DAILY CRESCENT.

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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.
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TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1848.

ALABAMA WHIG DELEGATES.—Part of the Alabama Whig Delegates arrived in this city yesterday morning, and left in the evening on the steamer Oreline St. John, on their way to attend the Convention at Philadelphia. Among the Delegation we noticed Dr. Levert and Mr. C. C. Langdon (editor of the Mobile Advertiser), both well known devoted friends to the interests of Mr. Clay. Mr. Langdon declared, through the columns of his paper, a few days since, that Gen. Taylor's claims on the Convention were out of the question, after the publication of his Richmond letter.

FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.—The United States schooner Invincible, Capt. Nason, and the United States ship American, left last evening, for Vera Cruz, with Government stores. The American also took over the following detachments of troops, and officers: Major Vandeventer, 13th Infantry; Lieut. Norvell, 5th Infantry, commanding Co. F., 4th Infantry; 80 men and 20 recruits for 15th Infantry; Lieut. Clutter, of the 13th Infantry, commanding Co. K., 6th Infantry, 80 men.

THE LAST SUPPER.—Creighoff's celebrated copy of this magnificent painting, by Lionardo DaVinci, the great master—the admiration of masters, as well as of connoisseurs, for ages—is now on exhibition in the supper room of the Armory Hall, where it will remain for three days only. The lovers of the fine arts will improve the chance thus afforded of witnessing one of those great efforts of world-renowned genius.

☞ Those who are aware of the value of Improved Real Estate in the Second Municipality, will not be absent from the sale This Day, at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade; for particulars of which, see Beard, Calhoun & Co.'s advertisement.

THE MAYA LANGUAGE.—In almost all news from Yucatan, and in articles referring to the depredations of the Indians, our readers may have noticed names of towns, ranchos, &c., having a c inverted, thus: ɔ. Many believe that this is a typographical error, but we may inform them that it is adopted by the Yucatecos to express a peculiar sound, similar to that of a combination of the t and c. If we are not mistaken, this is an invention of a Franciscan monk.—*Patria of Sunday.*

CLAM CHOWDER.—All the Webster men in the city are informed that they can obtain the real Webster article at the Holbrook Saloon.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We acknowledge the receipt of a number of new works and periodicals from John C. Vail, No. 67 St. Charles street, viz: "Ormand, the Avenger;" "The Scout of Silver Pond;" "Ordeal by Touch, or the Assassin's Doom;" "The Light Dragoon;" "Bel of the Prairie;" "Life of Louis Philippe;" "Life of Henry Thomas, the Western Burglar and Murderer." Also, the "Albion;" "The Flag of the Free;" "London Weekly Dispatch," etc., which may be had as above.

THE CROPS.—The Concordia Intelligencer of the 20th instant, says: "The influence of the rains of this week on the cornfields, has been remarkable. Twenty-four hours had not elapsed after the rains of Tuesday evening, when they showed the new life which had quickened the growth of the plant. Although this influence is not so quickly perceptible in the cotton plant, the benefit received by it is even greater, as, at the time of this relief, the stands were about to suffer. As it is, few have been seriously injured."

☞ The Mississippi, at this point, says the Concordia Intelligencer of the 20th inst., has been rising for some days past, and is still rising.

AFFAIRS IN OREGON.—Senator Benton has received a mail from Oregon up to the 1st of November, and communicates to the State Department the information that the arrival of Mr. Buchanan's letter in the territory, with one from the Senator himself, had put a stop to the agitation of the question of providing an independent Government for themselves, in consequence of the rejection of the Oregon bill by Congress. They now send Mr. Benton a petition to be laid before Congress, earnestly invoking the protection of our laws and Government.

WISCONSIN ELECTION.—The whigs have been defeated in Wisconsin. Nelson Dewey, the democratic candidate for Governer, leads Tweedy about 4,000. The legislature is largely democratic in both branches. In the 1st Congressional District, William Pitt Lynde, democratic, is elected by a large majority. Also, M. C. Darling, democratic, in the 2d district.

Gen. Worth's Opinions.

