DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—
BY HAYES & M'CLURE.

A. H. 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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THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1848.

Important from Yucatan.

By the arrival yesterday of the schooner Aparacida, Capt. Espinola, which left Campeachy on the 2d inst., we learn that there were twenty-eight vessels, of all nations, on the coast of Yucatan, taking off the white inhabitants, who were seeking the coast for safety, and conveying them to Campeachy. On the day the A. sailed, it was reported that the Indians were within eight leagues of Merida.

FROM VERA CRUZ.—The Government steamer Maria Burt, arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, via Tampico, Brazos, and Port Lavacca, with three companies discharged Texas Rangers. She left Vera Cruz on the 6th inst., but brings no news of the slightest importance.

FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.—The United States schooner Eufaula, Davis, master, left last evening for Tampico, with Government stores. The United States schooner Col. Yell, Coffin, master, also left last evening, for Brazos, with Government stores. The United States steamer Virginia, Spinney, master, will leave this morning for Vera Cruz.

☞ The steamer St. Paul, yesterday, from St. Louis, brought hither Lieut. Lambert, with forty men and horses—recruits for the Illinois Mounted Volunteers.

JENNY LIND SALOON.—Our neighbors of the "Jenny Lind" are rendering themselves famous for the excellence of their ice cream—at least we should judge so from the number of ladies who flock to their elegant saloon, 95 St. Charles street. The sherbets, and other refreshments, are in keeping with the excellence of their cream.

☞ The steamer C. E. Watkins, favored us last evening with some very late papers from Nashville and Vicksburg.

BENEFIT OF DR. COLLYER—*Something New.*—By reference to the advertisement it will be seen that the manager of the Model Artist corps, Dr. Collyer, takes a benefit to-night. We understand that the corps have succeeded better in New Orleans and New York than any other places. This is as it should be. Let the Doctor have a benefit!

☞ We thank the steamer St. Paul for late St. Louis papers.

LADIES' PIC-NIC.—There will be a pic-nic this evening, at the rooms in Race street, opposite Annunciation Square, given by the ladies for the benefit of the Church of the Annunciation. We advise all those to go who wish to enjoy themselves.

☞ We yesterday received from the clerk of the steamboat Gen. Scott, several Cincinnati papers of the 10th instant.

"TIMES" AMONG THE PLANTERS.—The Banner, at Franklin, in this State, talks gloomily about "times" among the sugar planters. We cannot believe matters are so bad as it would seem to intimate. That advice about diversifying the crops on a plantation, is first rate, however.

NEW SENATOR FOR ARKANSAS.—Wm. K. Sebastian has been, by the Governor of Arkansas, appointed United States Senator, in place of Mr. Ashley, lately deceased.

☞ The Memphis Eagle comes to us printed in beautiful new type.

GOLD PENS.—If any person is desirous of obtaining a gold pen, with which he can write with grace, ease, and elegance, he only need apply to our temperance friend R. L. Bruce, No. 11 Camp street. If he usually furnishes such as that we are now writing with, the caligraphic art will, to many persons, be converted from a labor to a pleasure.

EDITORS ADVANCING.—Were you indeed a marshal, at the May-day fête, friend of the Planters' Banner? We never thought you had anything of the martial in your disposition—toward the ladies.

☞ The Banner, at Franklin, La., is bragging about the health of its neighborhood.

☞ The British ship Sailor Prince, 24 days from Liverpool for New Orleans, with 300 Mormon passengers on board, was spoken on the 4th of April, lat. 18 28, lon. 55 10. We believe this vessel is yet due here; and gloomy fears must by this time prevail concerning her.

☞ The Huntsville (Texas) Banner, congratulates its neighbors and readers on the increase of prosperity, business, &c., and the promising state of the crops.

NO DOUBT.—The Little Rock Gazette says—no doubt with truth—"Instead of one, there are now two seats in the U. S. Senate, for our next Legislature to fill—what at awful amount of caucusing and log-rolling there will be at the next session; and what an unlimited quantity of trigger-setting, and wire-working until that time! We *do* hope none of the worthy aspirants 'is gwine to be disappointed.'"

