DAILY CRESCENT.

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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 all subscriptions exceeding one week.
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SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 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.

"Bid me discourse—I will enchant thine ear."

The Rev. J. G. Sever will, to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock, precisely, give the citizens of New Orleans a discourse on the subject of "*Hell*," in the hall of the House of Representatives. We have no doubt that Mr. Sever's lecture will be particularly interesting, and betray an intimate acquaintance with the subject.

Still Later from Yucatan.

CONTINUATION OF THE INSURRECTION—*Violation of the Convention.*—A few days since, we published a letter from Campeachy containing an account of the treaty which had been concluded between the Chief Pat and D. Miguel Barbachano, and which induced us to believe that the difficulties in Yucatan were at least temporarily settled. It appears, however, that hostilities have recommenced with as much fury as ever. The Patria has received news from Campeachy to the 29th ult., being four days later. An extract from a letter to that paper says:

"Affairs continue here in a very lamentable condition. In spite of the convention entered into between Governor Barbachano and the Indian Pat, the Indians have entered the territories of this district and possessed themselves of Iturbide and Cibalchen, places 20 leagues distant from this city. The garrisons which defended them abandoned them in a cowardly manner—so that now the Indians can traverse the whole district with impunity, as all the soldiers have taken refuge here. I candidly believe that if the savages were to approach this place, even the walls would not be sufficient to repress the fears of our *valiant* troops.

"To-day, news has arrived from Belize that the Indian Chief Cecilio Chi had attacked the town of Bacalar, but had encountered a desperate resistance from those who defended the place.

"We are persuaded that our only hope of salvation depends upon foreign aid; should that not be extended to us, we must succumb."

☞ Mr. Theo. A. Gould, portrait artist, has removed to No. 244 Camp street.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—*The Model Artists.*—The performances to-night are for the benefit of Misses Venus, Psyche, Madame Juno, and those two mythological old maids Minerva and Diana. The performances this evening will be on a splendid scale, and the house will undoubtedly be crowded.

SLOOP AT AUCTION—*This Day.*—The U. S. Marshal sells at Banks' Arcade, at 12 o'clock, the sloop Onoro, as she now lies, near the New Basin. See advertisement.

STILL ANOTHER.—By reference to Mr. A. C. Ainsworth's card on the first page, it will be seen that, by the addition of *Connecticut*, he has completed the list. He now holds commissions for every State in the Union, not even excepting the prospective State of Wisconsin.

THE NEW ORLEANS INSTITUTE.—This Association will hold its accustomed meeting, at the Church on Triton walk, this evening at a quarter before 8 o'clock. The question for discussion is, "Are political factions beneficial to the General Government?"

ORLEANS THEATRE.—M. Ménéhaut, favorably known as the first comic of this establishment, sets up his name for a benefit this evening. Rossini's grand opera of *William Tell*, together with the new vaudeville of *Le Maitre d'Ecole*, should certainly warrant us in saying that Mons. Ménéhaut will be greeted by a full house.

☞ Most of the Taylor papers express themselves decidedly pleased with the old General's late letters.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The Orleans Theatre gives a benefit to the Charity Hospital on Monday next. The Opera of *Norma*, with other attractive pieces, will be performed....As the season is fast approaching when all the means possible should be in hand to protect the distressed applying for relief, it is hoped a full house will be present.

SPLENDID PICTURE.—We would direct the attention of the *dilletanti* to the picture store on Canal street, a few doors from Exchange Alley, to a splendid picture painted by Saunders (one of our native artists) in Florence. The subject is the "Vow of Jeptha's Daughter." The pointing is indeed magnificent.

VICKSBURG RAILROAD BANK.—An agent has recently been dispatched to Vicksburg, clothed with such authority, from the Girard Bank, Phila., as, it is hoped, will enable him to preserve the property of the Vicksburg Institution for its creditors generally, instead of its being all sacrificed to pay some inconsiderable judgement claims which come in by virtue of the late legal decision declaring the assignment invalid.