The Washington Union of the 14th inst. contains a correspondence, consisting of four letters, three of which are written by Gen. Worth, and are expressive of his views upon the political questions on which the two great parties are at issue. The General expresses his opinions freely and decidedly, and although disclaiming the imputation of partisanism his principles seem to be emphatically democratic. The first of the series is addressed to F. W. Bowden, in reply to a letter from that gentleman, requesting to be informed of Gen. Worth's opinions upon certain subjects therein specified. In regard to the graduation and reduction of the price of public lands, he says:

"I would vote any reduction necessary to place farms within the reach of industrious *bona fide* settlers or emigrants, regarding the early occupation and cultivation of the public domain as the richest public treasure; hoping still to see an annual surplus over and above expenses of administration—as surveys, sales, etc.—carried to the public treasury, to be appropriated, among other national objects, to the improvement of our great lakes and rivers, to the extent of constitutional permission."

On the veto power he is equally explicit, being at present totally opposed to any change or modification in that feature of our constitution.

His views on the Wilmot Proviso are essentially Southern—he believing that the new States admitted into the Union should be permitted, in all things, to regulate their own social condition. Congress, he considers should continue to be governed by the principles of the Missouri Compromise. Concerning the war, he says:

"War, ever to be deplored, should be avoided so long as may be consistent with national honor and national rights. In my opinion, there has been no war in our history, (always excepting that for independence, which stands out, and will through all time, a case by itself) nor in that of any other people, commenced under greater provocation, or waged with higher humanity. Regarding, then, this war as eminently just, I sincerely hope it may be the pleasure of Government, sustained by the people, to prosecute it with vigor, until ample satisfaction for indignities, and full indemnity for sacrifices, be received."

The General is decidedly hostile to a United States' Bank, in favor of the Independent Treasury, and, we should judge, in favor of the tariff of 1846.

We do not republish this correspondence in full, considering it would be superfluous, as there is not much prospect that Gen. Worth will be annoyed by any very pressing entreaties to accept the nomination.

ACCIDENT.—We learn that yesterday a boy, the son of Mr. James McKeever, jumped from a flatboat into the river, and was drowned. This is, indeed, a sad blow to his parents.

☞ The news from Mexico, which has been lately received has been considered by many as indicating a speedy peace. Judging from the statements of letter-writers, of the majority of the Mexican press, and the state of parties in the Mexican Congress, this opinion may at first view seem to be supported by all reasonable inferences. After two years of fighting, of marches and counter-marches, sieges, assaults, and victories, after the most laudable and persevering efforts to conquer a peace alternately by the sword and by the pen, thereby succeeding in convincing our enemy that we are in a scrape from which we would willingly extricate ourselves at all hazards, it would seem that peace is again about to shower upon us its inestimable blessings through the medium of that "horrible" joke, the Trist treaty. Appearances indeed appear to indicate the result, yet appearances are frequently fallacious in their nature, and deceptive in their consequences. The acting President of the Republic is for peace—the Cabinet are for peace—the President elect is for peace—and so also are seventy out of the eighty-five members at present assembled in solemn deliberation at Querétaro. But there are fifteen members of that Congress determinedly and unqualifiedly hostile to any treaty, to any peace, which yields a single foot of Mexican territory. These men, though few in number, are willing to adopt any means to effect their ends. As we have before suggested, when they find themselves in a minority, they will leave the chamber, destroy the quorum, and render it impossible to act upon the treaty. Nor will this effect be prevented by the penalty with which the majority have threatened any member who may prove recreant to his duty. They well know that Congress has no right to make any such enactment; and already Almonte and Rejon, the two most eminent opposition deputies, have shown their contempt of its provisions, by openly violating them.

