tical agent in a republic to sustain good faith, has been turned against them under the forms of law. The constitution, which, in the primitive days of the republic, was supposed to have, in all that involved the mutual duties of the States, the essential elements of self-execution, has neither State nor federal law to sustain and vindicate its authority. The States have withdrawn their support, and Congress is inefficient in its legislation to supply it. A single clause of the act of 1793 is all that is left, and is a dead letter, so far as it regards the power of giving it practical efficacy. All that is left of it is the right to bring an action against those in the non-slaveholding States, who may conceal or protect from seizure, runaway slaves. The right to sue a mob of irresponsible persons, without the power of procuring witnesses, and before a tribunal administering justice in a hostile community. Who would venture on such litigation? The right of seizure and apprehension is conceded, but how to be executed? Why, at the risk of the owner's life. The proceedings which have given rise to this report, as well as similar, and even of more aggravated character in other States, are full evidence of the truth of this remark. The remedy may induce the master to place himself in circumstances in which he would become the victim of irresponsible insult and violence; or cause him, by his efforts to reclaim his property, to afford some pretext for an action against him, by which, under the form of a verdict, his whole estate might be confiscated to appease the demands of popular prejudice. Let it not be said that he could apply to an United States marshal; before such an officer could be procured, effectual escape might be accomplished.

The opportunity to apprehend a fugitive is emergent, not waiting for the delay of distant and perhaps reluctant officers.

But whatever remedy may be allowed by the act of 1793, nominal and hollow as it is, it will not remain long on the statute book, if it can be repealed by the influence of the non-slaveholding States. Already has a memorial come to Congress from a large number of citizens of Pennsylvania, praying for the repeal of that law. That memorial has been referred to your committee, and it is a memorial as numerously signed, probably, as any other that has come before Congress. These persons "represent that the law of the United States, imposing $500 for what is called harboring or concealing a slave, is unjust and ought to be repealed.

"1st. Because it is contrary to the spirit and word of God.

"2d. Because the law is intended to prop up a system which makes it criminal to teach God's creatures his holy word, depraves the master and the slave, and is the fruitful source of great evils, both religious and political."

Your committee will not undertake to say that the law of 1793 will, even by any amendments that can be made to it, have any great remedial influence in giving the owner the protection he is entitled to under the constitution. The assault upon it is, however, a significant indication of the progress of public opinion. It is making its advances with crushing effects. It is in vain to appeal to compacts and constitutional provisions to arrest it.

The slaveholding States are bound in the Union, and are willing to perform all their duties under it.

They have kept in good faith all that they promised.

They have not allowed the importation of slaves since 1808.

They have given to their northern fellow citizens of the Union all the benefits of their trade and commerce.

They have yielded to them the almost exclusive benefit of the navigation interest of the Union, under laws for its protection.

And they have co-operated with them in all that has been demanded for the common prosperity and welfare of the confederacy, and have faithfully fulfilled all the obligations imposed upon them by the constitution, as coequal confederates.

They have now a high duty devolving on them: to require, in some certain manner, the other parties to do justice to the requirements of constitutional obligations. As much as Congress can do, they have a right to suppose will be done towards maintaining the common rights and claims of all the parties to the federal compact.

You committee have not implicit confidence in the efficacy of the only measure which they have ventured to propose, and which will be found in the bill which they beg leave to submit.

That bill will, in general terms, contain provisions by which the penalties under the act of 1793 will be increased, and requiring all the marshals of the United States, wherever called on, and other federal officers, to give protection and aid to the owner or his agent, of a fugitive slave in his efforts, for the apprehension of such slaves as may effect their escape into a non-slaveholding State.

TEXAS INTELLIGENCE.—From numbers of the Galveston News, down to the 12th inst., inclusive, we copy the following items:

Storm in Walker County.—We learn from the Banner, that a hurricane passed near the town of Huntsville, on the night of the 29th ult. Its course was south-east, carrying off the tops of houses, and strewing the fields with fallen trees. The direction it took was, fortunately, over the most sparsely settled portion of the county, else more damage would have been done.

