DAILY CRESCENT.

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BY HAYES & M'CLURE.
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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.
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SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1848.

☞ The Rev. Alexander Campbell will deliver his third discourse on Universalism, in reply to the Rev. Theodore Clapp, to-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Carondelet and Perdido streets.

MAIL FAILURE.—That old and intermittent disease—an incurable one, we fear—of a failure of the mails, occurred again yesterday. We had no papers except those of the surrounding country ones.

FROM HAVANA.—By the brig Adams Gray, which arrived at this port last evening, we have received late Havana papers, but they contain scarcely any thing of interest. The grading of the ground for the railway between Cienfuegos and Villa Clara is nearly completed. Much praise is due to the engineers, says the *Gaceta*. On the 30th ult., the steamer Tayaba left Trinadad for Cienfuegos with two companies of soldiers, which had composed the garrison of the former place.

☞ We are indebted to Capt. Hussey, of the brig Mary Jane, for the Tampico *Noticioso* of the 10th.

☞ Through the pressure yesterday of our voluminous and interesting Mexican correspondence and news, many articles that were in type for our last number had to be deferred, and therefore appear to-day.

PEACE OR WAR.—In reading over one of the letters of our correspondent "Chaparral," published yesterday, we observe that Mr. Clifford, one of the Commissioners, in reply to a toast given at a collation, after the review of the troops, remarked that "we should soon have peace or war." This seems to indicate a determination on the part of the Commissioners not to be trifled with by Mexican diplomacy and delay. If they act up to the declation, it is not unlikely that the news of the final result of the treaty negotiation may reach the city by the English steamer of to-day or to-morrow.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—Bellini's grand opera of Norma, and a new vaudeville, are offered this evening for the benefit of Madame Pouzzol, it being the last night of the season.

SEMI-WEEKLY.—The Semi-Weekly Crescent of this morning will contain Mexican News, with ample correspondence; Mr. Butler's report, in the United States Senate, on fugitives from labor, with history of the laws in the free States on the subject—well worthy of an attentive perusal; Foreign and Domestic News; Review of the New Orleans Markets, with a correct table of Prices Current, etc. Per dozen, 40 cents—5 cents per copy, in wrappers.

GUADALOUPE, W.I.—The Courier of last evening is indebted to the kindness of one of its friends for an extract from a letter, which he has just received from Point Petre, Guadaloupe, by a vessel direct from that place, as follows:

"Everybody here is in a state of great excitement, as no one knows what may happen. A vessel has sailed from France with seven Commissioners of the Provisional Government, who will proclaim liberty on their arrival here, and it is feared that the result will be a general revolt in the Colony. Already several gangs of slaves have refused to work, giving for a reason that they are free, and if not free by an act of the French Government, they well know how to make themselves free by force. There has been fighting at Martinique. A few nights ago, the negroes of this place brought down the city gates with axes and clubs. All the troops were called out, and we were like to have a general revolt. Every morning, incendiary hand-bills are found posted on the walls. In fact, we are standing over a volcano.—We are in want of flour, oil, and other provisions. Every thing is extravagantly dear, and, worse than all, we have no money."

☞ See Jack Adams' black-fish—lake-end road.

☞ We had been thinking that the overthrow of Louis Philippe, and the downfall of Metternich, were the most remarkable things of the past three months, but we think so no more, after hearing that the Post Office Department, ten days since, brought on the Britannia's mail from Boston to New York, in advance of the news by the telegraph! Who shall be astonished at any mere revolution, after this?