But even admitting that the Government, by means of the stringent measures which it has adopted, should succeed in procuring a ratification, will not the war men be perfectly justifiable in refusing to abide by a treaty whose ratification was obtained by force? The Puros, moreover, are great champions of State's rights, and advocates for a strict and literal construction of the Constitution. They contend that Congress has no right to dispose of the territory of any member of the confederacy without her own consent. This is one of the fundamental principles of their party, and they seem determined never to abandon it. They will appeal to the pride of the States, to the passions and prejudices of the people, and within less than three months after the withdrawal of our forces the peace administration will be overthrown—the note of defiance will be again heard—the tocsin of war again sounded. Nor must it be thought that the Puros are the only party in Mexico in favor of continued war. The monarchists, headed by Paredes, those centralists who still cling fondly to the fame and fortunes of Santa Anna, are equally hostile to the United States. The union of these three parties upon the war question, however dissimilar their views on other subjects, is most perfect—an exertion of their strength must inevitably be successful. Here, in the United States, where we are accustomed in all things to obey the will of the majority, when expressed in accordance with the provisions of the fundamental law, it would be preposterous to imagine a result such as we have predicted will occur in Mexico. But in that distracted country a defeated party has a refuge and a remedy unknown to our simpler system—the *pronunciamiento*. It is an agent of wonderful efficacy, and makes and unmakes Presidents and Cabinets with the most astonishing facility. The peace party may achieve a victory now, but their triumph will be of short duration; either Paredes or Almonte, or Bustamente, will "pronounce," and one of the three will eject the pacific Herrera, and assume the Presidential chair, to await in his turn the pronunciamiento of a chieftain more bellicose than himself.

Such must inevitably be the course of Mexican affairs. It is but the part Mexico is fated to act in the great American drama. We will, at present, not enlarge upon *our* manifest destiny—it is self-evident.

FURIOUS CATTLE.—The parents of little children in the upper portion of the city are often sadly frightened lest their tender charges should be trampled over by the large droves of cattle that the drivers frequently hurry up the street... A few days ago, a little child in Bacchus street was run over by a herd of these cattle, and for some time his life was despaired of. This is a practice which should be discontinued, and we hope will be looked into by the city authorities.

ACCIDENT.—On Sunday evening last a man named Sandy Ross, in endeavoring to get out of the cars at the Lake End of the Ponchartrain Railroad, lost his hold and fell underneath the cars. His leg was so terribly lacerated that it had to be amputated yesterday. The operation was performed at Dr. Luzenberg's hospital.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, May 15—10. P. M.—The Senate being called to order, the resolution relating to the withheld nominations of the President was taken up.

Mr. Borland addressed the Senate. He regarded the resolution as unconstitutional. The subject, after some debate, was laid aside informally.

On motion, the Yucatan bill was considered.

Mr. Calhoun spoke at some length in opposition to the bill. He was opposed to the bill and all the amendments.

Mr. Bagby has the floor for to-morrow. Senate adjourned.

In the House, the bill providing for the ventilation of passenger vessels was amended and passed.

A message was received from the President, transmitting the correspondence of the Navy Department with Commodore Perry; from which it appears that a detachment of marines had been ordered to proceed to Dagnana, but not to march into the interior.

The House passed the bill refunding moneys advanced by volunteers.

Mr. Andrew Stewart submitted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for the amount of exports of breadstuffs and cotton to England for two specified periods, showing the further increase by the present tariff.

Upon this resolution an interesting debate sprung up, in which Messrs. Charles J. Ingersoll, Stewart and Bagby took part.

Mr. Bailey offered an amendment to the resolution, to include the amount of specie and breadstuffs for the last twenty years, which was agreed to. The House adjourned.

THE FIRE AT DETROIT.—The Albany Evening Journal contains farther particulars of the conflagration at Detroit. The fire broke out on the dock, in the large yellow warehouse formerly occupied by J. Chester, supposed to have caught from a spark from a propeller. A strong breeze was blowing from the south at the time. The flames spread very rapidly. Every thing from the Advertiser buildings, on Jefferson avenue, to the Congregational Church, is gone, and down to the river. At least three hundred families are burned out. Wales' Hotel, formerly the American, and Barney's Temperance House, are burned to the ground. The Advertiser office is burned out—buildings greatly damaged—type, &c., nearly all saved. The fire was got under about 3 o'clock, P. M., on the 9th inst. It was stopped at Baubien street. Seventy buildings are in ruins, and the loss is estimated at $200,000.