Murder.—We learn from the Pioneer that the citizens of Rusk, Cherokee county, were lately thrown into great excitement by the death of Mr. James Mosely, a resident of that place. He was shot with a pistol by David Gass, of the same county. The cause of the tragical act is not stated. Gass is now in prison.

Recruits.—Col. Likens, says the Banner, crossed the Trinity, at Robins' ferry, on the 29th ult., with about forty recruits for the ranging service. It is supposed they are to take the place of Col. Highsmith's company, whose term of service will shortly expire.

Whigs in Texas.—The News publishes the proceedings of *the first whig meeting* (we notice they go for Taylor) *ever held in Texas*, and says: "We publish to-day the proceedings and resolutions of, we believe, the first whig meeting that has ever assembled in Texas. In this point of view it may be considered an event of some importance in our history. It will be seen that the resolutions are mainly predicated upon the old party issues; and indeed this was absolutely necessary in a strictly party movement, as there are no other questions upon which our citizens can be divided against each other."

CAPT. MCKINSTRY.—Having heretofore alluded to the charges against Capt. McKinstry, it is but just that we should publish his honorable acquital. Our correspondent furnishes us the general orders announcing the decision in the case, which we give entire, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF MEXICO,
Orders No. 38. Mexico, March 24, 1848.

At a General Court Martial convened in the City of Mexico, by virtue of Orders No. 24, dated March 9, 1848, and of which Brevet Lieut. Col. D. S. Miles, 5th Infantry, is President, was tried:

Capt. *Justus McKinstry* Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., on the following charge and specifications, viz:

CHARGE—"*Robbery and Corruption.*"

Specification 1st.—"In this, that Capt. Justus McKinstry, Ass't Quartermaster, U. S. Army, having charge of the Clothing Bureau of the U. S. Army, in the City of Mexico, did, about the latter days of September, 1847, make or authorize C. P. Garcia, as his agent, to make a verbal contract or bargain, for about five thousand or six thousand blankets, with the firm of Carrera & Garay, in the City of Mexico, and did purchase about five thousand of said blankets from C. P. Garcia, for the use of the U. S. Army, at the rate of three dollars and seventy-five cents per blanket; the aforesaid firm having received only three dollars and twenty-five cents per blanket for said blankets, and that the said Capt. McKinstry was not ignorant of the profits made in this transaction, and did receive a certain share of said profits. This in the City of Mexico."

Specification 2d.—"In this, that Capt. Justus McKinstry, Ass't Quartermaster, U. S. Army, having charge of the Clothing Bureau of the U. S. Army, in the City of Mexico, did, on or about the 5th of October, 1847, make a contract with Philipe Uraguien, for the making of about eight thousand suits of clothing (pantaloons and jackets) for the U. S. troops, at the rate of three dollars per suit, and the said Philipe Uraguien was paid, for said clothing, only two dollars and thirty-seven and a half cents per suit, by C. P. Garcia; and that said Capt. McKinstry was not ignorant of the profits made in this transaction, and did receive a certain share of said profits. This in the City of Mexico."

Specification 3rd.—"In this, that Capt. Justus McKinstry, Ass't Quartermaster, U. S. Army, being a disbursing officer of the U. S. Army, did, on or about the latter days of October, 1847, receive presents from Mr. C. P. Garcia, amounting, in all in value, to about one hundred dollars, viz: wine, cigars, and a pair of gold stripes, the said C. P. Garcia being, at the time, a Contractor for the U. S. Army and otherwise connected in business with Capt. McKinstry in his official capacity as disbursing officer. This in the City of Mexico."

To which the accused pleaded as follows: To the 1st specification, not guilty; to the 2d specification, not guilty; to the 3d specification, not guilty; to the charge, not guilty.

FINDINGS—The Court found the accused as follows: Not guilty, of the 1st specification; not guilty, of the 2d specification; not guilty, of the 3d specification; not guilty, of the charge; and does, therefore, "fully and honorably acquit him."