LAMARTINE'S HISTORY OF THE OLD REVOLUTION.—Mr. Steele, and other New Orleans booksellers, have now for sale the concluding volume of Lamartine's History of the Girondists—a work heretofore mentioned in our columns, and one which more deserves to be called a history than any yet printed on the subject which it treats of. This concluding volume brings upon the scene the entire party of the Girondists, picturing to us vividly their final struggle, the gallant deaths of Verginland and his companions in Paris, and the perilous wanderings of the refugees in the Provinces. Many of the picturesque details of these scenes are taken for the first time from the lips of surviving actors and eye-witnesses; these are supplied by the mute records of newly discovered monuments of the times. The volume, including the trial and death of Marie Antoinette, the fate of Madame Roland, the last days of Egalite, and the unique tragedy of the "Angel of Assassination," Charlotte Corday, ends with the fall of Robespierre. The views of Lamartine upon the financial and other crisis of the Revolution, which would appear to have been written for the present time, give an additional interest to the pages of this brilliant work. It is said, and we believe with truth, that "the Girondists" had a great effect in producing the late revolution. Then it is fitting that Lamartine, himself, should be a principal agent in developing the great drama, whose introduction he has caused.

STICKNEY'S CIRCUS.—We observe by the Alexandria (La.) papers, that Stickney's Company give a number of representations in that town, commencing on the 24th. Success attend them.

☞ We learn, verbally, says the Natchitoches Chronicle of the 13th inst., that William R. D. Speight, formerly Parish Judge of the Parish of Sabine, was killed at Many, in that Parish, on Monday last, by a man named Bonifay. We have not ascertained the particulars.

TAYLORISM.—Most of the papers of the Whig party are apparently preparing to advocate General Taylor as their candidate for the next President.

FIRE AT MOBILE.—We learn that early on the morning of the 18th, a fire broke out in the music store of F. C. Unger, on Dauphin street, Mobile, but was subdued ere much damage ensued.

☞ The English Chartists "acknowledge that they were caught in a trap by meeting on the Surrey side of the Thames at London, for the bridges were all fortified against them, and they were unarmed, as they said they would be." A London correspondent of the New York Tribune says, in relation thereto: "There is a day coming when they will meet where they can march to the House of Commons—and march *well armed!* This, I know, is their secret determination."

☞ The model artists are still flourishing in New Orleans. We begin to think that Parson Brownlow's description of that city is not too warm, after all.—*Mobile Tribune.*

Very illiberal, Mr. Tribune.

☞ It is said that General Harney (late Colonel) will head the expedition against the Yucatan Indians, if the bill granting aid to the whites of that peninsula become a law.

Peace with Mexico.

We have on more than one occasion given our reasons for believing that no permanent peace could be expected between this country and Mexico, even were the Trist treaty ratified, of which there was and is no probability. The Mexican Congress, we are informed, has at last found a quorum, by not counting in the number of which the body ought to be composed, several States which it is pretended can or should be dispensed with. But even if a majority of that *quorum* is in favor of the treaty, it is well known that a considerable minority is opposed to it; and they have it in their power to defeat all action by merely withdrawing. That when it comes to the final vote they will withdraw, we have every reason to believe. Indeed, the tone of the public men and the press in Mexico, confirms the suspicion which we long since expressed, that all this farce of negotiation was but to gain time, in order to tire us out, or perchance gain some advantage over our forces, reduced by sickness and demoralized by indolence and inactivity. The extracts which we made from Mexican papers yesterday, and those which will be found in our columns of this morning, show that the people of that country entertain other reasons for hoping to gain advantages from delay. They have been led to believe by the folly of the partisan press, and by the half treasonable conduct of a few madmen in Congress, to believe that one-half of the people of this country are really the friends of Mexico and the enemies of our own government, in every thing relating to this war. They refuse, therefore, to make peace, with the expectation that a change of administration would work an entire change in our international relations. It is, of course, useless for us to expose the folly of such hopes—but the Mexicans entertain them; and some among us have unfortunately given them too much cause to believe that their expectations have a shadow of foundation. But though the Mexicans are deceived in their anticipations of a change of policy, from a change of administration, the delusion has taken so strong a hold of their minds that it will operate more strongly than any other cause, or perhaps, than all others combined to prevent them from coming to any speedy or reasonable arrangement. Let us then no longer indulge in foolish hopes of peace,—let Congress give the money and men at once, and let them be used with suddenness and effect,—it is better, easier, to conquer than any longer undertake to buy a peace.