SHIPWRECK—*One Hundred and Fifty Lives Lost.*—Letters have been received from Penang, dated February 5, relative to the British ship Gen. Wood, which there is too much reason to believe has foundered in the Chinese seas, with every soul belonging to her, amounting to 150. The ill-fated vessel, it is reported, was chartered by the Indian Government for the transport service. She was an old ship, 800 tons burthen, and left Singapore on the 2d of January for Penang, having on board ninety-one convicts, a detachment of soldiers, several passengers, and a crew of between thirty or forty persons. Since that period, nothing whatever has been heard of her. Several vessels had gone over the same route that she did, and have gained no tidings of her.

Port Gibson and its Inhabitants.

[Correspondence of the Daily Delta.]

PORT GIBSON, Miss., May 20, 1848.

Port Gibson is situated in the county of Claiborne, State of Mississippi—contains a population of about one thousand souls. It is the seat of justice for the county—supports four churches, (Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist and Episcopal,) a flourishing academy and a good male school—several literary and benevolent societies—about one dozen stores, a theatre, good hotel, and two or three groceries. It is situated on the bank of Bayou Pierre—a stream of greater length than width or depth, and more famous in history than in song or poetry. Its streets are beautifully shaded with "the Pride of China." The business houses are made of brick. The dwellings, mostly on the cottage style, are surrounded with every variety of shrub and flower, of every hue and color. It is an old place, and contains some "old inhabitants." If it is the stopping place of a few sordid and selfish creatures, it is also the home of many noble and generous ones. The dwellings, the churches, the streets, the lovely gardens, exhibit cultivation and command praise. The ladies,

"Creatures so bright, that the same lips and eyes
They wear on earth will serve in Paradise;"

like the beautiful flowers of the south, arrest the attention and fascinate the hearts of all who look upon them. There is much wealth in and about Port Gibson, and to say it is generally used properly, is to testify to the liberality and intelligence of its owners. There are few communities where merit is more highly appreciated, or morality and religion more universally respected. Indeed, take it all in all, there are few places, in the great valley of the Mississippi, more desirable as a residence, than Port Gibson. According to theological speculation, it is not now the period to establish a Paradise on earth—hence we discover an objection to our handsome village, and that is *the peculiar quality of water*, which render it unwholesome, and so exceedingly disagreeable to the palate, that an inducement is offered—indeed necessity exists—to add to it a little brandy and sugar which, all doctors agree, counteracts the injurious effects of water composed of lime stone and decayed vegetation. All communities are classed into societies—and those societies again divided and sub-divided into cliques and clubs. Port Gibson is not exempt from this rule, and it is of "*The Two R's*" I would now speak. A club composed of gentlemen of the first water—opposed to all intemperance, whether of drink or diet—of the pen or the tongue—repudiating all secret signs or mysteries—admitting no wild enthusiasm—the embodiment of sociability—the encourager and promoter of all that is gay and happy. One club has its President, its Secretary, and of course its rules and regulations. Exact conformity is required—and in large letters, that he who runs may read—"A place for every thing, and every thing in its place," at the door of the ante-room, reminds members of their duty.

Whilst we boast of our fruits and flowers—of the warm hearts and generous sympathies of the tropical clime, we must also admit the disagreeableness of the too long duration of summer, which prostrates the system and renders expedient a resort to stimulants. I have said, to render the water palatable, it is necessary to add to it "a little brandy and sugar." Artificial stimulants, by constant use, like oft repeated compliments, or stale witticisms, lose their effect. Brandy, in some countries, stimulates; and *further on*, it is said to intoxicate. In order, therefore, to *strengthen the system*, (not, as in other places, to gratify thirst,) the Physician of "the two R's" recommends, during our long summer months, an occasional use of *mint*; and to allay heat, the free use of ice. Dr. Withers is a man of discernment—well skilled in the science of medicine—equally so in a knowledge of men. A resolution of thanks was unanimously voted to the Doctor, for having thus contributed to the pleasure and security of his associates. It was in the month of August last, when an adjourned meeting of the Club took place. The President (a gentleman highly esteemed) being absent, a *pro tem.* was appointed. The weather was exceedingly warm and sultry, streets very dusty, and our good Doctor—considerate at all times—with irresistible eloquence urged us to a free use of mint and ice, mixed with our beverage. "It is, gentlemen, (said the Doctor,) the close of the summer season, whilst disease has swept from our midst many who at the beginning of the sickly season would not have exchanged chances with either of us, we all survive, and are blessed with perfect health; and to what, gentlemen, are we to attribute our success? (here the doctor cast his eye around the board and finally met the half-closed eye of the gallant and impulsive Col. Clayton, who at the *commencement* coincided with the doctor in his sensible views, and had accordingly indulged freely until he became drowsy, and was actually nodding. The doctor *misunderstood* it, and continued his remarks:) "I feel happy, gentlemen, in being authorized by one of our most distinguished members, to attribute the cause to its proper source, and even as I would render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, bestow a merited compliment upon the suggestion of your speaker!"