☞ Certain northern editors are making themselves vastly merry over the discussion here on the authenticity of hell. Well, on such a funny subject, one must be excused for his little jokes.

☞ Who is more benevolent than the newspapers? Every few days they are giving some poor devil a magnificent fortune. Here is the last one: "An Alderman named McBain, died in London about thirty years ago, worth a million of dollars, and without known heirs. The Philadelphia Times says that W. M. Spear, the collector for that paper, is the supposed heir."

GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—Several hundred men are now employed between Chicago and the East du Page river, upon the railroad, preparing the ground for laying the timbers, etc.

☞ Among the innumerable suspicious newspaper statements, is the one about Mr. Webster's Rhode Island speech being translated into Italian, etc.

Lamartine.

More and more noble grows the character of Lamartine, the more he is surrounded with trials, and the greater the dangers that menace him. It is beautiful to see such a man! It works out a stronger argument against Kings than all the philosophy of the most scholastic radicals. For where is there—where has there ever been—such a King? Lamartine has a wondrous union of physical and moral courage, to begin with; the first of which the masses must always admire, and the other clinches the respect of every intellectual person. Then his godlike serenity—the balance on which he always seems to be calmly poised! Does he not indeed, as we said a fortnight ago, resemble our own Washington? Does he not show that he is guided, first of all, by the principle of *right*; much talked of among statesmen, but rarely, rarely seen so that no man's mind can deny it?

Although it is early, perhaps, to speak these strong words of praise for Lamartine, we cannot refrain from doing so. Should he turn recreant—but no, we cannot conceive of *that*. Should he prove too weak for the great burden which even yet accumulates upon him—and his strength, thus far, accumulating with it—alas, for France! alas, for Europe! for the world!

The Irish Question.

The declaration made by Lord John Russell in the closing debate on the bill to destroy the liberty of speech and the press, or the "better to secure the Crown and Government" as it is called—that while he lived he would oppose by argument before the country, discussion in Parliament, and by force, if force were necessary, a repeal of the Legislative Union between England and Ireland, has brought Irish affairs to a crisis, and made it necessary for the Repealers either to attempt the last of human arguments, or forever to abandon their dreams of national independence. The cheers with which this announcement was greeted, proves that any hopes which may have been founded upon English liberalism are utterly baseless; that the only thing to be expected from the ruling class in England is, that they will defend to the last a measure carried at so much cost of treasure and conscience, and one on which they believe that not only their Irish interests but their English supremacy depends. The determination of the English minister must have the effect, one would suppose, of uniting all the sections of Irish nationality. The Moral Force party, have been deprived of all moral force by the terms of the announcement. They can no longer hope to coax, persuade, or convince the English Government. If they continue to reason, they will be amused with opposing arguments; if they send members to parliament to advocate their views, their members may be listened to, perhaps complimented, as John O'Connell recently was, but all their propositions will be effectually voted down. The decree has gone forth—there shall be no repeal! The cannon and the bayonet, when all other means fail, will be called in to prevent it. What can the O'Connell party do now but to abandon their position and unite cordially with those who go for repeal by all means and at all hazards? Longer to preserve their separate organization, and to preach up their ultra-peace notions, would not only array them against their country, but bring down upon them the hatred of every true-hearted Irishman, and the ridicule and contempt of their foes. The minister himself has avowed his willingness to abandon the field of argument and appeal to the field of blood. He cannot and dare not recede from the position which he has taken. Ireland has then no choice but to bow the neck in quiet submission, or to accept the challenge which has been deliberately made, and appeal to the arbitrament of arms. And the people of that country may be assured that the alternative will be forced upon them without delay. Time will not be given for organization and preparation. The law to stop free speech and free writing, has been promulgated. The immediate disarming of the people will follow. Arrests, imprisonments, confiscations, and transportation, will be the order of the day, so far as the power of the government extends to enforce its will. And all this must be quietly submitted to or bravely and firmly resisted. Which course will the people of Ireland take? Shall all their hopes of national freedom, all their aspirations for improvement and reform have no other result than to increase the weight and strength of their chains, and to plunge them into a lower depth of national degradation?

