DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—
BY HAYES & M'CLURE.
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 subscriptions exceeding one week.
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FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1848.

☞ Having been obliged to change carriers for our paper, in that part of the Second Municipality bounded by Poydras, St. Charles and Canal streets and the Swamp, those of our subscribers who do not receive their papers will please make it known at the office.

THE MAILS.—From some propitious causes—rather unusual ones—the mails for a fortnight past have been punctual and regular.

GENERALS PILLOW AND SHIELDS.—Generals Pillow and Shields left this city yesterday evening, in the splendid steamer James Dick, for Nashville, Tenn. Gen. Shields arrived here yesterday from St. Louis, and had scarcely time to grasp his old friends by the hand, before he received orders that his presence was required at the Court of Inquiry, to be held at Frederick, Maryland. They left, amidst the congratulations of friends for their health and prosperity, and the cheers of those who witnessed their departure.

☞ The "Louisiana Republican," No. 1, has reached us—a well printed weekly, at Lake Providence, in this State. The selections are good, and plenty of them. The original articles show tact and ability. Success to the Louisiana Republican!

☞ We see it stated that Morse has sued O'Reilly, at Louisville, Ky., for an infringement of the former's telegraphic patent.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION—*This Day.*—Pierson & Bonneval sell household furniture at 10 o'clock, at 7 Baronne street. See advertisement.

RAMBLER.—We are pleased to see that our contemporary of the Commercial Times has favorably noticed the poem of our friend Rambler, published in our paper of Wednesday. We have previously made no remarks upon this production, as we were persuaded that nothing we could say would be requisite to draw attention to its beauties. The greatest beauty of poetry we consider to consist in a faithful adherence to nature and truth; and in this will be found to consist the principal merit of the "Beggar Girl." In saying this, we do not mean it to be inferred that the poem is destitute of those beauties of imagination which lend such a charm to verse. On the contrary, the author is possessed of a vivid and delicate ideality, and his figures are just and natural; yet, in a subject such as he has chosen, it would be out of place to give full license to the imaginative powers. In many places the versification is remarkably sweet and harmonious—and, as a whole, we consider the performance as indicating a very high order of poetic genius.

☞ We notice a decided repugnance, now-a-days, in most of the papers, to publishing long documents.

CONDENSATION IN WRITING.—The last number of a leading American Monthly has an article which treats of the influence of the Telegraph on Literature. It infers that it will have an effect favorable to brevity and precision—the communication of the greatest amount of intelligence in the fewest words; an important improvement certainly, and one very much needed in our public documentary literature, the authors of which seem hitherto to have been ambitious to show in how large a mass of words they could involve a given quantity of thought.

☞ The "Southern Literary Gazette," a weekly paper, devoted to literature, etc., is to be commenced at Athens, Ga., on the 13th inst.

THE ORPHEAN FAMILY.—Our citizens are to have a chance of hearing these sweet vocalists, tonight at Armory Hall. We can testify to the taste and talent possessed by the Orpheans, having heard them in nights lang syne. There is a peculiar harmony in their voices, acquired by long practice together, which produces a most refreshing effect on the hearers tympanum. We cordially recommend the Orpheans to our citizens.

☞ The London Telegraph is praising the *piety* of leading American politicians!

☞ We would recommend any of our friends, of a literary disposition, to call at White's, No. 53 Canal street, where they can be accommodated to almost any extent. Should they prefer romance, he has all the latest publications; should historical or scientific literature be more to their taste, in that also they can be gratified; in short, a literary appetite, of whatever variety, may be satisfied by applying to White, whose catering in that line comprises all that is new, interesting or important. Among the list of his books, we notice Louis Blanc's History of Ten Years, from 1830 to 1840, which we advise every one to purchase and attentively peruse.

☞ Every successive day—we may almost say, every successive hour—witnesses, now, an accumulation of interest, among the politicians. "Who will be the nominee at Baltimore?"—"Who will the whigs put up?" These are the great questions in people's mouths. Well; are we not "on the eve of an important election"?

☞ Father Mathew will positively sail for America on the ensuing 21st of August.