PURCHASE OF MT. VERNON.—We do earnestly hope that before Congress adjourns, it will offset some of its numerous sins, by the purchase, in behalf of the nation, of Washington's house and the immediately surrounding grounds, at Mt. Vernon.

STEAMBOATS LAID UP.—A telegraphic dispatch from Pittsburg, informs the Louisville Courier of the 3d inst., that the steamboat Telegraph had been laid up at that place on account of low water. The Ohio river had become so low, and navigation so difficult, that all the Pittsburg and Cincinnati packets were compelled to lay up at the same time.

GREAT SALE OF SUGAR IN NEW YORK.—Messrs. Hoffman sold on the 2d inst., in New York, in one hour, fifteen thousand packages, and thirty thousand loaves, unpacked, of refined sugar. The prices were from $7.88 to $8.40 per 100 lbs, at four months. The money amount of the sales was near $300,000, being the largest sale of sugar ever made in this country.

☞ A cargo of sugar and molasses, from Barbadoes, being the first importation of the kind from any British West India Colony, arrived at New York in the Ann Richardson, on the 29th ultimo. This is the effect of the liberal change in the British Colonial policy—opening the ports to the produce of all countries.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.—The Savannah Georgian of the 6th inst. says: "The brig Col. Howard, with 100 emigrants for Liberia, will sail this morning, about 10 o'clock."

☞ The ladies of Mobile are giving strawberry parties. Delightful!

☞ The excavation for the foundation of the Washington National Monument, at Washington City, commenced a few days since. The ceremonies of laying the corner stone will take place in that city on the 4th of July next. The obelisk is to be carried to an elevation of five hundred feet.

☞ Intimations appear in the Washington Union, that Mr. Polk holds himself committed to the one term principle.

☞ Baltimore has done the proper thing, in the way of a large and enthusiastic meeting, to sympathize with European liberty.

☞ John Wentworth, M. C., and other gentlemen, propose to have a law making the Postmaster General elective by the people.

Mexico—Yucatan—The Indians.

The President has recently sent a message to Congress relative to the Indian war in Yucatan, and calling the attention of that body to the propriety of assisting the whites, or of taking possession of that peninsula as a part of Mexico. The subject having thus been brought before the attention of the Republic, it becomes important to inquire into the nature and merits of this Indian war. It will be found, upon analysis, to be a part of the general movement which now appears to affect the whole world—the oppressed classes rising against their oppressors, and, in a struggle for their rights, resorting to what in Mexico seems the only mode of redress—the entire extermination of the latter.

By the Conquest of Mexico, Spain asserted supreme dominion, not only over the soil, but over the bodies and souls of the conquered people. From the year 1521 to the Mexican revolution, this dominion was exercised in the harshest form which a jealous and avaricious power could assume. The soil was divided among the conquerors; and the people, regarded as mere adjuncts to the land, were considered of value only as they could administer to the power, pleasure or cupidity of their haughty masters. The white immigrants from Spain were the lords paramount of the country; but they were few in number, and only maintained the ascendancy from the superstitious fears of the aborigines, and from the *prestige* which followed the fact of their rapid and marvellous conquest.