We expected when the news was received of the unreasonable fright of the Government at the Chartist demonstration, and its equally unreasonable exultation that a large meeting had been held without producing a revolution, that so far from making concessions, those at the head of affairs would by new encroachments upon popular rights, drive the people to desperation. But they have proceeded more rapidly even than was expected. They seem determined to make a bold trial of how much the masses can endure, of what impositions they can possibly make, without provoking the worms to turn and try to sting. These are not the acts of a party, but of the whole ruling power. Whig and Tory fight side by side in this crusade against liberty; and Russell and Peel are united in their efforts at what the latter happily called "straining the constitution." On the third reading of the bill making it a felony to speak the truth—for it amounts to that—there were but forty members out of the six hundred composing the House of Commons, that had the hardihood to vote against the measure. Whatever difference of opinion may exist upon other subjects, all are united against the common enemy—the people; all work cordially together for the preservation of their own power and privileges. Whig and Tory, noble and commoner, the priesthood and soldier, the landed aristocracy, the manufacturing and commercial aristocracy, and the aristocracy of money-bags, mortgages, and stock, with their hangers-on and imitators, the shop-keepers, are for once cordially united, against the rising power of a starving peasantry or the millions of toiling and suffering "operatives." Hope for the people from the justice or benevolence of this powerful combination of selfishness there is none—is there any hope in force? We shall see.

☞ The steamer Mameluke, a large new boat in the New Orleans trade, was discovered by her watchman last night to be on fire. She was lying at the landing for New Orleans, and near some of the finest boats now running. Fortunately, the active exertions of those on board were successful in subduing the flames, before any material damage was sustained. The fire was in the hold; but how it originated is unknown.—*St. Louis Union, 11th.*

GOOD FOR COMMERCE.—A new and excellent channel has been discovered at the mouth of the Columbia river, Oregon. This makes three entrances to the river through which ships can pass.

SUSPECTED MURDER NEAR MOBILE.—There is every reason to believe, says the Mobile Tribune of the 16th, that another outrage and murder has been committed in this county west of the city. It appears that a man who lived on Big Creek, about eighteen miles of the city, last Saturday week came to this city on business—in search of a midwife, we are told. He walked towards home the next day, (Sunday,) and the last time he was seen was about fourteen miles from the city. His friends and relatives, alarmed by his absence, turned out to search for him. After some time they came to a place on Big Creek where the ground bore marks of a scuffle and clots of blood. There had evidently been a sanguinary struggle, and the friends of the absent man, whose name was Zachariah Rister, have no doubt that at this spot he was slain. Further search was fruitlessly made for his body. It is said that if he was murdered, the crime was committed by one of the men who killed Mr. Palmer, and who had been heard for some reason to utter threats against him.

☞ The Albany (Ga.) Courier of the 4th inst., says: "We are informed that Gen. Dill who was so severely and dangerously wounded by Howell, is still alive and some hopes entertained of his recovery. Howell, who committed the cowardly act, has been sentenced to hard labor in the Penitentiary for four years."

POISONED BY A SLAVE.—The Cairo Delta of the 11th inst., learns through some gentlemen from Cape Girardeau, Mo., the following particulars of the poisoning of a lady of that place, Mrs. Lee M. Barnes, by a female slave who had lived with her from childhood, and had always been treated most kindly. Last Sunday week she ordered the girl to bring a pitcher of water. Of this she drank and immediately vomited. She gave some to a little girl who also vomited. She then called in the negro woman and ordered her to drink, but she refused. This woman had previously made threats that she would "fix" her mistress. On Thursday night after drinking a cup of coffee, Mrs. Barnes was taken sick, and rapidly grew worse, when a physician was sent for. Without knowing anything of what had transpired, he at once pronounced her poisoned. She remained insensible and callous to feeling till death, which took place at 9 o'clock on Friday morning. She was the wife of a respectable merchant, and had only been married a few months. The negro woman was arrested, and various means taken, without success, to make her confess.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

[REPORTED FOR THE CRESCENT.]

MOBILE, May 17, 1848—5 P. M.—Cotton—sales of 250 bales only—owing to difficulty in negotiation. Money tight: in freights and exchange nothing doing. No news by the mail.

Congressional Proceedings.

[Telegraphed to the Baltimore Patriot.]