II. The proceedings in the foregoing case are approved. Capt. McKinstry will resume his sword.

III. The General Court Martial of which Brevet Lieut. Col. D. S. Miles, 5th Infantry, is President, is dissolved.

By order of Major General Butler:
L. THOMAS, Asst. Adj. Gen.

ERIE BANK, PA.—A telegraphic dispatch from Buffalo to the New York Herald, confirms the news of the failure of the Erie Bank.

☞ The United States brig Dolphin, Wm. S. Ogden, lieut. com., sailed from New York on Saturday for the East Indies.

☞ The thermometer stood at 82 degrees on the afternoon of Sunday, 7th instant, in Philadelphia.

☞ A new female seminary has been established Baton Rouge by Mrs. Morgan.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1848.

MR. BUTLER'S REPORT.—*Fugitive Slaves.*—We would direct the especial attention of our readers to the able report of Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, upon the laws concerning fugitive slaves. It will be perceived that Mr. Butler recommends the adoption of measures to enforce the existing laws upon the subject, by investing the United States Circuit Judges and District Attorneys with the necessary powers. The particular circumstances which induces the report, are the enactments by several of the free States of laws prohibiting any of their officers from assisting in the restitution of fugitive slaves.

☞ We have to thank the Memphis Eagle, Augusta Constitutionalist, and Macon Telegraph for slips containing telegraphic dispatches with the Britannia's news.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—We have seen a letter addressed to a gentleman in this city from Memphis, which states that on Monday last Mr. O'Reilly's telegraphic wires commenced operations to New Orleans from Louisville, Nashville, etc. etc. Today, therefore, we may look for news *via* Memphis from New York. Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. O'Reilly for the zeal he has manifested in the completion of his great project. The public will be truly indebted to him for the lightning line established between the Crescent City and the City of Memphis.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—The performances this evening, the last night of the season, will be for the benefit of Mr. J. Colin, Treasurer. The celebrated grand opera of "The Martyrs," by Donizetti, and a new vaudeville, which form the bill on this occasion, will doubtless fill the house.

Mr. Colin has strong claims on a New Orleans audience, independent of the merits of the performance—he is a veteran of 1814-'15.

☞ The steamboats J. T. Doswell and Constitution, favors us with late papers.

PRESENTS WELL DESERVED.—We yesterday had the pleasure of seeing the splendid presents presented to Col. Forno, Captain Fredericks, of the U. S. steamer Col. Clay, and Messrs. Ferdinand O. Wakeman and B. H. Payne, by the Union Tow Boat Company. Col. Forno and Capt. Fredericks each received a splendid gold watch and chain, and Messrs. Wakeman and Payne, superb silver goblets. These well deserved presents were made in behalf of the Union Tow-boat Company, through their gentlemanly and efficient manager, Mr. Junius Beebe. They were given for the prompt aid that the gentlemen above spoken of rendered the towboat Hercules when near being destroyed by fire, on the 15th of March last. The gratitude of the owners of the boat is only comparable with their noble generosity.

☞ We are under obligations to the stermship Palmetto for late Galveston papers.

☞ To our correspondent "F," who objects to our *new* translation of Filicaja's Sonnet to Italy, we would merely remark, that at the time of making the translation, we were aware of the existence of the one to which he alludes in Childe Harold. If, however, our correspondent will take the trouble to examine, he will see that Byron's, besides being a *paraphrase*, and not strictly a translation, is constructed in the Spenserian, and not the sonnet stanza. We hope, therefore, that our correspondent will see the injustice of instituting a comparison, and will no longer accuse us of the vanity of attempting a competition with Byron.

FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.—The U. S. steamer Telegraph, left last evening, for Vera Cruz, with government stores, and the following passengers: Lieut. Chas L. Kilbourn, Capt. Sutgraves, and servant; Capt. H. Key, Capt. Beathel and lady; Lieut. Hull, G. W. McLean, and lady: W. Bowen, C. G. Orvier, J. Martineau.

☞ The U. S. schooner Gen. Patterson, also left last evening for Brazos Santiago, with government stores. The U. S. schooner Sarah Jane leaves this morning for Tampico with government stores.