MORTALITY OF GEORGIANS.—A letter from Perote, March 13th, shows that in the Georgia infantry battalion, under Lieut. Col. Seymour, of nearly four hundred men, who left Columbus in the five companies, not more than *forty* were then fit for duty. Up to the 11th, one hundred and ninety-three had died and been discharged.

☞ The white kids of New York are in utter despair. The Opera has "busted."

☞ An election is to take place on the 22d and 23d inst., to fill the vacancy in the South Carolina Congressional delegation, occasioned by the death of Mr. J. A. Black.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH IN ENGLAND.—The new bill, before the British Parliament, "for the security of the crown," (how strange it is they never think of *the people!*) contains a clause which punishes "open and advised speaking" against the crown as felony, with the penalty of transportation for life or seven years. The bill will no doubt pass.

BRIGHT!—There is an article on the French Revolution in the new number of the London Quarterly Review, which contends that if the Tory party of all shades in England will only throw aside their differences, the monarchical cause is safe there, and will ensure the ultimate triumph of French royalist principles in the person of Henry V.—date not fixed!

☞ The Montreal Transcript intimates that secret meetings are held in that city with a view to the establishment of a Canadian "Independent Republic." So the fire spreads.

☞ About $1000 has been subscribed in New York, and sent on to Paris, for aiding the widows of those who fell during the last "three days."

IMPORTANT.—Queen Victoria's last baby is to be named Louise.

☞ The anniversaries in New York of the various religious and benevolent societies take place during the current week. The Journal of Commerce says: "It is understood that most of these societies have very considerably enlarged their operations the past year, and that gentlemen distinguished in church and state, are to take part in the public exercises."

England and its Revolution.

We see that many of the leading newspapers on our side of the Atlantic, have adopted the idea that the English government will, by timely concessions to the people, survive the revolutionary tempest which is now raging in Europe. The opinions thus expressed are founded principally upon the notions and speculations of the British aristocratic press, and upon the success which has heretofore attended such moderate changes as the passage of the Reform Bill of 1830, and the recent modification or repeal of the Corn laws. Men are apt to believe what they desire, and we cannot be mistaken when we assert, that with many of the inhabitants of our large cities, the preservation of our present commercial relations with England, is an object of more importance than the enfranchisement of her people—these relations would be disturbed by a violent revolution, and thence many have persuaded themselves that no violence will be attempted; no subversion of the existing order of things effected. This easy, hopeful opinion, is founded upon a mistaken view of the work of revolution which is now going on in Europe. Political changes the government of England might make to any extent, with ease and impunity. It might grant an independent parliament to Ireland; dissolve the Union with Scotland; sever the connexion between the Church and the State, perhaps; or depose her majesty Victoria the First, and send her good-looking husband to sympathise with his frightened cousins of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; without materially changing its relations with foreign States or the condition of its subjects at home. But such is not the revolution which the people want, or which will bring peace and quiet to the realm. The evils complained of are not political. They are social ills that set the masses in motion. To Ireland, what is the repeal of the Union? Or what a native parliament? But an instrument—nothing more. It is proposed by means of the power which may be conceded, to affect the tenure of the lands, and establish in that agricultural kingdom, what is politely called a tenant-right, but which in fact would be to dispossess the present proprietors, who hold by conquest or the caprice of the conquerors, and give the soil to the men for whom heaven designed it, and whose toil and care alone make it valuable. This may not be what the Irish politicians desire to accomplish; but it is what the people want, and what they will obtain before they are quiet and contented.