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1848.—In the *Senate*, after some unimportant business,

Mr. R. Johnson's resolution relative to nominations of military officers in service in Mexico was taken up. He modified his resolution so as to omit that part calling for the President's reasons for not sending in the nominations.

Mr. Johnson then addressed the Senate in a very able speech, and stated that the nominations of Pillow, Cushing and others, had not been sent to the Senate.

In the *House*, the motion to reconsider the bill for the payment of the Texan Regiment was carried.

The bill was then taken up, and Mr. Brent moved an amendment, on which a debate ensued.

Mr. Thompson moved that the bill be referred to the Military Committee, and spoke in favor of the motion.

BARRACKS FOR INVALID SOLDIERS.—The Mobile Advertiser publishes the following note from Mr. Gayle:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, May 5, 1848.

Dear Sir.—I this morning had a conversation with Gen. Twiggs, in which he informed me that he had been ordered to the south, to superintend the removal of our sick soldiers in Mexico to Pass Christian, and to cause ample barracks (framed) to be erected for their accommodation. This humane step has been taken by the Government at the urgent request of the General. He is confident that the lives of two thousand of our poor fellows in Mexico will be saved. The laborers will be employed in Mobile, probably a hundred, and the lumber will also be purchased there. This will help our people. Yours truly, JOHN GAYLE.

C. C. LANGDON, Esq., Mobile.

THE BURNT STEAMERS AT ST. LOUIS.—In the Republican, of the 11th, it is stated that on the preceding day the hull and machinery of the steamers Missouri Mail, Mail and Lightfoot, were sold at public auction. The boilers in the Missouri Mail sold for $330 each, the engine for $235, and the hull for $135. The boilers in the Mail sold for $340 each, the engines at $70 each, and the hull for $310.

ARRIVAL FROM MONROVIA.—The brig Coxes arrived at New York on the 8th inst., from Monrovia, which place she left on the 22d March. She has been absent two years without losing a man. The American vessels Jamestown and Porpoise, were in port. Officers and crews hearty.

Florida—Ship Canal.

It is not many months since, that the people and government of the United States were discussing the propriety of cutting a ship canal across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The newspaper press teemed with articles upon the subject; Congressional orators became eloquent on the magnitude of the enterprize, and the wonders of wealth and power which it would add to our republic; the Vice President furnished the country with a long and learned essay upon the expediency, propriety, and constitutionality of the project; and the President made the right of way for such a canal one of the principal stipulations in the projected treaty with the government of Mexico. But it has been ascertained that the scheme is utterly impracticable—a sufficient supply of water can never be obtained at the summit level, and the geological formation of the district is such that the water could not be retained in a canal, if supplied, but would inevitably disappear on its passage through the fifty miles of slate strata into which the work would have to be cut. The Tehuantepec fever, therefore, has subsided. But the popular taste, always inclining us to the magnificent, has recently taken a new direction. Lieut. Maury has informed the world of what its learned men might have informed themselves by the use of a terrestrial globe and a bit of string, that the route to China by the Isthmus of Darien, of Nicaragua, or of Tehuantepec, was a little shorter than that by Cape Horn, but that it was a very roundabout way of getting there after all, and that the shortest way to Canton, even from Chagres, is by way of New Orleans, across the continent to Monterey, on the Pacific. This fact established, preparations are making to set the whole world crazy about a railroad from Memphis or some other point on the lower Mississippi, to Monterey. Mr. Thomas Butler King has made a report on the subject to Congress; the Southern Quarterly has discussed it in an article of some ability, and the editors of the daily papers will probably enter the field with all their force of wit and wisdom, as soon as they can find time to turn the mighty energies of their minds in that direction. But while all these great undertakings find favor in the eyes of the people, it is strange that so sharp-sighted a race should have been blind to a most important work in our own country—we mean a ship canal across the Peninsula of Florida. The distance across Florida from San Augustine to the Cedar Keys, or the mouth of the Withlachoochee, is about ninety miles. The country is level, and admirably adapted for the purposes of a canal. There are no rocks to penetrate, no mountains to cross, no scarcity of water on the route, even were we deprived of the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico for feeders. The cost of such a work—for the cost is the first consideration with those who find objections to a project—would not be greater than the digging of a canal of the same length in the most favored situation, and would not, we have reason to believe, exceed twelve millions of dollars—even taking into consideration the expenditure necessary to make the constructions required for the ports at its termini,—and it would not be near as much, if there be any good foundation for the estimate of Mr. Dallas, that the Tehuantepec canal could be built for twenty millions—the cost of the Florida would not be a quarter as much as that of the Mexican work. But supposing that it should cost full twelve millions, this would be three millions less than we offer to pay the Mexicans for the privilege of abandoning our conquests, and though no statesmen ourselves, nor qualified to give instructions to statesmen, we imagine that it would be the better investment of the two. Our reasons for this belief are—