Here the Colonel, in a fit of absence, jumped up, and the window being raised, threw his hat into the middle of the street. This occasioned a scene—but I would draw a veil here, and conclude by informing you that the Colonel, having violated his obligation, with a praiseworthy spirit, begged a trial (or "Court of Inquiry") at the next regular meeting, of which in due season you shall be informed.

BENJ. GRAY, Sec'y.

Brooklyn and its Improvements.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 9, 1848.

Editors Crescent—May has brought with it to us Brooklynites, all its accustomed beauties and luxuries. Our city is again clad in her summer green. Streets are shaded for miles, where a parasol would be as useless at mid-day as at midnight. As you well know, no city in the Union can compete with Brooklyn for ornamental trees and shrubbery—although your orange groves, perhaps, surpass us in luxury. I spoke of improvements in my last note; they still go on, particularly in the building line. The new City Hall is near its completion, and a beautiful edifice it is too. Montague ferry, from the foot of Wall street, New York, over Brooklyn heights, which has been lying quiet for some time past, I understand is to be resumed again soon. This is a good move, as the immense amount of travel between Brooklyn and New York demands it. Also that, of Bridge street ferry, which I learn has a better prospect of success this season than formerly. At present there are about eighteen ferry boats plying between Brooklyn, New York, and Williamsburg, within a distance of three miles on the East river—many of them are first class ferry-boats, and run night and day.

Business about the Navy Yard appears to be in a rather dill condition at this time. The new war steamer San Jacinto, which has been in a very backward state for some time, is about to be hurried a little, and it is expected she will be ready to receive her machinery toward the latter part of September or October next. The United States dry dock is, to appearance, dead—all for the want of that $160,000 appropriation by Uncle Sam. But few workmen are employed on it—only those who are able to wait for their pay. There appears to be a large quantity of material on hand at the dock, waiting for the mallet and chisel. It is to be hoped the appropriation may be granted, and it will give an army of working people employment; but I doubt much whether an army of *twenty-two hundred* men will be employed at one time in this yard the present season, as the last. The United States ship North Carolina has assumed her summer quarters off the Navy Yard. Two or three vessels of war sailed from the yard last week for the West India station—more are to leave soon. Some improvements are being made on the "Cob dock" in Wallabout bay, at Government expense.

Our city is soon to emerge from oily darkness to brilliant gas light—the city authorities having conferred the exclusive right, for ten years, on a company which is about going into operation here, for supplying the city with gas, at a moderate rate.

Yours, P. W. W.

Religious Discussion in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 13, 1848.

During the past week the *Star* of this city has been publishing several articles against the clergy—their corruption and withering influence upon society generally. The Mexican papers of the capital have copied these articles, and one has favorably commented upon them—a thing they dared not whisper in their families months ago, they now speak of and publish to the world. So you will see the distance is increasing between the people and the monks. Superstition is losing ground, and the right to *think* fast stalking abroad. If the Americans were to remain here a year longer, the liberty of thought and action would usurp the place of the present ignorance of the land. The Aztecs were thunder-stricken when the Spaniards hurled down their wooden Gods and were not turned into stone. The result was the natives lost confidence in the Gods they had worshipped for so many ages, and became *Christians!* Subsequently when the Yankees were investing the same capital which Cortez had taken, and when the leaders began to despair of keeping them out, they appealed to the Virgin of Guadalupe, and in a mighty procession bore her naked through the streets to the great cathedral, where thousands upon thousands bowed the knee to her, supplicating her aid in delivering the invaders into their hands. That the prayer was as futile as simple, events have shown, and who can blame the Mexicans for following in the footsteps of their ancient ancestors, and withdrawing their devotions from a false and fickle Goddess. A greater fable was never created on earth than that of *Our Lady of Guadalupe*, and nothing is, or has been so much reverenced through the designing influences of monkhood. If the Mexican papers, whose editors have thrown down the gauntlet against superstition and the corruption of the clergy, will only battle against it for a time, notwithstanding all the influence of the church, public opinion will be aroused and the people will repudiate these painted Goddesses as suddenly as did the so-called barbarous Indians their wooden Gods.—

* * * * * CHAPARRAL.