In time, by a commingling of the races, and by European propagation in Mexico, the large class of the half-breeds and Mexican creoles grew up, who shared many of the privileges of the native Europeans and full whites, but were nevertheless generally debarred by the policy which governed the Council of the Indians from any participation in the powers of the Government or the higher honors of the State. They were, however, numerous, rich and powerful; held immense tracts of land, and exercised like sway with the Spaniards over the subjected Indian races. The Mexican revolution was the consequence of this mixed breed—the Mexicans—desiring a full participation with the Spaniards in honor and power; it had no better, higher, or nobler object. In 1810, when the revolution first broke out, the population of Mexico was probably about 6,500,000; of which the pure whites or Spaniards numbered about 60,000; the creoles, 1,300,000; the pure Indians, or original Mexicans, nearly 4,000,000; and the remainder, consisting of negroes, mulatoes, mistoes, quarteroons, etc. The attempted revolution of 1810, was a failure. The creoles had stirred up the Indians against Spanish sway, with the intention of reaping all the benefit of the achievement, but unwilling to subject either their persons or estates to the risk of a defeat. For ten years the war was carried on with more or less energy, with many changes of fortune, but with general advantage on the Spanish side. The creoles had become gradually involved in what was from the beginning their own battle, but which they hoped to win by the hands of their serfs. Affairs began to look desperate, when Iturbide, a creole Colonel, in the Spanish service, in 1821, turned traitor or patriot, which ever the reader pleases, raised the standard of revolt, and published his famous Plan of Iguala. By that "plan," the fruitful source of ten thousand subsequent *pronunciamientos*, slavery was abolished in Mexico, all distinctions on account of descent or color were abrogated, and all persons declared equal, and entitled to equal rights, powers and privileges as citizens. This was the battle-cry of the war: it united the whole people—and, of course, the victory over the Spanish armies was speedily achieved. The battle, however, was no sooner won, than those who urged on the contest in the first place, and who had only participated in it, when they had more to fear from indolence than activity, began to turn the victory to their own purposes. The *prestige* which had given the Spaniards their power had in some measure descended to their offspring, by whose aid the Spaniards had been driven out. This gave them a controling influence, which was further increased by their large possessions and superior intelligence and education. The Indians were free, by the declaration of Iguala; they were the equals of the Creoles, by the new Constitution; but it was necessary to subject and enslave them, in order that their labor might enrich the superior class, and that they might be made to bear all the burdens of the State without enjoying any of its benefits. This end was reached in a very ingenious manner. To reinstitute slavery would have shocked the nerves of the pious propagandists of Exeter Hall, and destroyed all sympathetic feelings with the revolution in the breasts of the disciples of those worthy people on this side of the Atlantic. This sympathy the Mexican Creoles could not afford to lose. They therefore effected this object by so arranging the law of debtor and creditor, that the former was bound to serve the latter while he might be indebted to him. The wealth of the country was in the hands of the Creoles—the lands were monopolized by them: the large landholder had only to advance a few dollars to the native, to keep him in debt for life. The landowner had a store or shop on his place, at which the laborer was obliged to buy all he wanted, at the price which might be asked; and, as his wages would barely support himself or family under a system of fair-dealing, it is evident that, under such a one, once in debt, he was a debtor for life—and worse, the obligation descends to his children. Hence arose the classes of *Haciendados* and *Peones*, the former comprising most of the Creoles, and the latter composed of the native Indians. This condition of things differs from our domestic slavery only in the fact that in infancy and old age, in sickness and in want, the master has no care for and is put to no expense on account of his slave.

The Indians—who are, by law and on paper, free, and the equals of the whites, who are by nature disqualified for servitude—and not, as is the case of the negro, contented and happy in slavery—have risen against this manifest oppression. In Guatemala they effected a revolution and took possession of the government. In Venezuela and other of the South American Republics, they are doing the same thing. In Yucatan the whites have shown themselves as pusillanimous in resistance as they were cruel in oppression, and unless the United States interferes the Indians will effect their revolution there. In other parts of Mexico the present war has utterly disorganized the white or partly white population; the numerous battles which have been lost have taken from them all opinion of their strength, the *prestige* of the conquest; and should they be foolish enough to make peace with the United States, our army will have scarcely turned their backs upon the country, before the Indian races—which accounts from Mexico assure us are organizing, though the writers cannot guess what for—will settle the quarrels of the different factions striving to usurp the government, by putting a quietus upon them all.

We have said nothing, and in this article have nothing to say upon the wisdom or policy of the President's recommendation; we have only endeavored by stating one of the many causes for their conduct—and it is but one of many—to show that the Indians are not such monsters in human shape, such cold-blooded, remorseless murderers as the Yucatecos paint them; and to lead our people to reflect, if they are inclined to *sympathise* in this quarrel, as they seem to be in every one that takes place on the face of the earth, on which side their sympathies should be enlisted—whether in behalf of the degenerate descendents of bigotted conquerers, to enable them to preserve their power; or in behalf of the ignorant and wild, but insulted and injured native who is attempting to throw it off. For our part, we think it "a very pretty quarrel as it stands," and are willing to let the parties settle it between them without interfering ourselves or permitting any one else to.