Abolition of Slavery.

The experiment of abolishing slavery in the West India colonies, commenced with so much zeal and carried on at so much expense by the British Government, furnishes to our own country a lesson which it would be wise to study and useful to understand. We have before us a volume of evidence taken with great care by a committee of the House of Assembly of the Island of Jamaica during the months of November and December last, and the report of the same committee on the "depressed state of agriculture in the Island and the cause of such depression." Did our space allow, we would make large extracts from the evidence, but as it is, we must content ourselves with laying before our readers some of the results of the investigation as detailed by the committee. They are as follows:

1. That since the passing of the British slave emancipation act, of the six hundred and fifty-three sugar estates then in cultivation in this Island, one hundred and forty have been abandoned, and the works broken up, containing 168,032 acres of land, and having then employed in their cultivation 22,553 laborers.

2. That those properties now extinct produced in the year 1832, 14,178 hogsheads of sugar, and 5,903 puncheons of rum.

3. That during the same period, four hundred and sixty-five coffee plantations have been abandoned and their works broken up, containing 188,400 acres of land, and having employed in their cultivation, in the year 1832, 26,830 laborers.

4. That of one hundred and thirty-eight sugar estates given in evidence, the crops made in 1832, were— 25,928 hhds. sugar, and 10,008 puncheons of rum.
In 1847....17,359 " " " 8,231 " "
Shewing a decrease of 8,569 " " " 1,677 " "

5. That from the now independent condition of the mass of the people, the command of labor has become exceedingly precarious, often not to be had at all when most wanted; that hardly in any case will the people work on estates for more than five days in a week; that in several districts they refuse to work more than four days in a week; that the average time of field labor is from five to six hours in the day; that the labor given for the wages is not only inadequate in quantity, but generally ill performed; that on the anniversary of freedom, and at Christmas, the entire agricultural population spend from one to two weeks in idleness; that in some districts this is also the case at Easter; that at all these periods, even if the canes are rotting on the ground, and the coffee falling from the trees, no rate of wages will induce the people to work, and that labor continues to grow more and more scarce every year by the people withdrawing from the plantations.

Such are some of the results of an ill-judged philanthropy. The finest island over which the British Crown held sway is becoming a desert, its palaces ruins, and its inhabitants beggars, to gratify the whims of a few elderly ladies and their disciples in pantaloons. But while the abolition of slavery has produced such a mass of evil to the planters, it has been equally deleterious to the slave. Released from all restraint, enabled to gratify their mere animal wants, on that fertile soil and in that mild climate, with little or no labor, the negroes spend their time in idleness or drunkenness, and are rapidly relapsing into the barbarism of the original African tribes. There seems to be no longer a doubt entertained in Jamaica, that unless the Government of Great Britain grants the planters very great *protection*—that is, unless it taxes the other subjects of the empire for the benefit of the sugar and coffee growers—that the cultivation of the island would have to be abandoned by the whites. It is certain that no such protection will be granted; the Government is more inclined to yield to the cry for cheap sugar and coffee, by removing all duties, than to aid the planters by increasing the duties already regarded as unjustly burdensome. The fate of Jamaica can, therefore, be no longer doubtful. Abolitionism has done its work. It has delivered over to barbarism and desolation a land of industry, wealth and beauty; it has brought to poverty and suffering thousands of families who had every claim to the protection and sympathy of their fellow-subjects; and it has converted hundreds of thousands of well conducted, well cared for, and contented slaves, into a horde of idle, wandering, drunken and savage—freemen. It is a victory worthy of the cause; but it is one which we wish our abolitionists at home would reflect upon before they attempt to achieve a similar triumph.