RECEPTION OF GEN. QUITMAN IN JACKSON.—Major Gen. Quitman arrived in Jackson, Mis., on the 8th inst., and was received by the citizens of that place with the greatest enthusiasm. On Tuesday, the 9th, the General was conducted to the Capitol by a large procession, and was welcomed by Col. D. C. Glenn in an eloquent oration. Gen. Quitman replied in an appropriate manner, after which he was escorted to the Executive mansion, which was thrown open for the reception of the public, to whom the most perfect hospitality was extended by Gov. Matthews and his lady.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The latest news we have from the Virginia elections, shows a nett democratic gain of eleven members, only nine counties remaining to be heard from, which will probably vote as last year. It is certain that the democrats will have a majority in both houses of the legislature.

FIRE IN PLAQUEMINE.—A destructive fire, says the Plaquemine Ibervillian, occurred in that town on the evening of the 12th inst. It entirely consumed a house belonging to Mr. O'Neill; but by the most active exertions was prevented from extending further. The fire originated in a quantity of shavings which became ignited in consequence of being in contact with a cooking stove.

☞ Besides mising an Irish Brigade in New York city, we hear that some American friends of Repeal were drumming through the streets of Louisville, Ky., last week, for "volunteers for Ireland"—Mr. Mooney promising bounty land in the Emerald Isle, to every volunteer. A meeting for raising money, &c., also took place at his instance.

FOUR STEAMERS BURNED AT ST. LOUIS!—The St. Louis Reveille of the 9th, has the following brief but disastrous announcement:

Another Awful Conflagration.—At a late hour last night, the after deck of the steamer U. S. Mail was discovered to be on fire. The flames extended along the boat with fearful rapidity, and soon communicated to the steamers Lightfoot, Missouri Mail, and Mary—all of which were entirely consumed. The Kate Kearney was anchored between two of the ill-fated boats, but was cut loose in time, and dropped safely down.

The firemen were as zealous as usual, but the element defied all their well-directed exertions, and fully completed its mission of destruction.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.—The limitless expanse of the slavery question is fairly open now, before the Methodist Conference at Pittsburg, for the members to "show out" upon. Of the debate upon the report adverse to Mr. Pierce's propositions from the Church South, the Pittsburg Post says:

Many amendments were offered, and many speeches made, remarkable for sound reasoning and eloquence. Rev. Collins, of Baltimore, became quite warm in opposition to the Report; he fears that a wrong construction might be put upon the object of the Conference, abroad. He was in favor of receiving the delegate from the Church South, and advocated the prosecution of every measure that might tend to fraternize the two great bodies.

Rev. Tomlinson, of Augusta, Ky., participated in the discussion, and emphatically declared that the Methodist Episcopal Church of the North was opposed to Slavery, and the Church South was the advocate of the institution. He was with the North on this question. He was in favor of the report of the Committee, and concluded by offering an amendment in the form of a proviso, declaring that nothing in the report should be construed as a bar to the reception of any proposition for the establishment of fraternal relations between the two divisions of the Church. This amendment and the report were finally adopted unanimously.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

[REPORTED FOR THE CRESCENT.]

MOBILE, *May* 16, 1848.—Sales Cotton, 500 bales; Middlings 5c. Market quiet, but stiff. We have no news by to-day's mail.

Washington Correspondence of Crescent.

WASHINGTON, MAY 8, 1848.

Enclosed you have a copy of the Report of Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, just printed, upon the subject of the reclamation of slaves from the free States.* The Report is from the Judiciary Committee, of which Mr. Butler has been Chairman since the death of Mr. Ashley. The Repor t is accompanied by a bill, a brief abstract of which I gave you some days since.

Some of the delegates to the Baltimore Convention are beginning to reach the city. The Mississippi delegates came in yesterday, and from present indications many preliminary movements will take place. These Presidential nominations will be settled here in Washington before the meeting of the Conventions. The Baltimore Convention will meet two weeks hence, and these two weeks are most anxious moments for the aspirants.