In England, the Chartists only ask for universal suffrage—and some among us are foolish enough to think that the Government will give it to them! What care the agricultural laborers, the miners, or the factory "operatives" for a vote? Is it to sell it to the candidate who pays the most? Is it to send some of their own number to the House of Commons to be ridiculed and sneered at by the aristocrats? Be assured they look to their votes for something more than mere personal influence or political advancement. They have a mighty and an earnest purpose. Blindly they may go to work and destroy much of good as well as of evil, in attempting to gain their ends; but those ends are plain—they wish to throw off the tax-consuming debt, to banish the worthless swarms of place-holders who eat out their substance; to destroy the monopoly of the soil by a few privileged houses, and to secure for labor a fair participation in the profits of that capital which their hands alone renders productive. The revolutions of the day, are social revolutions; any change in England, Scotland or Ireland, must be eminently so. The evils of which the people complain now, are but aggravated forms of those which led to the wars of the Jacquerie in France, and to the insurrections of Wat Tyler and Jack Cade in England. But uprisings at this day cannot be suppressed in the same summary manner that they were in those good old times of feudal supremacy. The steel-clad knight and man-at-arms cannot ride with impunity, rough shod, over a hundred half-clad and half-armed slaves. Gunpowder, the greatest of levellers, has placed the combatants upon an equality, and given to the masses arguments to which it would be wise and safe to listen. Even large standing armies have been found unaviling to stifle the swelling cry of suffering humanity, and the contests in the streets of Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Milan and Palermo, prove that the power has departed from what was once the stronger side. With such purposes in view, and such motives and means of carrying them out, is there any good reason for the hope that the people of England and Ireland can long be kept under, or can be satisfied by any concessions that the Government will make. What can be expected from the Government? Certainly not that the classes who now hold the power should voluntarily resign their control, and with indifference consent to an entire reconstruction of the social system—such a supposition would involve a sudden and radical change in the opinions of men, and the motives of human action, of which none but a poet or a madman could dream. Will they go on, conceding little by little, with the hope that the people, having felt their power to force their littles, will be satisfied without obtaining all. This would be simply weakness, which by chance might for a short time postpone the convulsion, but which would nevertheless render it inevitable. For our part we cannot believe that Government will ever have the will to grant, or that it will long have the strength to refuse those thorough, radical reforms which the masses desire—we can not conceive how those reforms can take place peaceably—how they can even be begun without producing the most terrible confusion, and leading to a general derangement of all the social, commercial and political relations of Great Britain. The patching policy of the English school of politicians has done very well in past times, but it has had its day. The systems of like measures to meet the exigencies of the hour will not suffice for the present crisis. Walpole and Pitt, and Peel, did well enough in their way—bribery, humbug, concession, would answer where only administrative measures were concerned—but more is wanted now, and what is wanted is utterly inconsistent, not only with the maintenance of the British Government, but with the forms and organization of British society.

The great issue between the existing and coming order of things may not be tried this month or this year, but the parties will never be at peace until it is tried and decided. When the contest comes on it may affect the exchanges, knock down the price of cotton, produce commercial failures, cause the operative and capitalist, the prince and the beggar, the tax-payer and the fund-holder to change places. But these are temporary evils, which one generation, at the most, will cure, while the resulting good will be eternal in its duration, and perpetually increasing in its extent.

APPOINTMENTS, BY THE PRESIDENT AND SENATE.—Alexander G. Gordon, promoted to the rank of Commander in the Navy, from the 14th of March, 1848, *vice* James P. Wilson, deceased.

Robert B. Riell, promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Navy, from the 14th of March, 1848, *vice* Lieutenant A. G. Gordon, promoted.

Matthew C. Perry, promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Navy, from the 3d of April, 1848, *vice* Lieut. Stephen Johnston, deceased.

Joseph Beale, promoted to the rank of Surgeon in the Navy, from the 19th of April, 1848, *vice* J. Frederick Sickles, deceased.

Albert Pearson, of Pennsylvania, appointed an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, from the 26th of April, 1848, *vice* Samuel H. Stont, who declined to accept his appointment.

John Ward, of Virginia appointed an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, from the 28th of April, 1848, *vice* Passed Assistant Surgeon Joseph Beale, promoted.

☞ Commodore Stockton, while in California, contracted for the erection of a handsome and substantial edifice, to be dedicated to the cause of Education. The New Brunswick Union says it is nearly finished, and is to be called "Stockton Hall."

THE ABDUCTION CASE.—The two gentlemen appointed by the Mayor of Portland, Me., to visit New York, and ascertain the circumstances of the alleged abduction of Miss Tuttle by her mother, reached New York (it is reported) on the 30th ult., with the guardian, who found out her whereabouts, and conveyed her back again to Portland. It is a mysterious business all round.