☞ Whatever may be said of the English Chartists, it cannot be denied that they effectually frightened the "the strongest Government in Europe."

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

[REPORTED FOR THE CRESCENT.]

MOBILE, *May* 12, 1848.—Our Cotton market closed quiet, but firm. The sales of Middling during the last five weeks amount to 4600 bales—[This statement, we think, must be erroneous.] Stock on hand, 65,000 to 70,000 bales—of which only 3000 to 4000 bales are on sale....In Exchange, nothing done....Freights: two American ships were taken for Liverpool, at 17-32nds, and a British ship at ¼d.; Coastwise—dull at 9-16ths....No news.

☞ The Union of the 4th inst. has a long article on the Baltimore Convention — spurring up the faithful and preaching obedience and "harmony."

CONGRESS—FOURTH OF MAY.—The proceedings of the Senate are detailed in another column. In the House nothing was done—the members adjourning to the Senate Chamber to hear the speeches there.

☞ The first election for State officers and members of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin, was to have taken place on the 8th inst.

☞ The radical democratic presses of New York are after the Washington Union with an exceedingly sharp stick.

☞ The citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, illuminated their houses on the night of the 28th ult., in honor of the European revolutions.

☞ The good people of New Jersey are rejoicing at the prospect of an abundant peach crop.

☞ C. B. Rumberg, Esq., editor of the *Philadelphier Demokrat*, (German paper,) has left for the "Faderland," to take part in the revolutionary movement.

☞ The Washington Union is peppering Gen. Taylor's late letters.

☞ The "Washingtonians" of New York are holding a series of interesting temperance meetings at the Tombs on Sunday afternoons. It is said that much good results from these meetings. But few of those who have signed the pledge there ever get back to prison again.

☞ An unusual quantity of "moves" were made in New York this last 1st of May. People's crockery, patience and looking-glasses suffered some.

ANNEXATION SPIRIT IN THE FAR NORTH.—The St. John Times of the 27th ult. says: "A parcel of young men in this city are agitating, among a certain class of citizens, for annexation to the United States."

☞ The Boston Daily Times puts up the name of Levi Woodbury for President.

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF GEN. GADWALADER. The Washington Union learns, upon inquiry, that no information has reached the War Department of the intention of this distinguished officer to resign his position in the army, and that the rumor in a New Orleans paper of his resignation, is believed to be without any foundation whatever.

☞ Cassuis M. Clay calls the statement made by Lieut. Davidson and Major Borland, that he claimed relationship to Henry Clay, at the surrender at Encarnacion, "an infamous calumny."

☞ Certain New Yorkers are building a magnificent hotel on the corner of Frankfort and Chatham streets, where the groggeries and old clo' shops used to stand.

☞ About $100,000 worth of specie a day, is now pouring into New York. That is likely to make the best sort of "*hard* times."

☞ A man was amusing himself shooting cats in Philadelphia lately, and accidentally shot a man in the arm, for which he had to pay $500!

☞ The New York Journal of Commerce of the 3d inst. denies the statement of the Herald that a large shipping house in that city, engaged in the Havre trade, suspended on Tuesday."

☞ The Northern papers are denouncing, in unmeasured terms, the conduct of the Mobile mob toward Senator Morrisette.

☞ Each of the Queen of England's babies draws $150,000 a year from the pockets of those who work—we may almost say, from their *throats*.

NATCHEZ AND ITS PROMENADE.—The Natchez Courier thus expatiates over certain things connected with its diggins, and with the season:—"Spring is upon us—not in its dawn, but in its full and ripe maturity. The Magnolia flaunts its mammoth flower, tossed by the passing breezes, like great white roses amidst a waving wilderness of glossy emerald leaves, and the senses are almost satiated with a perfume too rich and luxurious for endurance. Now is the time for evening walks on the lovely Natchez Promenade—a shaded terrace, hanging suspended almost over the river, at a height of some two hundred feet above its majestic whirlpools. Nowhere in the South, and nowhere in the North, can a promenade of equal beauty and sublimity be found. Such an one would be worth millions to such a city as New Orleans."