Summer has come suddenly upon the people here, and the thermometer ranges at 82. ORLEANS.

*For Report see first page.

LORD BROUGHAM.—After a comparative silence of years, this lucky and "queer" Scotch adventurer, has again attracted a little public attention—on the question whether he really, or not, applied to be naturalized as a French citizen, so that he might "run" for the National Assembly. There are two sides to the story, and as our readers may be amused by them, we give both:

THE FRENCH SIDE.—The report that Lord Brougham applied for letters of naturalization as a French subject proves to have been correct, for the French papers publish a correspondence on the subject between him and M. Crémieux, the Minister of Justice. The Minister, in answer to Lord Brougham's application, informs him that he must renounce all his privileges in England if he becomes a French citizen; and this indispensable preliminary seems to have cooled the quondam Lord High Chancellor's desire to enjoy the advantages and honors of French citizenship. The story that Lord Brougham intended to offer himself as a candidate for a seat in the National Assembly, also seems to have been correct, for the *Nouvelliste*, of Marseilles, publishes the letter in which Lord Brougham, while requesting the Mayor of Cannes to furnish him with the certificate of residence during five years, and of *vie et mœurs*, requisite for his naturalization, also desires that functionary to announce him as a candidate for the representation of the department of the Var.

THE ENGLISH SIDE.—In the British House of Lords on the 17th ult., Lord Brougham, in presenting the petition from the Earl of Dundonald on the national defences, took occasion to state, with reference to his application to the French Government to be naturalized, In order that he might become a French citizen, that his sole object was the protection of his property in that country, and in desiring to become a French citizen, he did not wish to divest himself of his rights as a British subject. It must not, however, be supposed that by this step he had shown any favor to the French Republic, or that his opinions as to a republican form of government were at all modified.

☞ Gov. Young, of New York, is for Gen. Taylor, for President. Taylor stock is certainly higher now than ever before.

☞ The spirited citizens of Alexandria, in this State, celebrated the 9th inst., the anniversary of the battle of Resaca de la Palma, by having a public dinner, speeches, toasts, and resolutions.

Proceedings in Congress.

[Telegraphed to the Baltimore Sun, 9th inst.]

SENATE.—*May* 8.—A number of petitions and memorials were presented.

Mr. Dix presented the resolution of the New York Legislature, in favor of the payment of the claims of our citizens for French spoliations.

Mr. Dickinson presented a petition from New York, in favor of the proposed new railroad between New York and Philadelphia.

Several unimportant reports were made from committees.

Mr. Johnson, of Georgia, offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Professorship of International Law at the Annapolis Naval School, and to extend the number of appointments, so as to allow the admission of two for each member of Congress.

Mr. Breese reported a bill to grant the right of way through the public lands of Indiana, and alternate sections of the same, for a railroad.

The bill to authorise the holding of a special term of the District Court, in Tennessee, was passed, also the bill relative to the public archives of Florida.

Several bills from the House were received and referred.

Mr. Borland introduced the bill, of which he had given previous notice, to grant unsold overflowed public lands in Arkansas to that State, for purposes of international improvement. Read twice and referred.

The special order of the day—the Yucatan bill—was then taken up.

When Mr. Foote referred to that portion of my report of Thursday's debate [I believe] in the Senate, which attributes to Mr. Calhoun the remark that he "had not considered it necessary to notice what the Senator from Mississippi had said," in his speech of that day. Mr. Foote said, satisfactorily, that the remarks referred to had been entirely misunderstood by the reporter.

Mr. Calhoun also disclaimed having used the expression, or any other disrespectful to the Senator from Mississippi. [My reports are necessarily hasty, and I must, of course, have misunderstood the remarks at that point of the debate, though others understood it as I did.]

Mr. Houston would be glad if the Hon. Senator would point out any instance which Texas had coquetted with England.

Mr. Johnson said that during the pilgrimage of the Senator to Gen. Jackson, if the papers had correctly quoted him, he had used such an expression.