☞ Even in Boston the young folks celebrated last May-day.

STEAM STRONGER THAN SHOT.—"What a beautiful steamboat, and, oh! how lovely the cabin is," whispered one lady to another, last evening, as they entered into that portion of the "floating palace."

"Hello, old hoss!" exclaimed a Kentuckian, who had just given his rifle in charge to the barkeeper—"How do you do? When did you git back?"

The stranger—a tall, famished-looking man—replied, "I got tired, and got back yesterday; and, as quick as Heaven will let me, I 'm goin' home. Them Mexicans is worse than the potater rot: I fout with 'em, and I cussed 'em; but it aint no use; they 're licked and they aint licked—but, just so sure as my name 's Tom, I 'm done with 'em."

At this moment, two gentlemen, enwrapped in the highest style of military costume, entered the cabin. They bowed respectfully to those who were present, and then, after having selected their staterooms, unclasped their sword-belts. "A pleasant voyage, General," said one; "The same to you, General," answered the other,—and the heroes shook hands, and thought of gallant deeds, of greener laurels, and greater triumphs.

The engineer has pumped up steam to an extraordinary extent, and suddenly he lets it off. Oh, Heaven! the noise was like that of the snorting of ten thousand whales, mixed with the brays of about a hundred and seventy-five John Donkeys. The Generals who had breasted balls and bulletins looked aghast and squivered from top to toe. One of them, the most distinguished, sought refuge in the cabin, and broke the wash-bowl. The other took to his heels, and, after having run about half a square, it is said, hid himself behind a cotton bale. The Generals could stand Mexicans, and misery of all kinds, but they could not stand the idea of being blown up. The gallant vessel, however, would not explode, and, in a short space of time, all was happiness on board.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.—A case of some interest to brokers was lately tried in this Court. The suit is brought by Municipality No. Two against J. Corning & Co., for the sum of $400, the petitioners affirming that the said firm is engaged in buying and selling bills of exchange, and that the tax on the profession exercised by each member of the firm, as exchange dealers, is $200, making in all the sum of $400. The firm of J. Corning & Co. is composed of J. Corning and John Egerton. In their answer the defendants admit that they are liable to plaintiffs, for $200 only, according to the ordinance of the Council, which sum they tendered to plaintiffs, and deposited it in Court. A judgment was given in favor of plaintiffs for these $200, without impairing their rights for the balance. It appeared in evidence that J. Corning resides in New York, and John Egerton in this city. Another judgment was subsequently rendered in favor of plaintiffs, for $100, against each of the defendants, so that the Court has maintained the claim of the Second Municipality for the $400. The plaintiffs introduced in evidence the Ordinance of the General Council, approved 10th December, 1846, the 10th section of which reads thus:

"All private bankers, and all persons buying and selling "bills of exchange as their principal business, and all per-"sons carrying on both the private banking and exchange "business, shall pay a tax of two hundred dollars. This "article is not to apply to the ordinary money and exchange "brokers, comprehended in the 9th Article."

The defendants have appealed to the Supreme Court, on the grounds that the firm was only bound to pay the tax of $200, and not each individual composing the firm.

MAJ. WEBSTER'S REMAINS.—On the morning of the 1st inst., the remains of Major Edward Webster, of the Massachusetts Volunteers, who died in Mexico, arrived at Boston, in the bark Chief, from Vera Cruz. The remains were in charge of Lieut. Wing, of the Massachusetts Volunteers. The war horse of the deceased was also on board. The remains of the son arrived just as the father was performing the last sad offices to his beloved daughter, Mrs. Julia Appleton, who, like her brother, died in the bloom of youth.

☞ About the middle of this month, the land parties engaged on the coast survey will commence their northern operations. The hydrographic parties will, in perhaps a month after, begin their labors, which, for the approaching season, will extend from the Chesapeake to the banks.

SUIT FOR "POSTAGE."—In NewYork, on the 2d instant, there was a case of some interest on trial in the Court of Common Pleas, in which one man sued another for posting him in Jacksonville, Fla., in consequence of his refusal to accept a challenge to fight a duel. The plaintiff lays his damages at $10,000, and the Judge charged favorably. The jury, after a consultation of twenty minutes, returned a verdict of $75. The names of the parties are—Fraser, plaintiff; Gale, defendant.