Washington Correspondence of Crescent.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1848.

Eds. Crescent:—The Select Committee reported in favor of the Whitney Railroad yesterday morning, in the House of Representatives. They endorse the whole project, and recommend the largest appropriation of the public domains for building a railroad from Lake Michigan to the Pacific.

The House gave the day named to the consideration of Land matters. First, the subject of the location of certain Land Warrants, and secondly, the subject of Land Bounties. The first related mainly to the revolutionary soldiers, and the last mainly to those engaged in the war with Mexico. Upon the former bill there was no action, though an hour or more was passed in urging the bill through, and in urging amendments. A conflict of opinion destroyed the whole subject for the day. The day was given to this subject, and the subject will probably be resumed again to-day.

The Senate was somewhat excited this morning by the introduction of Slavery in a new form, but in one more acceptable to the South. The Judiciary Committee took the subject in hand upon the reference of the resolutions of the Kentucky Legislature, asking of Congress a more stringent execution of the law of 1793, and for the constitutional power in regard to the escape of fugitive slaves. Mr. Butler, of S.C., as one of the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill, accompanied by an elaborate report, which was read to the Senate by Mr. B. himself, from the Secretary's chair. It argues the question of Southern rights and government duties, at a most elaborate length, and in a form so satisfactory, that ten thousand extra copies were ordered to be printed, upon the motion of Mr. Atchison, of Mo.

The bill provides that the Judges of the United States Courts shall grant warrants for the arrest of fugitive slaves, and that all government officers whatsoever, Clerks, District Attorneys, Collectors, Marshals, and even Postmasters, shall be required to assist in the arrest of slaves. And further, that slaves making their escape, shall be recovered for at the rate of $1000 each, when the person thus aiding can be found.

Mr. Hale, of N. H., thought the introduction of such a bill offered no proper occasion for silence, and accordingly introduced a resolution, calling upon the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether the States of the South had violated the rights of the free colored citizens of the north; and if so, what laws ought to be adopted for their protection. The resolution was adopted, no objection having been made to the introduction of the first bill, or the printing of the extra copies of the report.

Mr. Hale also wished to obtain a vote upon the introduction of the bill introduced by him two weeks since, for the protection of property, or paying for property destroyed by popular violence.

There was a long debate upon a Bill granting six miles of the public domain, upon the whole line of a proposed railroad, from Cairo to Chicago. The road is four hundred miles long, and the grant of land is very large. The question was argued with great earnestness, by several Senators—the western Senators arguing for the right in equity, and the southern Senators against it, upon the point of the Constitution. The bill before the Senate, also contained a grant for improvements in Illinois. The bill was argued for several hours, with some pointed discussions between Messrs. Calhoun and Bagby, and Messrs. Bagby, and Foote, of Mississippi. The bill was finally passed—24 to 11. Notice was given by Mr. Atherton, of N. H., that he would to-day call up the bill for the support of the West Point Academy. Mr. Cass preceded this with a notice that he would call up the bill for raising twenty additional regiments of volunteers.

A letter was received from Mr. Brent, presenting a portrait of Gen. De Kalb to Congress.

The letter from Gen. Taylor, addressed to his brother in-law, has presented a most fruitful subject of comment in the political circles since its appearance. The whig Taylor men feel much, and perhaps entirely relieved by this epistle—North and South—and the letter will, no doubt, contribute to place him much more favorably before the Philadelphia Convention than could have been done under other circumstances. A great many, however, believe that both Gen. Taylor and Mr. Clay will be set aside, and that the nomination will fall upon Judge McLean. ORLEANS.

P. S.—There was a splendid balloon ascension in the city yesterday, made in the presence of many thousand persons. Mr. Wise was the Aeronaut.

