Territories of the Union.

There was an unsuccessful attempt made to revive the debate on Tuesday in the Senate, upon the question of leave to introduce the Bill for the payment of property destroyed by popular violence. The leave was not granted, or rather only nine Senators voted to proceed to the consideration of the subject. Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Foote, and some other southern Senators, voted with Mr. Hale upon this subject, to the surprise of the more conservative members of the body. These gentlemen, however, probably designed an amendment to protect slave property as well as houses and furniture from violence, popular or private, or in the case of the abduction of slaves.

Upon the subject of the recent abduction, the community has become quite calm again. The abductors from Georgetown remain unbailed in the city prison.

The House have launched out in a new debate upon the question of Land Bounties for privates in the Army. A good deal of conflict prevails upon this subject, both in reference to the amount of monthly pay, and the land bounty for extended or limited service. Though the subject is one of great importance to those in the service, the debate has failed to impart public interest to the question.

The California "Claim Bill" drags its slow length along through the chamber of the Senate from day to day. The Constitution is invoked, and when such a topic is sprung upon a body of sixty lawyers, one sees and hears all the horrors of a logocracy. This skill of public speaking is not half the virtue it is esteemed, and one here very soon learns to appreciate the value of silent meetings and silent members.

The California bill was debated at great length, to-day, again in the Senate, and with a good deal of hair-splitting argument. A test vote, upon the passage of the bill, was asked upon the motion to proceed to its consideration, which was agreed to by a vote of 27 to 9. Upon the bill itself, there was no vote, and the Senate closed its session for the day with closed doors upon the Nugent case.

A Bounty Land bill was passed by the House, allowing those entitled to the bounty to enter *any* lands, subject to entry, whether at the usual Government price of $1 25 per acre or at any higher price, giving in value according to the grant of 160 acres at $1 25 per acre. Some of the Government lands, in select parcels, are held at more than the usual value.

There was a warm argument in the House upon a bill, from the Military Committee, taking from the President the power to discharge one of the Major Generals, Taylor or Scott, at the close of the war. The bill was advocated, in many eloquent and earnest remarks, by Messrs. Holmes and Burt, of S.C.; Stanton, of Tenn.; Botts, of Va.; and others; and opposed by Messrs. Houston, of Ala.; Jones, of Tenn.; and others. The President, it was said, desired to be relieved of the painful alternative of dismissing one of these distinguished men, and it was right he should be thus relieved, and at an early day. There was nothing, worth hearing, said against the bill; and the majority of the House seemed to be indignant at the attempt made to give the bill the "go-by" by referring it to the "tomb of the Capulets," the Committee of the Whole, where it will remain for the session. The House became impatient under the discussion, and the "previous question" was moved by Mr. King of Ga. Mr. McKay, of N.C., succeeded in offering an amendment, that the discharge should not take place for three months after the war closed. This amendment was rejected, (80 to 101,) and some of the Administration members then moved to lay the bill upon the table; which was lost by a vote of 105 to 73. The bill was about to be put upon its passage, but, not being engrossed, the passage was prevented. One member had power to object, and there were many ready.

There was a bill reported for a *retired* Navy List; and for the payment of debts contracted by the States in bringing Volunteers into the field.

Mr. King, of Ga., reported an important bill, for building twenty new sloops-of-war, of not less than 450 tons burthen: one-half of the number are to be built by contract, and the other half at the Government navy-yards. It is proposed that the Navy Board shall not interfere with the contract vessels, as the private contractors promise better vessels for less money, if they may control the matter themselves.

A large number of reports were made, during the day, but no others, I believe, of public importance, excepting a joint resolution, which was ordered to be engrossed, for supplying the Navy with American hemp upon the average price paid during the five years past. ORLEANS.

BREVETS.—It is stated that a host of brevets, for gallantry in the Mexican war, have been communicated to the Senate in Executive Session, embracing Generals Kearny and Persifer F. Smith as Major-Generals.

☞ Several of the Washington writers intimate that the Baltimore Democratic Convention will admit both sets of Delegates from New York.