MEXICO AND SCRIPTURE.—Horace Greeley, of the NewYork Tribune, in a letter to that paper, dated Washington, April 27, says:

"Col. Haskell, Member of the House from Tennessee, who served a year in Mexico, and fought gallantly at Cerro Gordo, gave a Lecture on Mexico this evening, per invitation. He spoke discursively of the climate, soil, geography, etc., of Mexico, and of the character and habits of the Mexicans—their implements, dress, food, agriculture, etc. His general conclusion was that the Mexican country generally is not the proper abiding place of our variety of the human species—that the Caucasian race must inevitably deteriorate when exposed to the enervating influences of climate, etc., which there prevail. The lecture was vigorous and entertaining, and embodied sound doctrine. There were some new Scriptural readings interspersed, however, which afforded rather more entertainment to the audience than the Lecturer intended. At the first illustration of the primitive habits of the Mexican 'masses' by an allusion to the courtship of *Abraham* and Rebekah, there was only a titter, for Members of Congress are not expected to be marvels of Biblical learning; but when this was followed by the attributing of the most interesting part of Isaac's recorded love-making to *Jacob*, the general grin became visibly broader; and when the Mexican ox-goad (a spike at the end of a stick) was cited as exemplifying the saying of *Paul* that 'It is hard to kick against the pricks,' human gravity could not stand it, and a general roar relieved the overtaxed muscles of the auditory. After that, the Col. rather shunned any further display of his Scriptural erudition, and we all jogged on together quietly and pleasantly."

☞ Two millions five hundred thousand dollars of the stock for the railroad from Nashville, Tenn., to Charleston, S. C., has already been subscribed. The city of Charleston alone took half a million of dollars, and but half a million more was required to secure the completion of the road at an early day. We presume there is no doubt of the construction of the work.

ABSURD.—Nearly all the stories pretending to state how much certain public artists have "made," within a specified time.

MASSACRES AT PORT-AU-PRINCE.—The Courier of last evening publishes a late letter from Hayti, which contains the following paragraph:

Hayti has again been the scene of bloodshed and murders. We learn that the brigantine Queen Victoria, of Trinidad, Capt. Tucker, from Port-au-Prince, bound to Hamburg, with a cargo of coffee, etc., put into Morant Bay on Thursday last to purchase stores, as none could be procured at Port-au-Prince, in consequence of the state of matters at that place; and that Capt. Tucker reports that he has brought dispatches from the British Consul there to Commodore Bennett, on this station, requesting that a vessel of war should be immediately sent to Port-au-Prince, where a serious disturbance had taken place—a large number (some say upwards of a hundred) of the colored population having been massacred by their black brethren. The cause of this outbreak has not been fully mentioned, but it is said that the lives of people of color were daily being sacrificed in large numbers. This determination on the part of the blacks to exterminate the browns had been brewing for a long time—in fact, since the tyrant Soulouque has been President—and it is now being realized with a vengeance that none but savages would be guilty of committing.... The Commodore, we learn, has been unable to comply with the requisition of her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Port-au-Prince, there not being a single vessel of war at Port Royal at this moment, excepting the guard and store ships, which are useless in their present state.

☞ Mr. Rademacher, upon whom Langfelt, in Philadelphia, made a murderous attempt, has fully recovered, and attends to his business.

☞ Wm. W. Corcoran, of Washington, has donated $10,000 for a fund for the benefit of the poor of Georgetown, D. C.

MR. CLAY'S PROSPECTS.—The editor of the NewYork Tribune, who is now in Washington, writing to his paper, says:

"I have now been long enough in Washington to have learned something of the more recent manifestations of public sentiment collected or reflected here with regard to the Presidency. There is, however, no opinion predominant here just now, and the most contradictory rumors chase each other through the dark, resounding passages of the Capitol, in rapid, confused succession. I would not deny that the larger (or louder) number of voices here *pronounce Mr. Clay not available.*" * * * "I wish to make no one-sided statement—to encourage no false hopes. I will add, therefore, that the current reports from Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana are not so favorable as I had anticipated."