1. The Canal would give to the United States entire military control over the Gulf of Mexico, enabling it to decide the destiny of its islands and its shores, and afford it the means of perfectly protecting its vast southern coast from Cape Sable to the Rio Grande against the attacks of the maratime powers of the world. This consideration alone ought, in the present unsettled state of affairs and in view of the momentous questions which will arise in relation to Cuba, Mexico and Central America, to give to the subject the character of great national importance.

2. The Canal would shorten the distance from Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston, and Corpus Christi, to the American Atlantic or the European ports between seven and eight hundred miles, of a navigation as difficult and dangerous as can any where be found in the world.

3. It would shorten from seven to ten days the time occupied in transit of commodities to and from the ports on the Gulf, of the annual value of over a hundred millions of dollars, and soon likely to exceed two hundred millions.

4. Besides the saving of freight, insurance and loss by wreck in thus shortening, and rendering more safe the passage, it would tend to bring more immediately under our control the commerce of Mexico and Cuba; would lead to the more rapid developement of all the internal resources of the Southwest; and would generally increase the wealth and add to the power of the country.

5. The Canal would be a most profitable investment of capital, and if Government should not undertake it as a great public work from which it might reap the political advantages and the pecuniary income, it could well be begun and carried through by a joint stock company, and would prove a permanent and profitable investment.

We put forth these general views at this time with the hope of drawing attention to this great work. Hereafter we shall take occasion to enlarge upon the reasons which we have advanced in favor of it, and hope by statistics and sound logic to show "The Florida Ship Canal" is not only a thing that ought to be—but must be soon.

THE PHOCIAN HYMN:

OR, THE NEW MARSEILLAISE OF LABOR AND LIBERTY.

[Translated for the New Orleans Crescent.]

Yes! speed thy vessels o'er the wave,
Thou noble city—ocean's child!
And bear to every trampled slave,
That freedom which on thee has smiled.
Marseilles, thou sister of the free,
That flourished in the olden time,
Send forth this song o'er every sea,
From South to North, from clime to clime.
"O'er the waves let your sails be unfurled!
From the uttermost parts of the world,
Come ye to this ancient mart.
Here under our tri-colored star,
No tyrants your prospects shall mar,
Nor labor and liberty part."

Come with the billows rushing might!
The kings that ruled us, rule no more;
Approach! for Freedom's brilliant light
Illumines the Republic's shore.
In ages past, o'er ocean's crest
The Phocian roamed, and breathed a lay
That finds an echo in each breast,
With the same voice we sing to day.
"O'er the waves," etc.

'Twixt sunny Italy and Spain,
Proudly Marseilles in beauty stands;
The olive of her verdant plain,
Emblem of peace, is in her hands.
Once more our rights triumphant are;
Once more in happy days we live;
The song our fathers sang before,
Again we to our children give.
"O'er the waves," etc.

This glorious day is not a dream!
O'er the horizon of the sea
Behold our great Republic beam,
To light the earth with liberty.
Not for herself Marseilles has striven,
Though stood she in the fight alone;
But for the world the rock has riven,
And made two ports in place of one.
"O'er the waves," etc.