A Novel Scene, or the General turned Recorder.

Those who pride themselves upon their liberal opinions, are generally opposed to military governments, and we are individuals belonging to the above class. Sometimes, however, persons may be caught "napping" and taken "*nolus volus*" by storm. Yesterday Recorder Baldwin's dock presented a scene worthy of the pencil of Hogarth. On the outside of the dock there were at least a hundred persons, who having no better occupation, came there to pass away time, and observe humanity in its different forms and phases. The stevedore in his red flannel shirt, and leathern belt about his coarse blue trousers, nudged his companion and remarked, "Jim, d'ye see that feller in the dock with the black eye? I mean him there that's leanin down as if he was ashamed—well, he and me discharged a ship once, and if he didn't work like a telegraph why then you can take my hat."

"Bill," said a young gentleman outside, "does yer see our old cove? He's one of them—he prigs 'bout the St. Charles—knowed him in New York—used to wear a beaver with mourning on it—take?—come let's go—there's Winter's got his eye on us, and I do n't like the way they conducts the workhouses in this wicinity."

"Bless my soul!" ejaculated an old gentleman mentally, "what awful distress there is in this world! Those poor creatures there upon the bench—I wonder what they have been arrested for—murder of course I suppose, or arson, or burglary, or something of that kind. There's quite a pretty young woman too—wonder if she wants a friend—I'll go her bail."

"Tim," inquired a rollicksome Irishman of his companion, "did ye see Dinnis last night? Oh! he was as happy as a lord, an thrathed the company till they all got dhrunk, and himself into the bargain. He swore over a glass of whiskey that 'Ireland should be free!' and between you and I I belaive he mint what he sed. He's a broth of a boy, and whin he can't carry himself, it takes four of us to carry him. Poor divil, he got into the watchhouse last night, and I do n't know of a sowl from h—ll to Connaught that will take him out. May be he'll go to the workhouse and get his head shaved, but as the summer saison is comin on, it will be cool an! convanient for his health."

"Jack," asks a sailor, in a deep, low voice, "ain't that Bob Smith, that used to be with us in the old Amerikу? Damn my eyes if it ain't him! Do you recollect how old Captain Yardarm used to lay it into us? But avast! the Commodore there on the poop deck is going to call the roll."

The police officers were thinking of thieves, burglars and murderers, but more particularly of pay-day and rewards for arrests. The reporters were, as usual, concocting scandal, and bragging how that the B. had n't that "broken arm" in it, and that the D. had missed the "butter case," and that the P. was a good paper; but all conceded that the C. was the best of all. Suddenly there was a stir amongst the crowd, and an elderly, thick-set man, with iron-gray hair and a very determined set of features, elbowed his way through the crowd of idlers who thronged the Court. One long-legged policeman did n't want to let him in, but he was not to be stopped. He went straight up to the Recorder's desk—and those who did n't know him thought that he was an old western farmer who had been robbed of his saddle-bags or swindled by some sharper out of his flatboat load of corn. As soon as the Recorder, however, saw him, he sprang from his seat with the ease and velocity of a Mercury, and exclaimed "My dear General, how do you do?" He immediately placed him in his magisterial chair, and for a few moments Major General Zack Taylor, the hero of Buena Vista, was Recorder *pro tem.* of the Second Municipality. The reporters stared, the policemen gaped, the lawyers looked as wise as owls, and the loafers thought that they were all going to be shot.

☞ They have an entertainment in New York, called the "Illustrated Statuary." Is it different from the Model Artists?

☞ Gov. Young, of New York, is on a visit at Washington city.

☞ Several individuals at Pittston, down East, have refused to pay taxes for the purchase of a fire engine, resisted the officers, and barricaded their premises.