THE NEWYORK DEMOCRACY.—The Old Hunker delegates to Baltimore, from NewYork, are to meet at the Howard Hotel, in NewYork City, on the 17th instant, to choose two State delegates to accompany them on their mission. The Radical delegates are also to meet at the same time and place, but in a different room.

☞ The Pennsylvania delegates to the Baltimore Convention have all determined to go for Buchanan until a majority of the Convention expresses a preference for somebody else.

☞ The Democratic Review for May has an article on the Growth of States, in which the writer takes ground in favor of the entire absorption of Mexico into the United States, in case the Mexican treaty with the modifications made by the Senate should not be ratified by the Mexican Congress.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE.—Some north-westerners are proposing Governor Dodge, of Iowa, as a democratic candidate for the Presidency. The Cincinnati Signal says of him: "He has many of the Jackson elements of character, restrained by northern education and temperament. Has the confidence of the northwest as the defender of the frontier during the Black Hawk war, and has held himself proudly and firmly aloof from the corrupt cabals which have so demoralized the democratic party on the subject of the Presidency."

☞ The Mississippian, a leading democratic print, recommends John A. Dix, of New York, for the Presidency.

☞ A "Liberty Convention" has been called in Ohio, to assemble in Columbus on the 17th of June next. It is intended to be a mass convention; all the opponents of the extension of slavery being invited. The "call" is signed by S. P. Chase, Samuel Lewis, R. B. Pullian, Ames Moore and Stanley Matthews.

☞ The whigs of the Legislature of Massachusetts have issued an address to the whigs of the Union, in which they nominate Daniel Webster as a candidate for the Presidency.

☞ The Northern papers are wrong in saying that young Benton is not elected School Superintendent of Iowa. It is stated in the Iowa Sentinel of the 28th ult., that the official returns for Superintendent of Public Instruction in that State, declare Benton elected by eighteen majority. Benton is, of course, the democratic candidate.

☞ The Buffalo Express, in an article about Mr. Commissioner Trist, applies the following anecdote to his case:

"An English sailor once captured a fort in the Carnatic, single handed. The Indians had threatened a formidable resistance to the fleet, but Jack blundered into the entrenchments, sword in hand during the night, and an immediate capitulation was the result. The sailor was pulled up before the Admiral, and severely reprimanded for acting without orders. He retired, grumbling at such treatment, and swearing that he never would take another fort for the Admiral so long as he lived."

[From the Baltimore Patriot Washington Correspondence.]

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF OUR GREAT MEN.—In looking over the "assembled wisdom of the nation," as drawn together in the Senate Chamber, this morning, the observing spectator could not help remarking the very great change which four years have made in the personal appearance of Mr. Polk. He appears at least to be ten years older than he appeared at the time of his inauguration. His hair is not only much more thin and white, but the lines in his face—all over his face—are deeper and more strongly marked. His chin is less firm. In fine, at the age of some fifty-four, his whole appearance is that of *an old man.* Surely he has been reposing for four years past on no bed of roses. One begins to have sympathy for him—for the man, not for his political aspirations. Mr. Buchanan looks gay and sleek, and, as ever, the old bachelor. Little Mr. Walker seems to grow less, and more feeble—Mr. Marcy not less *sly!*

There is another man who had changed much of late in his personal appearance—who has grown old rapidly. It is John C. Calhoun. True, he wears his hair much longer than formerly, which gives him a more venerable appearance, but a close observer will see yet stronger marks of advancing years, in the deep lines of his remarkable face, and also in his step and mien. It is the general wish of all who know him, that he would cause to be cut off some of that superabundant hair. Its weight and heat ought to be sufficient to give him a fever.

AMERICA AND IRELAND.—A letter from Dublin, of the 10th ult., says: "The American news has created a great sensation here, principally among the Young Ireland party. There will be a meeting, I learn, of the heads of the Confederation tomorrow, to deliberate on the course to be pursued in consequence of the New York movement."

Revolutionary Excitement in Canada.