FOURIERISM.—We do n't know much about Fourierism—that we confess; but to us it seems a great objection that nobody, as far as we learn from the system, is to do any thing but *be happy*. Now who would peel potatoes and scrub the floors? The N.Y. Sunday Dispatch advocates Fourierism, because, under it, the Dispatch says, "Music, vocal and instrumental, would be everywhere cultivated, and each association would have its band, and its choir, to furnish music on all occasions. Music at sunrise would waken all from sleep. Soft music at twilight, and dancing on the green-sward in summer, or in the great saloon in winter, would be the evening recreation; and the serenade at night would make a thousand happy sleepers dream of heaven, while the solemn chorus of a thousand voices would swell the song of praise and thanksgiving for a state of happiness worthy to be called the kingdom of God on earth—for which we pray as often as we say, '*Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven.*'"

☞ There are looking-glasses for the face, but none for the mind. The defect must then be supplied by serious reflection on one's self. When the external image escapes, let the internal retain and correct it.

The War Party in Mexico on the Peace Party in the United States.

We continue this morning the translation (from a Querétaro paper) of the "Reflections" which we commenced yesterday.

For the honor of the nation—for the honor of Congress—for our own political existence—it is to be hoped that this iniquitous treaty, this unequal contract, will not receive the approbation of Congress; and that the States will raise their voices against it, to defend their rights, and secure our future welfare.

But—to say nothing of the ignominy of the treaty—to say nothing of the want of authority to negotiate, in Mr. Trist—to say nothing, in short, of the fact that Congress has no power to bind the States, in whole or in part, without first consulting their will—what faith can be placed in any treaties for the observance of which we have no other guarantee than the bare word of the same American functionaries who have violated those previously existing; and who, not content with depriving us of the province of Texas, which contains more than 21,000 square leagues of the most fertile land it is possible to imagine, have, by taking advantage of the civil discord which for so many years has distracted our unfortunate country, carried a war of desolation to the very centre of the republic? Even if one or two friendly powers should guarantee the existence of the treaty, it would still be bad; but we should have some security that, within a short time of signing it, Mr. Polk, or his successor, would not again come to disturb us in the pacific enjoyment of what territory may have remained to us.

And let it not be thought that we exaggerate the bad faith of the dominant party in the United States; for it is well known that its generals have very recently, in spire of the armistice and the treaty of peace, occupied Chihuahua, taking Governor Trias prisoner—invaded the State of San Luis, occupying the valley of the Maiz and the Cedral, and have possessed themselves of Mazapil, belonging to the State of Zacatecas. And shall we then rely upon the simple word of these invaders, who, in our very faces, make a burlesque of the most solemn compromises?

On the contrary, it appears that we are now so near the Presidential election, it would be better to await its result; because it is certain that, even should Mr. Polk be reflected, which is not probable, he, or whoever else may be elected, would be more desirous of speedily making peace, and would make a more conciliatory accommodation than that which is now demanded, and which has undergone such modifications in the American Senate that it should not even be admitted to discussion. Let us show ourselves, then, resolved to dare new risks in continuing the war, and then enter into new negotiations to obtain more reasonable conditions of peace when it is certain that our grasping adversaries will modify their pretensions. By acting in any other manner we will cover ourselves with opprobrium, without achieving any benefit. And, in truth, what will result from this ignominious treaty of peace which is offered to us? Nothing; as it is shown that we give for fifteen millions what is worth five hundred millions, unless our adversaries should repent when they have once obtained the ratification of the treaty.

As little will we achieve internal peace, for the Minister of Relations himself, in communicating to the Governors of the States that the treaty of the 2d of February last, had been signed, expressed himself with the greatest frankness in the following terms:

"The termination of the war may be a new pretext for discord, and this consideration alone should make all those tremble who love their country, and who desire to see the end of this long series of revolutions and fratricidal contests which weakened the national strength when it was necessary to employ it in repelling an unjust and disastrous invasion. The most excellent Provisional President is not terrified in surveying the terrible future, because, though profoundly grieved by the fear that new dissensions will distract the Republic, he confides in Divine Providence, which saves nations by means unknown to man."