THE BEST OF ALL TELEGRAPHS.—We have little doubt, from what we have heard, that Bains' telegraph will supercede all others, in time. This is Mr. O'Reilly's opinion, openly expressed. Mr. O'R. will probably "go into it" after he purchases the privilege from Mr. Bains. Sharpe's Magazine, (London,) in a late number, gives an account of the splendors of the building erected by the telegraph company in London. It is one of the noblest structures of its size in London, and Mr. Bains' works are connected with it. Two of his electric clocks, one of very costly workmanship, are in the building. The ingenious process by which Mr. Bains performs his wonders in teiegraphic printing is also described, and the editor adds the following facts: "it is stated that one thousand *letters* a minute are readily printed at stations hundreds of miles apart. Thus, important intelligence—a Queen's Speech, for example—as soon as ever the type is cut, can be printed with unexampled swiftness at Edinburgh, Glasgow, or any equally remote station. We may well ask, can the force of human invention further go? We were much amused with the tiny font, so to call it, and liliputian reading-desk of our electric compositors. We could have covered the whole machine for type-cutting with our hat."

☞ The law forbidding the sale of a less quantity of liquor than twenty-eight gallons, has passed the Massachusetts Legislature.

SYMPATHY.—Mrs. Flourney, wife of Thomas S. Flourney, the representative in Congress from the Halifax district, Va., died suddenly on the 31st ult., from spasms brought on by witnessing the agonies of a little negro who was choked.

☞ Capt. Hatch, late of the schooner Samuel Noyes, of Castine, whose distressing shipwreck was mentioned recently, died at Glasgow, Scotland, on the 1st of April.

Died:

On Friday the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., after a lingering illness of nine weeks, MARGARETTA B. JONES, daughter of the Rev. Clement F. Jones, of Chestertown, Md.

The friends of her uncle, G. W. Smith, are invited to attend her funeral, from his residence, corner of Carondelet and Hevia streets, this Afternoon, at 4 o'clock. my13

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels Yesterday.

ST. CHARLES.—J Lacroz, J H Foggo, Natchez; Alex Campbell, J J Adams, T W Lytes, Mobile; H Cowput and servant, Master J B Cowpenhart, Phila; C Andrews, W B Pope, lady and servant, Mobile; J P Folsom, J M Ladle, W H Lawrence, J C Hill, Ala; O Anderson, Ky; J W Brooks, N O; J B Manton, Mobile; H P Ensign and lady, Miss Bliss, P Verplanck, N Y; Mrs Phinney, N J; C L Kilburn; P C Quin, D C Quin, Miss; J A M Heaton, La; Dr S W Robins, Pa.

VERANDA.—Jas Cotten, A Wheelock, Miss; G Lear, C Ratliff, W D Amis, La.

PLANTERS'.—J R Pratt, La; S Atkinson, J Williams, A J Donaldson, Washington; W B Yates, Ala; Dr C A Garrett, C C Garrett, lady and children, Miss Garrett, A Liddle, Ia; W Bigelow, S B Bennett, Ark.

HEWLETT'S.—W M Willoughby, W T Abrams, Miss; J B Bordley, Md; R C Hynson, La.

☞ **Fancy and Toilet Articles, and GENTLEMEN'S** *FURNISHING GOODS.*—We have received, by late arrivals, large additions to our extensive and carefully selected stock; and we invite the attention of our friends and the public to the following list of

FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PERFUMERY—A thorough assortment.
COMBS—Of shell, ivory, horn, wood and silver.
BRUSHES—Hair, hat, cloth, nail, teeth, shaving, comb and flesh.
FANS—Of ivory, pearl, ebony, shell, paper, silk, kid, feather, etc.
RETICULES AND PURSES—New and beautiful styles.
CARD CASES—Of every description.
CIGAR CASES, Snuff Boxes and Kid Dolls.
PORTE MONNAIES, Pocket Books and Camp Cases.
CANES—Gold, silver, ivory, pearl and horn mountings.
UMBRELLAS—Very superior, made expressly for us.
PORTFOLIOS, Flower Vases, Thermometers.
DESKS—Of ebony, rosewood and papier mache.
WORK BOXES—do. do. do.
DRESSING CASES—do. leather.
NE PLUS ULTRAS—Mirrors and Travelling Companions.
PALPETERES—Studs, Dice and Cups.
GAMES, Cards, and Nautilus Life Preservers.
ACCORDIONS, Erutes and Ladies' Companions.
GOLD PENS—By the best makers, $1 50 to $15 each, always on hand.
FINE LINEN AND COTTON SHIRTS—Fourteen sizes, made in the best manner and of the best material; a fit guaranteed.
GLOVES—Cravats, Scarfs, Stocks, Undershirts.
SUSPENDERS—Drawers, Money Belts, etc. etc.