Mr. Houston thanked the Senator from Maryland for the opportunity to contradict the statement. He had never used such remarks as had been attributed to him.

Mr. Houston then addressed the Senate at great length, in support of the bill, but I have not time before the cars leave, to give a sketch of his remarks, which embraced several topics of public importance, which now occupy the public attention.

Mr. Foote made a few remarks, and Mr. Hannegan also again urged the importance of prompt action. It had become a question—Shall we or shall England take possession of Yucatan?

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, followed, and in the course of his remarks referred to the fact, that though the message had only been on their table for a week, the subject had been brought to the attention of the Executive more than six months since. He also alluded to the charge which had been made against Texas, of "coquetting with England."—He was opposed to the bill in its present shape, and expressed his views on the subject at considerable length.

Mr. Hannegan said that the Senator from New York, some days since, had so clearly laid before the Senate the operations of England on the Yucatan coast, &c., that it was unnecessary for him to refer to the facts. It was well known that the object of England was to seize Yucatan. And Mr. Sierra, in his last communication, said that if the aid asked is not afforded in two short months, Yucatan, as a government, will cease to exist.

Mr. Jefferson Davis said that if this bill was to be passed over, he hoped the twenty regiment bill would be taken up, that the President might be enabled, in this particular case, to prosecute the war with Mexico in such a manner that a *new* war might not grow out of it, for he agreed with the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, (Mr. Hannegan,) that if delay was practised the next question would be whether we shall expel England from Yucatan.

Mr. Calhoun contended that there was not the slightest probability that England would interfere or take possession of Yucatan. He was ready to take the responsibility of this declaration. He had examined the correspondence which had been referred to, and there was nothing in it to warrant such a conclusion.

Mr. Crittenden followed. He desired, before agreeing to the movement authorised by the bill, such information as would warrant the taking of military possession for the objects contemplated, or from the considerations stated. He was in favor of the amendments proposed by Mr. Jefferson Davis.

Mr. Westcott addressed the Senate at length, and expressed his conviction that it was the intention of England to take possession of Yucatan, and that once in her possession, she would not relinquish it. And he would vote for any measure necessary to prevent England from taking possession, and to protect the interests of the United States.

After some further conversation, the bill was passed over informally, and the Senate adjourned, after adopting a resolution calling on the President for further correspondence on the subject.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—After some unimportant business, the House, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill granting bounty lands to officers promoted from the ranks, and the several amendments proposed.

The amendments of Messrs. Thompson, of Mississippi, and Lumpkin, of Georgia, to which I have already referred, and numerous others offered today, were rejected, and the bill was finally reported to the House and passed, with a single amendment, requiring that the officers referred to "shall have been elected or promoted, after reaching the seat of war." And then the House adjourned.

The Britannia's News.

We transcribe the following from the Baltimore Sun of the 9th inst., because it contains additional particulars to what we gave yesterday; although in some respects the same:

New York, May 8, 5½ A. M.—The steamship Britannia reach Boston at 12 o'clock M. on Sunday, but the Telegraph being out of order between this city and Boston, no news was received from her until the arrival of the mail this morning. Nothing has been heard by the Britannia from the steamship Hibernia, and she has not been telegraphed at this port, as was rumored yesterday.

The Prussian Diet has been dissolved in a most undignified manner.

The Croix have set fire to the village of Casselle Nueva, forming a cordon around the village, and 2000 of the inhabitants were burnt to death, uttering the most appalling shrieks.

The Pacha of Egypt has hung a deputation from a large meeting, who had been appointed to lay before him the complaints of the people.

ENGLAND.

A fresh agitation has been got up in London for the extension of suffrage, equitable taxation, reduction of government expenditures, and the advancement of Reform principles throughout the kingdom. Forty members of Parliament assisted at its formation.

In some of the districts the middle classes have fraternised with them, and at Birmingham and Nottingham, meetings of merchants favorable to some points of the charter have been held.

The House of Commons of England having passed the Crown and Government Security bill by an overwhelming majority, virtually adjourned on Wednesday evening, 10th April, for the Easter recess.