EFFECTS OF POLITICAL RESPONSIBILITY.—When the Provisional Government of France was formed, Ledru Rollin, one of its members, possessed a fine head of hair. His hair is now perfectly gray. Louis Blanc had a healthy, fresh, almost juvenile countenance; he is now wrinkled and sallow as an old man.

OUR EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.—The Merchants' Magazine gives, in its last issue, a comparative view of the imports and exports of the United States for every year, from and including 1821 to 1847, exclusive of specie. This table establishes the fact that our exports during the past year greatly exceeded our imports, and consequently that we are a creditor country. The figures given for 1847 are as follow: exports, $156,740,883; imports, 122,424,849; excess of exports, $31,316,534. Of this enormous amount of exports all but about $6,000,000 were of domestic produce. These figures do not include the specie, either way; but a subsequent table shows the import of specie in 1847—(the year is made up to July 1)—after deducting the exports, to have been 22,267,700, which would still leave a balance to our credit of $12,000,000 in the account of exports and imports.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.—On the 27th ult., a fire broke out in Fletcher street, near Water, New York. It burned eight stores, extending through to Maiden Lane.

Mr. Smith's Case Again.

I read in several of the city papers of a case of "singular delusion and gross imposition." "Some scoundrels," it is said, "have been practising upon a wealthy man, and dishonestly eating into his estate, by a community called the 'Brotherhood,' which had been organized for the purpose of speculation:" that "$43,000 have been used up of Mr. Smith's money;" that "through the instrumentality of a pretended 'Oracle,' by which some of the members were believed to hold communion with the spiritual world, heavy drafts were made on his purse;" that the young man who figured as 'Oracle' lived in extravagant style—kept his fast horse—dined and wined of the best in the city;" that "Mrs. Smith applied to the law to take charge of her husband's property;" that "the matter was brought before the Cincinnati Courts;" and that "the Jury has found Mr. Smith '*insane*' in the mildest sense of the word."

This being a case in which I may pretend to be better informed than those on whose authority these statements are made, I hope I may be permitted to correct the impressions which they are apt to make, especially on the readers of the "Herald of Truth," the circulation of which in this city is entrusted to me by the "Company." The readers of that journal will be able to judge whether its contents savor of "delusion and gross imposition." If some of the "Brotherhood" should be misled by Mesmeric influences, the Society should not be blamed for their errors—especially as the Mesmeric Society in this city pretends itself benefitted by the facts thereby revealed. Errors committed, or evils suffered, by physical experiments, do not necessarily constitute "scoundrelism." If they did, the victims of physical errors, which we daily see conveyed to the grave-yards, should make us more distrustful of physical experiments. The difficulty between Mr. Smith and his wife is a matter *per se* for which, I think, courts of law are but sorry remedies. More than $40,000 were bestowed by Mr. Smith on landless people, without the instigation of any "Oracle" whatever, as I have been informed by himself. Other cases of "mild insanity" in the members have come to my knowledge. If the violent delirium of *hoarding* turns into the *milder* form of *distributing* the superabundant hoard, who would apply for remedies in such a case?

The advertisement in regard to the young man (Mahan) who figured as "Oracle," and his extravagances, are believed to be true; but if all the young men in this city living in the same style, and on means perhaps less honest than his, should be advertised under their own names, what room would there be found for any other?

—Subjects of science need not necessarily be objects of morality. C. B.

☞ Major McRea, the agent of O'Rielly's telegraph line, has arrived at Baton Rouge, having just completed a tour through the upper part of this State and Mississippi, where, we are happy to state, he met with much encouragement. The telegraph posts have already been erected in Baton Rouge.

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, of the 25th, publishes a dispatch, dated the same day, at Tuscumbia, Ala.! (O'Reilley's line, we presume.)

BATON ROUGE BARRACKS.—The Baton Rouge Advocate of the 3d states, on the authority of Capt. Haile, that the barracks at that place are soon to be put in a state of repair. A requisition for ten thousand dollars, to be devoted to that object, has been made upon the Quartermaster in this city. The projected repairs are said to be very much needed, as these barracks have some time been in a very dilapidated condition.

☞ Capt. R. G. Beale, late a citizen of Baton Rouge, has been promoted to the rank of Major. We believe he belongs to the 16th Infantry.