SINGULAR CUSTOM.—A re-marriage took place at Cincinnati, lately. An aged couple, Germans, who have lived together as man and wife for fifty years, in happy peace and contentment, without a jar or connubial contention, rode to town from Lick Run, Mill Creek township, dressed in bridal garments. The gay old couple were preceded in their bridal march by a band of merry music, and the whole train drove up to the door of a Justice of the Peace, where the marriage ceremony was performed.—*Exchange paper.*

There is something inexpressibly beautiful in the fact narrated above; more beautiful, indeed, than any sentimentalism of a "lovely bride" wedding herself to "youthful manhood." The Germans, from whose fatherland this custom of a re-marriage at the end of half a century is derived, call it a "golden wedding." Occasionally, in the German novels, the reader sees allusions to it. The custom is one of those bits of deep natural poetry that characterize the nation of Goethe and Zschokke. The venerable mates, who have "clim'd life's hill together," take, thus, a super-lease, as it were, of the early affection, and, with songs and flowers and joy, signalize the semi-centenarian hour, whose promises they have mutually observed, and whose morning brightness comes back to them, to rose-color their gray hairs.

LAWSUITS.—The Chinese call going to law, "losing a cow to win a cat." With us it is often losing the cow without winning the cat.

TOUGH! TOUGH!—There is a pretty hard trial of newspaper writers' and readers' credulity, in that story about a sleep-walking gentleman on board the Charleston steamer Northerner, walking overboard one night—and the vessel heaving-to, and boats putting out, and rowing three quarters of a mile back and picking up the somnambulist. With Major Bagstock, we exclaim, "Tough, sir; damn tough!"

NEST OF RHYMESTERS.—What can be more horrible, in one's house, than a nest of rhymesters? except a nest of punsters!

HORRIBLE STATE OF SOCIETY.—The Texas Christian Advocate complains as follows: "There are some of our town where there is yet no Sabbath, especially in some of our old colonial settlements. The young men and youth of their vicinities, instead of meeting at the house of God, congregate on that day, and perhaps engage in a horse race or gambling frolic."

☞ A million and a half copies of the Bible were issued by the British and Foreign Bible Society, last year.

☞ Once upon a time, an aged Methodist minister in Indiana, in a rickety old meeting house, was exhorting his fellow sinners in vain to come up and be prayed for, and thus escape "fire and damnation." In the midst of his exhortation a bench just before him broke with the weight of its occupants, and the rotten and overburdened floor giving way, some half dozen sinners made a miraculous disappearance into the cellar beneath. "And that's the way, my dear friends," continued the old man in his loudest tones and with scarcely a pause "you'll all go down to hell together, if you don't come right out that hole and be prayed for!"

☞ Forrest was still playing at the Cincinnati theatres at the latest dates. Collins had been reëngaged at the Broadway, New York.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT—*Debate on the Crown Security Bill.*—In the British House of Commons, the debate being on the bill for the better security of the crown, (*the people*, of course, are nothing in comparison,) Sir Robert Peel said, he could not allow the bill to pass without distinctly avowing his approval of its provisions. He thought it right, (we quote from an English paper,) that men who had not the dignity of traitors, should be reduced to the position of felons. He would keep those frogs that were croaking sedition in the marshes, and would not allow them to puff themselves into the dimensions of the nobler animals that bellowed treason.

He warned Mr. O'Connor that those who drew 100,000 persons together could not foresee what might be the consequences. After showing that gentleman's declarations of loyalty were not very satisfactory, he said, that in what he (Sir Robert) had read and witnessed in the last ten days, he saw proof that there was good reason for strengthening for a time the hands of Her Majesty's Government. He referred to the magnificent demonstrations of loyalty recently made in the metropolis, and exhorted the Government and the Legislature to encourage those whose exertions had been so admirable. He then referred to the condition of France, and declared it to be his firm belief that the security of every existing Government depended on a rigid abstinence from any interference in the transactions of that country.

He hoped that the working classes of Great Britain would not be deluded by the doctrines held in France respecting labor and the wages of labor. If it were true that men, without reference to their different capabilities, strength, and capacities, ought all to receive the same daily wages, all the experience and all the lights of the last hundred and fifty years had existed in vain.

Lord John Russell briefly adverted to the different objections against this bill, which, he believed, would tend much to the security of the peace of the empire. He then referred to the exciting and inflammatory language used in Dublin and other parts of Ireland, observing that it might lead in some parts of the country to outrage and insurrection; but that *outrage and that insurrection would be put down*, because the Government had the means of so doing at its disposal in the loyalty and affection of the people, and in the force of the army, whose fidelity had been most foully and systematically belied in various ways, both in and out of the House.