Prince Metternich, his Princess, Prince Richard, Baron Charles Hazel, and suites, have arrived in London.

The run on the Savings' Banks of England is still on the increase.

Meetings in favor of the Charter, have been held during the week in almost every town in England and Scotland.

The Chartist Convention, before adjourning, appointed deputations to visit the provinces, adopting a petition to the Queen praying the dismissal of her Ministry.

A Chartist organization has taken place in Scotland, and is spreading throughout the country with great energy and vigor.

IRELAND.

Ireland continues in a very critical state, and the excitement among the people continued to increase rather than to diminish.

Arms are in brisk demand, and the people are being openly drilled with pikes and rifles, despite the threatened interference of the Government. Indeed, there seems to be no longer any doubt of the fact that Ireland is on the eve of a civil war.

Most alarming demonstrations of public opinion continued to be made, and it was the general opinion that bloodshed was not far off.

True Bills have been found against Mitchell, O'Brien, and Meagher, the three most energetic of the Irish leaders.

The differences between the repealers, headed by John O'Connell on the one side and Mitchell on the other, is becoming greater every day. The rent has fallen to £25, and it is evident that the numerical strength of the Irish people is in favor of violent measures. In the meantime, the people continue to supply themselves with arms.

Great and influential bodies sent in addresses to the Lord Lieutenant, expressive of their determination to support the government.

Ireland continues in a state of great unhappiness and agitation; however, great fear of an outbreak of the peasantry existed.

The speakers of the meeting at Conciliation Hall were moderate, and the Confederates are as warlike in their harangues as heretofore.

Public demonstrations in support of government were held in several parts of the country.

FRANCE.

The financial crisis in Paris was apparently subsiding, though business and trade were still much depressed.

The cause of quarrel between Ledru Rollin and his colleagues, is said to have been as follows:

A deputation came to Paris from Amiens, for the purpose of presenting a petition for the removal of one of Ledru Rollin's commissaries, on account of some violent proceedings he had indulged in the exercise of the unlimited powers with which he and his fellow-commissaries had been invested by M. Rollin. M. de Lamartine and several other members of the Provisional Government are said to have admitted the misconduct of the commissary, and stated that he ought to have been removed.

Mr. Rollin refused to sacrifice a functionary who, if to blame at all, was only guilty of over zeal in the cause of the Republic. Upon this, a violent scene ensued, and words passed between the different members of the Provisional Government, which caused a wide breach in the councils of the nation.

Paris has been the scene of one of those extraordinary demonstrations which can only occur in the capital. Fortunately it has passed off without bloodshed.

M. Blanque having been stung to madness by the publication of certain papers alleged to be found at M. Guizot's hotel, which impeached his political character, fulminated a most bitter philippic against the Provisional Government—declared the documents published to be forgeries—and inveighed more bitterly Mons. Marrast and M. Lamartine, in terms not easily to be forgiven. He swore to overthrow the government.

It seems that a plot was actually formed to intimidate the Provisional Government and eject Lamartine, Marrast, and other moderate members therefrom, and form a new government, consisting of Ledru Rollin, Cabut Blangui, Albert Louis Blanc, Flocom Arabo, Raspaiel and Pierre Leroux.

A meeting was accordingly got up for the Champs de Mars on Sunday night, with this ulterior object. However, Mons. Lamartine and Marrast having got previous intelligence of the plot, circumvented their designs. The National Guards, as well as the Mobiles, were called out, and the critical state of things which threatened a complete reign of terror, furnished the Provisional Government with the pretence to military display.

All classes now deeming the lately prescribed troops of the line as defenders of order, life and property, a couple of Regiments were brought into Paris. Cannon, for the first time since the revolution, were placed before the Hotel de Ville of the National Guard of Paris. No fewer than one hundred and twenty thousand men assembled at the quays and Boulevards, joined by forty thousand of the Boulien or suburbs.

To these were added 20,000 of the Guards Mobile, and this body, between which and the National Guards some jealousy had previously existed, fraternized as they passed each other, and their common difficulties were buried in oblivion.