If, then, the termination of this war will be the commencement of civil discord among us—and if the most excellent Provisional President is not terrified at the horrible future which awaits us, why does his Excellency not rather decide to continue our contest with the foreigner than to give room to the new dissensions which may menace the Republic in consequence of a treaty so ignominious. Is not a foreign a thousand times preferable to a civil war? One who would prefer to bury the poinard in the bosom of a brother, rather than expose his existence in struggling against a cursed and unjust invader, must be destitute of every feeling of love for his country, and be capable of treason to the land which gave him birth. But, sometimes to believe things, it is necessary to see them. Who, at the beginning of the war would have said that there could be a Mexican so cowardly, so degraded, that he would prefer the destruction of his own countrymen to that of the common enemy? Who would have said that there could be an alliance between Mexicans and Yankees for the persecution of those who did not desire the ignominy of their country? These things were reserved for certain men, whose existence is a great misfortune for the Republic. But there are such, and should the nation, some day, become tired of tolerating them, they will receive the punishment which they merit! Then repentence will be too late. The powers of the country should then reflect well upon whatever course they may determine to adopt, not forgetting the recent events in France, where the people have ceased to suffer for a much less cause than exists here.

We have now manifested our reasons for believing the treaty ignominious. We have also shown that the immense sacrifice which it demands of Mexico, will not be compensated, either by internal tranquility, or by any pecuniary advantage; we moreover becoming a subject of ridicule for all, and the treaty remaining without any guarantee for its observance from any foreign power friendly to both parties. Let us examine if the Congress has any power to approve such a treaty, and if the government had any right to conclude it with an agent who was invested with no legal authority, according to the declaration of the President of the United States in his message to the Congress of said States.

Art. 28, concerning amendments to the Constitution, says: "This Constitution may at any time be amended by two-thirds of both chambers, or by the majority of two successive and distinct Congresses. Any amendments which may be proposed, limiting the powers of the States, must be agreed to by the majority of the State legislatures. In every project of amendment due regard must be had to the delay above established."

Well, are, or are not the powers of the States of Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Tamaulipas, limited by the treaty, which delivers the dominion of part of their territory to a foreign power? The affirmation is clear; it is then evident that Congress cannot, without an infraction of the Constitution, ratify a treaty which imports an amendment to the Constitution, still less when Art. 21 says that the "powers of the Union are derived from the Constitution, and it is limited to the exercise of the functions expressly designated therein, without it being understood that others are to be permitted, because they are not expressly forbidden."

As for the negotiation of the treaty, we do not know what power the government had to conclude it, as although in Art. 110 of the Constitution, part 14, it is given power to conclude treaties. Still, in our opinion, this should be with plenipotentiaries duly authorized, but not with persons like Mr. Trist, whose mission was ended after the negotiations at the house of Alfaro. And if this is not so, it will be easy to show whether there exists in the protocol of the conference at Guadalupe any new power which the said Trist has exhibited, bearing date subsequent to September last. On the contrary, the government committed a great error in assuring the nation, in its Circular of the 6th of February last, that Mr. Trist had full powers to negotiate, and Congress should hasten to correct, if it does not wish to establish a precedent which may have the most melancholy effect upon the republic.

Having shown the illegality with which the executive has proceeded in the negotiation of the treaty, and proved that Congress cannot ratify it without a most scandalous violation of the fundamental law, another doubt occurs to us. Should the sovereign Congress a t upon the treaty as remodelled by the Senate of the United States, or upon that which was concluded in the city of Guadalupe, on the 2d of last February. To us it is clear upon the last, for supposing that at the time of its conclusion Congress had been in session, as it ought to have been, it could have acted upon no other. From this it results that Congress cannot take the other treaty into consideration, and so it ought, by decree, to declare to the supreme government, which should give the basis for opening new negotiations, so that the next treaty may be improved, according to the wishes of the nation and its legitimate representatives.