He then proceeded to state, that immediately after Easter the House would proceed to the discussion of measures which related to the political state of the Irish population. Referring to Mr. J. O'Connell's motion for the repeal of the Union, he showed that all the grievances of which Mr. Grattan complained in the Irish Parliament, and which remained unredressed by that Parliament, had been redressed by a Parliament of the United Kingdom.

He declared his readiness to listen to any proposition, supported by the great majority of Irish members, having for its object the improvement of the laws and condition of that country; but by discussion (if the choice should be for argument,) and by force, (if recourse were had to arms,) *he was determined, as long as there was breath and life in him, to oppose the repeal of the Legislative Union.* The noble lord then resumed his seat amid the loudest cheers. The House then divided, when the members were: For the third reading, 295; against it, 40—majority, 255. The bill was then read a third time and passed, amid loud cheers from both sides of the House.

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.
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
Paramatta and Alpaca do. do. do.	5 00 to 8 00
Plaid, Striped and Checked Linen do. do. do.	3 00 to 4 00
Brown, Yellow and White Linen do. do. do.	3 00 to 4 00
Black and colored Cashmerette Polka Coats and Sacs	6 00 to 14 00
" " Drap d'Ete do. do.	12 00 to 14 00
Llama Cloth and Caspian Tweed Sacs and Polka Coats	6 00 to 12 00
Croton cloth, Drap d'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 Kubans de Laine	3 00 to 4 00
Sugie Milled French Black Doeskin	4 50 to 7 50
Lincoln 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 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 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, 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—Stools, Dice and Cups.
GAMES, Cards, and Nautilus Life Preservers.
ACCORDEONS, Etnes 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 6t2dp Dealers in Fancy and Toilet Articles, 12 Camp st.

☞ **H. Dailey'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 store, and are now prepared to put up *Physicians'* and small packages of *Medicines*, with neatness and dep.

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

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

☞ **Fashionable Clothing.**—THOMPSON & NIXON, No. 44 *Canal street*, have received by recent arrivals from New York a large and superior stock of Fashionable Summer Clothing, comprising all that is new in materials or manufacture. Their stock, in part, consists of

Super black Dra d'Ete Frock and Dress Coats;
Super black and colored Merino Sac and fancy Coats;
Black and brown Croton and Alpaca Sacs;
Striped, check and plaid Linen Sacs;
Best black French Dra d'Ete Pants;
White Naval and Military Drill Pants;
White Satin Face and Canvass Drill Pants;
Fancy French Drill Pants, newest styles;
Check Drill and Stripe Linen Pants;
Buff and Fancy Linen and Marseilles Vests;
Plain and figured white Marseilles Vests;
Superior Linen and Cotton Shirts;
Undershirts; Drawers;
Half-hose; Pocket 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. 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. 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

☞ **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 29 Chartres streets*, invite all their former pupils who have been detained from their lessons by business or other cause, to resume their lessons at their leisure, whether they have been absent one month, one year or five years, and to continue until a free, bold and rapid business style is well established. Persons from 6 to 60 years can soon accomplish this. Pupils in BOOK-KEEPING will be well fitted for the Counting 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

ENGLISH CHEESE AND BACON.—A very choice lot, now landing, for sale by
my16 3t R. F. NICHOLS & CO. 76 and 78 Camp st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.
252 CASES, landing from ships Kentucky and General Vezie, for sale by
mh16 6t R. G. HOBBS, 12 Customhouse st.

BUTTER CRACKERS.—100 whole and half bbls. just received, for sale by
my16 3t R. F. NICHOLS & CO. 76 and 78 Camp st.

CLOTHING—CLOTHING.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 34 Magazine street,
☞ TO THEIR CUSTOMERS. ☜
(We do not keep our Store open on Sundays.)

THOSE of our customers who are unable to call during the day will find our store open in the evening until half-past 9 o'clock. If any article purchased in the evening does not prove satisfactory, it may be returned and the money will be refunded. ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
ap28 2dtf No. 34 Magazine street.

LARGE SALE OF SHIRTS
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
At No. 15 Camp street.