GUINNESS & BUSH,
my13 6t3p Dealers in Fancy and Toilet Articles, 12 Camp st.

☞ Ole Bull, the great northern violin wizard, at last dates, was in Paris, intending to go on a professional visit to London.

☞ All the Theatres in New York have lately been doing a prosperous business.

☞ Mr. Collins, the Irish comedian, is now playing an engagement at the Broadway theatre, New York.

☞ Mr. Lover continues, every few evenings, to give his "last farewell entertainment" in New York. *Lovers'* partings are always delayed as long as possible, you know.

☞ The match for $1000, between *Cambridge Girl* and *Ajax*, was to come off on the Union Course, Long Island, on the 4th instant.

☞ A new Tom Thumb has appeared in Philadelphia. He is said to be smaller and handsomer than Barnum's.

☞ An old colored woman in Baltimore lately purchased a lottery ticket for 37½ cents, and drew a prize of $500.

☞ **Finn Degree Temple No. 1**—An adjourned meeting of the Temple, for the purpose of conferring the first, second and third degrees, will be held THIS EVENING, May 13, at Unity Hall, Third Municipality. Work to commence at 8 o'clock.
my13 T. B. HEARTT, W. D. R.

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.

Boyle & Sands,
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

☞ **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 guaranted.
Linen Suspenders, spring ends;
Summer Cravats, pretty patterns;
Joinville Scarfs;
Silk Gloves, etc. etc.
Also a variety of new and pretty *FANCY ARTICLES.*
GUINNESS & BUSH,
my9 6t3p Dealers in Fancy and Toilet Articles, 12 Camp st.

☞ **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. do	5 00 to 8 00
Plaid, Striped and Checked Linen do. do. do. do	3 00 to 4 00
Brown, Yellow and White Linen do. 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 Cosjoan Tweed Sacs and Polka Coats	6 00 to 12 00
Croton cloth, Drap d'Inde and Seersucker Sacs and Coatees	3 50 to 6 00

Pantaloons.

French Merino or Drap d'Ete Pants	from $5 00 to 7 00
Black Drap de Vienne, English Merino and 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 Kulaas de Laine	3 00 to 4 00
Single Milled French Black Doeskin	4 50 to 7 50
Listado Check and French Drill	2 00 to 5 00
White Linen Drill, Irish Linen and Linen Duck	3 00 to 5 00
French, English and American Cottonade	1 00 to 2 50

Vests.

Black and colored Silk and Satin Vests	from $3 00 to 6 00
White and colored Marseilles	2 00 to 5 00
Orleans Silk and Linen	3 00 to 4 00
Plain and Fancy Figured Linen	3 00 to 4 00
Super Buff Cashmere	3 50 to 4 00
Rich Fancy Velvet	5 00 to 8 00
Rich light Silk and Satin Vests, for Balls and Soirees	4 00 to 7 00

Shirts and Drawers.—White Linen and Muslin Shirts; Striped Linen and Cotton Shirts; Brown, Pink and White Cotton hose, Gauze Cotton, Gauze Merino, Gauze Flannel and Silk Undershirts and Drawers.
Rich and Fancy Silk Cravats; Muslin and Batiste Cravats; Linen and Silk Mdkfs.; 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 2tptf ALFRED MUNROE & CO., 34 Magazine 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 2tptf

☞ **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 cleaning 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 dentrifice. my8 6t3p
☞ 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 2w3tp

☞ **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 Drs d'Ete Frock and Dress Coats;
Super black and colored Merino Sac and fancy Co
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 2tptjy1

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

☞ **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.