As for particular articles, I am opposed to the 17th, which reestablishes the treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation negotiated on the 5th of April, 1835; and as that would be eminently prejudicial to the Republic, it should be retained as the subject for a separate negotiation when peace shall have been reestablished.

Not less injurious is article 10, by which Mexico is deprived of the right of disposing of lands in territories unquestionably belonging to her. But that which especially attracts the attention is article 19 of the treaty, which is nothing more not less than the destruction, for three or four years, of our maritime custom-house. For this the enemy should give us a sum of not less than twenty-five millions, as duties upon the large amounts of foreign goods which he has accumulated and will continue to introduce into the Republic until the restitution of our custom-houses. This calculation will not appear exaggerated, when we recollect that Srs. Don Jose Luis Mora and Don Antonio Garay have calculated the annual product of maritime custom-houses cannot be less than eleven millions of dollars. It would be better to sell the income of our custom-houses at auction for four years, than to consent to article 19 of the treaty, by which the enemy pays fifteen millions of dollars, with which he pretends to remunerate us for the enormous loss of territory we have sustained: he gaining more than ten and perhaps twenty-five millions of dollars.

Unheard of, also, appears to us the impudence with which he proposes to pay the fifteen millions in four years, as we have shown that by article 19 he will have the power of raising the quantity from us upon goods already introduced, or which he may introduce during the time necessary to discuss and exchange ratifications of the treaty.

Among all the inconveniences which we have pointed out, we have said nothing of the direct injury which those States will feel whose territories are to be sold without their consent. Can those be indifferent, whose sovereignties are diminished and whose powers are limited without the approbation of a majority of the Legislature or their own consent, and especially when all this is done without giving them any indemnity? Where, then, is the essence of the federative system?—where the boasted sovereignty of the States? That sovereignty would be ridiculous enough should they allow it to be set aside without protesting against an act so arbitrary and so manifestly unconstitutional. It is the height of absurdity to say that a person is sovereign, and then to sell him without his own consent, and call him revolutionary if he attempts by force of arms to reclaim his rights. What contradictions are reserved for the Mexicans!

But it may be said—what else can the government do than make peace, when it no longer has resources to carry on the war? When it is time to make peace, we will not oppose it; but God grant we may not have a peace like that which is proposed; death would be a thousand times preferable to such infamy. Should peace be made, we are not of those who are for war eternal, and unlimited hatred against the Yankees; but we are not in favor, nor do we believe there is any Mexican who is, of a peace at any price. But what else, it may be again asked, can the Congress and the Government do under present circumstances to obtain a peace less costly? Congress and the Government, if they know their duty, and their members have observed with attention the course of interior affairs in the United States for the last year, ought to know that all that is necessary to gain a peace truly honorable, is to gain time, by waiting until the election for President, which will take place in November next. It does not appear to us that for this many troops or much money is necessary. The few resources which the government has now, are sufficient to achieve the stated object. But what will we gain by this? it will be asked. What we will gain is, to ascertain whether Mr. Clay will be elected President or not. In the first case, it is clear that, with his political principles, we will be able to make a better understanding with him than with the opposite party. In the second case, Mr. Polk will be forced to modify considerably his present inadmissible pretensions, in order to obtain the cessation of a state of war, which, although nominal, is costing the United States, the sum of seventy millions annually.