☞ The Steyermarkers, at last advices, were giving concerts in Cincinnati.

☞ The Italian opera don't seem to be doing well in New York.

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.

☞ 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 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'Imde and Seersucker Sacs and Coatees.....3 50 to 6 00

Pantaloons.

French Merino or Drap d'Ete Pants.....from $5 00 to 7 00
Black Drap de Vienne, English Merino and Paramatta...3 00 to 4 00
Black and blue Alpaca.....3 00 to 3 50
Very super French Drap de Turk.....5 00 to 7 00
Real India Nankeen and Kubans de Laine.....4 50 to 7 50
Single Milled French Black Doeskin.....2 00 to 5 00
Listado Check and French Drill.....3 00 to 4 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, Hdkfs, 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 2tptf ALFRED MUNROE & CO., 34 Magazine st.

Boyle & Sands,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, ETC.,
26 Poydras street,
mh29 3m corner of Tchoupitoulas street.

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 Dra d'Ete Frock and Dress Coats;
Super black and colored Merino Sac and fancy Coats;
Black and brown Croton and Alpaca Sacs;
Striped, check and plaid Linen Sacs;
Best black French Dra d'Ete Pants;
White 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; Drawers;
Half-hose; Pocket Hamlkerchiefs; Cravats; Gloves;
Suspenders, etc. etc. ap5 2dptjyl

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

☞ To Purchasers of Clothing.—Call at ALFRED MUNROE & CO.'S *One Price Store*, No. 34 Magazine street, where may always be found the largest assortment of Goods in New Orleans, and at uniformly low prices. mh5

☞ French, Spanish and Italian Languages.—*By OLLENDORFF'S NEW METHOD of learning to read, write and speak the above Languages.*—The undersigned, practical Professor of the French, Spanish, English and Italian Languages, respectfully informs the young gentlemen and others of this commercial community, who wish to acquire a thorough knowledge of any of the above languages, that he has lately arranged and established his Day and Evening Classes on the following terms, viz: Daily lessons, $10 per month; lessons three times a week, $5 per month—payable in advance. Classes are open day and evening, throughout the year, and pupils admitted every day. J. S. DePALOS,
Professor of Modern Languages, No. 14 Exchange Place, (opposite the Post-office.)
Can be seen in his office from 9 to 12 o'clock, and in the evening from 5 to 8. Classes may be formed in any part of the city. Notice left at the bookstore of Mr. J. B. Steel, 14 Camp street, will be attended to. ap17

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

☞ The Americo-Gracfenberg Theory does not presume that one medicine can cure all diseases. It is idle and impudent 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 Gracfenberg Company, EVERY DISEASE will find its antidote.
☞ For Agents, see Graefenberg's Series, on fourth page. m2

☞ Writing.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, *No. 15 Camp and 29 Chartres streets*, invite all their former pupils who have been detained from their lessons by business or other cause, to resume their lessons at their leisure, whether they have been absent one month, one year or five years, and to continue until a free, bold and rapid business style is well established. Persons from 6 to 60 years can soon accomplish this. Pupils in BOOK-KEEPING will be well fitted for the Counting House, etc., by an experienced Teacher and Practical Accountant.
☞ Hours 9 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 6, or 7 to 9 P. M. mh31

☞ Strangers in the City, see Dr. B. F. MULLEN'S advertisements in the other columns of this paper. He is one of the very best in his profession now in the United States. All that stand in need would do well to give him a call, at 86 Customhouse street mh16 2m

JUST RECEIVED, a further supply of fine PANAMA HATS, which I am selling very low, wholesale or retail. [my3 3t] C. D. BUNCE, 30 Canal st.

SUPER-EXTRA Fine Moleskin, Beaver, and Cassimere HATS always on hand, of every variety and fashion. [my3 3t] C. D. BUNCE, 30 Canal st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.
220 CASES landing from ships Norfolk and Persia, for sale by [my26t] R. G. HOBBS, 12 Customhouse st.

LOST,
SOME day last week, a DIAMOND BREAST-PIN. The finder will be liberally rewarded, by leaving the same at this office. my1 1tf

THE BAZAAR.
THIS HOUSE, No. 215 and 217 Tchoupitoulas street