Late papers from the far North intimate the probability of another revolutionary attempt in portions of Canada. The Buffalo Express of the 29th ult. says that, from the tone of the conservative press in Canada East, it infers that the recent momentous proceedings in Europe have created a profound sensation throughout that Province, and especially among the inhabitants of French extraction. The Montreal and Quebec journals, of the class above mentioned, are considerably alarmed at the indications, and are striving to suppress the excitement, by referring to the events of 1837 and 1838, and denouncing the present agitation as equally feverish and equally dangerous to rational liberty. A manifesto has been issued in favor of an immediate agitation, for a repeal of the Union of the two Provinces. This the French Canadians say is necessary to save themselves from political subserviency and national suicide. The movement, of course, is denounced by the conservatives. There was a meeting of young French Canadians in Montreal on Friday, the 21st ult., at which an address was adopted to the young men of Paris, in the name of the young men of Montreal, congratulating them upon the late events in that capital, which have created such intense interest in every part of the world. This step is strongly censured by the conservative papers.

A new French paper has just been established in Montreal by a number of young men, under the auspices of the famous Papineau. In a late number, the editor, referring to the late proceedings which led to the arrest of the agitators in Dublin, copies a resolution adopted by their followers afterwards, and follows it up by the following remarks:

"This resolution, adopted in the midst of a thousand bravos, was preceded and followed by inflamatory speeches—in one of which we remark the following curious phrase, which cannot fail to interest our readers: 'Our enemies have struck the first blow; but the echo of it will be heard in Paris, in Vienna, in Berlin, in Washington, and in Montreal, which is on the point of becoming the capital of a new independent State.'"

DAILY PRESS OF LONDON AND PARIS.—One of the proprietors of the Baltimore Sun, who has been in Europe, says that of the London Dailies, only two have a large circulation—the Times, which issues 29,000 copies, and the Daily News, 16,000, per day.... In Paris, there are eighteen Dailies. La Presse prints 33,000 copies daily; Le Siécle, 30,000; Le Constitutionnel, 28,000; Journal des Debats, 10,000.... Price of La Presse, per year, $8 25; Le Siécle, $7 50; Le Constitutionnel, $9 75; Journal des Debats, $15; Le Moniteur Universel, $21. The subscription price of the London Times, he says, is between $31 and $32.

☞ It is gratifying to observe, in looking over the newspapers, that the long-fangled editorial disquisitions, formerly so much in vogue, have now quite disappeared.

☞ Right Rev. Bishop Ives, it is stated, is very ill of black tongue, at Edenton, N. C., but had somewhat improved at last accounts.

☞ The Roman Catholic College, of Ohio, is to be removed to Rochester, N. Y.

☞ Rev. Mr. Chapin, the celebrated Universalist preacher, has accepted a "call" to New York.

Louisville, Nashville, and New Orleans Telegraph —*PEOPLE'S LINE*—

THIS LINE is now working as far South as Memphis, Tenn., with the new and powerful "COLUMBIAN INSTRUMENTS," and will be completed to New Orleans on the FOURTH DAY OF JULY, next.

Communications will be received at the office of the Company, (COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE,) and transmitted by *fast Steamers* to Memphis, and there telegraphed to any Western or Northern Atlantic City, on and after the 14th instant. [my6] CHARLES DOANE, Superintendent.

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

☞ **To Country Merchants, Planters and Physicians.**—Please see the advertisement of RUSTE & PADDOCK, upon the Fourth Page, headed as above. my10

☞ **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

☞ **We have received**, per ship Silas Holmes, a supply of *FINE LINEN AND COTTON SHIRTS*, and *Linen and Cotton DRAWERS.* These goods are got expressly for us, and are made of the best material and in the best manner. A fit is guaranteed.
Linen Suspenders, spring ends;
Summer Cravats, pretty patterns;
Jeanville Scarfs;
Silk Gloves, etc. etc.
Also a variety of new and pretty *FANCY ARTICLES.*
GUINNESS & BUSH,
my6 6t&dp Dealers in Fancy and Toilet Articles, 12 Camp st.