Lamartine has prepared an offensive and defensive alliance between the French and Swiss Republics.

MARKETS.—There was no change in Cotton at Liverpool on the 22d, though the market was firm.... The market for Breadstuffs was firm at an advance since the sailing of the America.... Indian Corn was 2d@2s. ℔ quarter.... American Flour 26@27s. ℔ bbl.

THE NEWARK BANK MONEY RECOVERED.—Few incidents, even in the most "thrilling" kind of novels, are really more remarkable than the facts connected with the losing, and finding again—for it has been found—of the valuable package of Newark bank notes, checks, &c., lately at New York. A black woman named Sarah Stewart, who lived in Jersey city, and who happened to be on board the boat, picked up the package which Mr. Taylor, the President of the Bank, had forgotten. A few days afterwards, suspicion was excited by her conduct in New York, and her plentiful use of $5 bills. Officers Wood, Jenkins, and Woolsey, recovered the money—the latter two getting the reward—the former arresting poor Sarah.

☞ Benjamin N. Carter, of Gloucester, Mass., was arrested on the 3d inst. on a charge of attempting to poison his wife by putting arsenic in milk, of which she partook.

☞ At Boston, on Friday night, 5th inst., one James Murphy had some difficulty with his wife Catherine, and struck her a violent blow, knocking her down a flight of stairs, and breaking her neck. He was immediately arrested.

☞ Randal Hutchinson, the Philadelphia Mint defalcator, is to be tried again for larceny.

BURGLARIES.—On the night of the 20th ult. the dwelling-house of our townsman Gen. Shackelford was entered by a thief, who stole from his family bed-room a box containing between $350 and $400 in doubloons, American gold, sovereigns and Louisiana notes; together with some $12,000 of the notes of the Mississippi Railroad Company of Natchez. The box contained a great number of his bills receivable, and other valuable papers. Not satified with this haul, the same thief, it is presumed, on Friday of the week following, returned, and stole the watch of Mrs. Shackelford. So far, no discovery has been made sufficient to fix suspicion upon any one.—*Canton (Miss.) Creole, 12th.*

Married:

On Tuesday, May 9, by Wm. M. Jordan, Esq., at the residence of Thomos McKie, Mr. JOSIAH NETTLES, to Mrs. MARY ANN HEARN, all of the Parish of East Feliciana.

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, Supe rintendent.

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.

☞ 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. mh8

Boyle & Sands,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, ETC.,
26 Poydras street,
mh29 3m corner of Tchoupitoulas 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
Parametta 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 Caspian Tweed Sacs and Polka Coats	6 00 to 12 00
Croton cloth, Drap d'Inde and Seersucker Sacs and Coatees	3 50 to 6 00

Pantaloons.

French Merino or Drap d'Ete Pants	from $5 00 to 7 00
Black Drap de Vienne, English Merino and Parametta	3 00 to 4 00
Black and blue Alpaca	2 50 to 3 50
Very super French Drap de Turk	5 00 to 7 00
Real India Nankeen and Kubans de Laine	3 00 to 4 00
Single Milled French Black Doeskin	4 50 to 7 50
Listade Check and French Drill	4 to 5 00
White Linen Drill, Irish Linen and Linen Duck	
French, English and American Cottonade	

Vests.

Black and colored Silk and Satin Vests	from $2 to
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 Hdfs.; Suspenders, Gloves, Half-hose, etc. etc.

Also—Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags and Umbrellas.

☞ We are now selling our WINTER CLOTHING at remarkably low prices—

Black Cloth Dress and Frock Coats	from $10 to $25
Black Doeskin and Cassimere Pants	from $4 50 to $10

ap21 2dptf ALFRED MUNROE & CO., 34 Magazine st.

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

☞ **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, lea, 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—Seals, Dice and Cups.
GAMES, Cards, and Nautilus Life Preservers.
ACCORDEONS, Flutes 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 6ddp Dealers in Fancy and Toilet Articles, 12 Camp st.

☞ **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

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,