But it will be said that the enemy, in such a case, will advance and occupy the States of the interior. It is easier to say, than to execute this. What force has he with which to undertake the movement? With seven thousand men, the utmost he now has in Mexico? We do not believe, because the American Generals know that the more they extend their lines, the more they will be weakened; and that, however unprovided may be, at the present time, the States of Queretaro, Guanajuato, San Luis, Aguascalientes, Zacatecas, Jalisco, Michoacan and Mexico, we can count at present, among all, more than ten corps of militia, which, united to five or six thousand regular troops of the line, now scattered over Jalisco, Michoacan, Guanajuata, San Luis and Queretaro—which would give a total of more than sixteen thousand men. And let it not be believed that in this there is any exaggeration. We know that in one of the above mentioned States alone, there are more than five thousand men enrolled in the national militia. And it is not even probable, notwithstanding what the fearful may say, that the enemy will advance into the interior, leaving the capital exposed. But suppose that they advance, should the treaty not be ratified, what will happen? No more than that our Government will have to emigrate to Morelia, or Guadalajara, or any other place, till the election of President of the United States. Will this, perchance, be too great a sacrifice when our first chiefs—those who gave us our country—not only sacrificed their fortunes but their most precious lives. Will it be too much to demand of our present legislators that they should travel in good coaches over pleasant roads, when our ancient patriots went about the mountains, eating roots, and awaiting a death almost certain, sustained alone by the feeble hope of again returning to fight the enemies of their country? We do not make this accusation against the cabinet—and we believe, that although the persons who compose it do not enjoy the best health, they will, notwithstanding, make an effort to emigrate, or resign their posts, in order to discharge their duty.

☞ A Masonic Convention, composed of delegates from the different Lodges of North Alabama, was recently held at Tuscumbia. The object of the Convention, says the Mobile Tribune, was to consider the propriety of establishing in that section of the State an institution of a high order, for the purposes of female education. An intelligent and highly respectable committee, to which the subject had been confided, reported in favor of the project, which was accepted with great unanimity by the Convention. The seminary is to be called the North Alabama Masonic Female Institute. It is proposed to endow it, independently of the cost of building and furniture, with the sum of $100,000.

☞ Surgeon William P. C. Barton, of the Navy, has been ordered to relieve Surgeon Hulse, in charge of the Naval Hospital at Pensacola.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.—*A. Sagrave & Co. et al.* vs. *Jas. Fowler, Jr.*—Plaintiffs claim (as stated in the petition) $4261 60, being for a contract entered into on the 5th January, 1844, "to furnish and put up the granite and marble work required for his three new buildings at the corner of Magnazine and Natchez streets, for the price and sum of $2500." "That in addition to the work and materials specified by said contract, the said petitioners, at the instance and request of said Fowler, furnished and set up three extra window-sills and lintels in the front on Natchez street, of the value of $80 37; did extra labor in cutting every course of stone, which extra labor was rendered necessary by an error in the plans, and was of the value of $241 74; and altered the cornice at the instance and request of said Fowler, which alteration required extra labor of the value of $439 49—all of which items making together the above mentioned sum of $4261 60-100," wherefore they pray judgment, &c. Defendant claims damages to the amount of $10,000, and, according to the stipulations of the contract, $600 per month from 15th September, 1844, till paid, because plaintiffs did not faithfully, (as stipulated,) but negligently, construct the work, and put in bad material; "and the same," as stated in defendant's answer, "have never been furnished, delivered, or accepted by this respondent, as is alleged in said plaintiffs' petition, although said plaintiffs have been repeatedly demanded so to do," &c. Benjamin & Micou for plaintiffs; John R. Grymes for defendant. The case was appealed and remanded again for trial. There is verdict for plaintiffs for $3500. The verdict appealed from was in favor of the plaintiffs for $3741 with costs.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Kate Meadows* vs. *John Proctor.*—This interesting case has been put upon the Jury docket, and will be called to-day and set for trial. Mr. Prentiss has been engaged as counsel for the defendant. Messrs. Upton and Frost appear for the fair plaintiff. Some most singular developements may be looked for in this trial.

CHARGE OF MURDER.—Yesterday morning the Court room of the Recorder of the Second Municipality, was densely crowded by the friends of Matthew Condran. Condran was accused of having caused the death of Patrick Downey, in the National Coffee-house, at the corner of St. Joseph and Tchoupitoulas streets, on the 6th of March last. The wife of the deceased was present clothed in "mournful widow's weeds" during the whole of the examination.