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**—*CHEAP FOR CASH.*—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 34 MAGAZINE street, would call the attention of purchasers to their a[illegible]

Fashionable Spring and Summer Clo[illegible]
which they are offering at very low prices FOR CASH.
☞ The following described goods are all of the latest [illegible] made and trimmed in the very best manner. All our goods are warranted in every respect.

Coats.
French Merino or Drap d'Ete Dress Coats, Frocks and Sacs.....from $10 00 to $18 00
Parametta and Alpaca do. do. do. ..... 5 00 to 8 00
Plaid, Striped and Checked Linen do. do. do. ..... 3 00 to 4 00
Brown, Yellow and White Linen do. do. do. ..... 3 00 to 4 00
Black and colored Cashmerette Polka Coats and Sacs 6 00 to 14 00
" " Drap d'Ete do. do. ..... 12 00 to 14 00
Llama Cloth and Caspian Tweed Sacs and Polka Coats 6 00 to 12 00
Croton cloth, Drap d'Ivde 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 5 00
Very super French Drap de Turk..... 5 00 to 7 00
Real India Nankeen and Kulaans de Laine..... 3 00 to 4 00
Single Milled French Black Doeskin ..... 4 50 to 7 50
Lustado Check and French Drill..... 3 00 to 5 00
White Linen Drill, Irish Linen and Linen Duck..... 1 00 to 2 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 ..... 2 00 to 4 00
Plain and Fancy Figured Linen ..... 2 50 to 4 00
Super Buff Osbaugs ..... 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 reharkably 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.

☞ **Beautiful Teeth and Sweet Breath** all may possess by using Sherman's TOOTH PASTE. It is warranted free from Acid or injurious ingredients, and is unsurpassed for cleansing and whitening the Teeth, removing tartar, preventing them from aching or decay, at the same time giving them a healthy appearance as well as hardening the gums, and sweetening the breath. It leaves a delicious taste in the mouth, and gives universal satisfaction. Whoever uses it once, will ever after give it the preference over every other dentifrice. my6 6t&dp

☞ Only Agents in New Orleans, 151 Chartres street.

Drugs and Medicines.

☞ **Ruste & Paddock, 110 POYDRAS STREET,** (next door to the Delta Office,) *Wholesale Dealers in DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, etc.*

The above firm have recently made a retail counter in their store, and are now prepared to put up *Physicians' Prescriptions*, and small packages of *Medicines*, with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Their medicines are *fresh* and *pure*; as such, they are sold and warranted.

☞ R. & P. would also add that their assortment of *PERFUMERY* and *FANCY ARTICLES*, such as *Cologne Water, Extracts for the Handkerchief, Hair Oils, Pommades, Cosmetics, Brushes, Combs*, etc. etc., if equalled, cannot be surpassed by any other house in the city. my10 2w3dp

☞ **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 of manufacture. Their stock, in part, consists of
Super black Drs 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 Drs 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 Handkerchiefs; 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. ap6

☞ **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 wrappers of each box. Southern Depot, 151 Chartres street, New Orleans. a27

☞ **The Americo-Graefenberg 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 Graefenberg Company, EVERY DISEASE will find its antidote.
☞ For Agents, see Graefenberg's SERIES, on fourth page. m2

☞ **Writing.**—Messrs. DOLBEAR, *No. 15 Camp and 22 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 5 to 60 years can soon accomplish this. Pupils in BOOK-KEEPING will be well fitted for the Counting Houses, 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

POMPANO—POMPANO.
POMPANO and other choice FISH, received DAILY at the "CARROLLTON HOTEL," and served up in the best style, at a few minutes notice. my5 tf

TO THE PUBLIC.
A CARD.—The proprietors of ARMORY HALL, ambitious of furnishing their patrons with a better article of ICE CREAM than they have been accustomed to find in the Saloons of this city, but being unable to do so at the opening, on account of the difficulty of procuring good Cream, are happy now to have it in their power to announce that they have succeeded in making an arrangement with one of the largest Dairies in the State, to furnish them with a plentiful supply of pure, rich Cream, so that they can confidently promise that in future their ICE CREAMS will be equal to the best that