Bernard Gilloony sworn.—Came into the house a short time before the fracas. Tim Doolan, Wheelahan, Lantrey Downey (the deceased) and another man had been drinking at the bar. Saw Wheelahan and James Cavanagh sky-larking at the door. Downey approached them with apparently a pacific intent. Shortly afterwards Cavanagh struck Downey and knocked him down in the bar-room. The men, Downey included, then went out of the door—did not see Condran strike the deceased, and knew nothing more about the matter.

Tim Doolan sworn.—Witness testified that he was in the room at the time that the fracas took place. Saw that Cavanagh and Wheelahan were playing near the door. Downey went in between them, when Cavanagh gave him two or three blows which knocked him down. Did not at the time have the slighest idea that the wounds would prove serious, and that the blows he received would "not have killed a rat." After being stricken down the deceased got up and walked out with the rest of the party. Saw Downey go out with the rest of them apparently not much hurt. Did not see Condran strike Downey.

Francis Lantrey sworn.—Wheelahan and witness went into the coffee-house to get something to drink. Here he found Mat. Condran and Cavanagh, whom he invited to drink with him. A few moments after saw Cavanagh and Wheelahan "sky-larking" at the front door. Downey went in between them, and a few moments afterwards Cavanagh struck him once or twice. Cavanagh and his party then made for the door. Downey got up with his face all covered with blood, and started after them. Witness saw the whole of the affair, and is perfectly certain that the accused did not strike the deceased. He took hold of Downey's arm and conveyed him to his residence, and there remained with him until he died, which was about four hours after he had received the blows inflicted by Cavanagh. Sent for the Coroner to hold the inquest, but did not at the time learn the verdict of the jury.

On the above testimony being taken, Mr. Theodore G. Hunt, the counsel for Matthew Condran, moved that he be discharged from the custody of the law. The Recorder decided that the evidence against him was entirely incomplete, and in fact amounted to nothing, it having been clearly proven by three witnesses that Cavanagh was the man who inflicted the blows. Condran was accordingly dismissed, and left the Court room with some half hundred of his friends. What make the guilt of Cavanagh still more apparent is, that the moment he heard that Downey was dangerously beaten, he fled from the city and has not since been heard of.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—*In Admiralty.*—The rule for a rehearing in the case of the Iowa and Declaration will be argued to-day, by Messrs. Grymer and Upton for the claimants, and Messrs. Benjamin and Micou for the libellants.

COULD N'T COME IT.—A young woman by the name of Ann Henderson, yesterday essayed to make an affidavit before Recorder Baldwin, under the following circumstances: She, poor innocent girl, was coming through the market, when a swarthy Italian or fat Dutchman, she did n't know which, who sold apples or potatoes in the market, she did n't know which, snatched from her tender arm a reticule containing a linen cambric "wipe," a pair of gloves, and $20 in gold, which John McGarey had given her to fee a lawyer. The tale would n't go down the magistrate's guflet, however, and she was requested to march.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

[REPORTED FOR THE CRESCENT.]

MOBILE, May 19, 1848.—Cotton: sales of 400 bales to-day, and 1000 yesterday—middling, 5 cents; good, 5¼—stiff. Better grades for Northern account. Exchange: rates same—none offering. No news.

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.

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French Merino or Drap d'Ete Dress Coats, Frocks and Sacs	from $13 00 to $18 00
Parametta and Alpaca do. do. do. do.	5 00 to 8 00
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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

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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 Alpacca	3 00 to 3 50
Very super French Drap de Ete	5 00 to 7 00
Real India Nankeen and Kubana 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 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, Glover, 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
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PERFUMERY—A thorough assortment.
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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.
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☞ H. Dailey's Magical Pain Extractor.—The original and only genuine; always has the written signature of the proprietor, "H. DAILEY," on the wrappers of each box. Southern Depot, 151 Chartres street, New Orleans. a27

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☞ 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 2w2dp

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