Northern Markets.

NEW YORK, May 16, 2½ P. M.—The Flour market is heavier than yesterday, and the business done is at a small concession. Sales of Genesee at $6 25.... No change in Molasses, Coffee and Sugar.... The sales of Cotton to-day have been chiefly of the better qualities, and grades above middling fair have slightly advanced. Market unsettled.... Rice is quiet without change in prices; sales made at 3c⅞.

BALTIMORE, May 16, P. M.—The Flour market is dull and holders stiff.

FATHER MATHEW.—The Dublin Freeman Journal, in speaking of the visit of Father Mathew to the United States, cautions Irishmen against receiving him in any other capacity, than as an "Apostle of Temperance," as it declares him to be the agent of the British Minister.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.—The Washington Union gives the result as follows:

"In the last House of Delegates the Whigs had a majority of 7; and in the next House the Democrats have probably a majority of 15. In the last Senate the Democrats had a majority of 10; in the next Senate they will have a majority of 12. On oint ballot the Democratic majority will be 27."

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

Arrival of the Steamship Cambria.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The French Elections—France all Quiet—A Battle between the Danes and Holsteiners—Affairs in Ireland—Address to Irishmen in America—Spain, Portugal and Germany—Decline in Cotton—Breadstuffs Firm, &c.

The steamer Cambria, Capt. Harrison, arrived at her wharf at Jersey City at an early hour on Sunday morning, the 14th inst., after a passage of fourteen days from Liverpool. We have received the following dispatch from our correspondent at New York:

NEW YORK, May 14—10, P. M.—The steamer Cambria arrived at an early hour this morning at her wharf at Jersey City. She sailed from Liverpool on the 29th ult., and brings seven days' later intelligence from Europe than that brought by the Britannia. The news is important and interesting, and I forward you a summary of the intelligence brought by her.

The Hermann had not sailed on the 26th, as was previously announced, having been delayed until the 15th of May by an injury to her machinery.

Among the passengers by the Cambria is Mr. Wm. L. Swain, of the Philadelphia Ledger, who has for the last seven months been making a tour of Europe.

The French election passed off quietly, the moderate party being everywhere in the ascendant.

The English money market, although fluctuating, was generally firm. Consols were selling at 82¼.

A letter from Lord Shrewsbury states that the Pope, on receiving the Envoy from the United States, accredited to Rome, said: "I shall be extremely happy to enter into a treaty with so great a nation, especially with one in which the church has nothing to fear from the government, nor the government from the church."

Political affairs on the Continent continue the same.

Commercial matters appear to be generally though gradually improving, notwithstanding the ticklish state of affairs throughout Europe, and the political agitation in England and Ireland.

Battle between the Danes and Holsteiners.

ALTONA, April 24.—Intelligence has been received of taking of the towers of Schlesswig by troops of the Confederation, after an engagement which lasted from three o'clock in the afternoon of Easter Sunday, until 11 o'clock at night.

The fortification on which the Danish artillery was placed, was taken by Prussians at the point of the bayonet. After the battery had been silenced by field pieces, Schlesswig fell into the hands of the Confederation. The conflict was most bloody.

The Danes, having a strong position, did great execution with their artillery. The Danes had from 10,000 to 12,000 men. The force of the Confederation army was greatest, but they were not all engaged. The loss of the Prussians, as far as ascertained from unauthenticated sources, is about 3,000 in killed and wounded. The loss of the Danes is not known, but probably, having fought comparatively under cover, is not very great.

In Lombardy, the state of affairs is not materially changed. The army of Charles Albert, after having been repulsed before Peschiesa—which, up to last accounts, had not been taken, continues to maintain its position on the banks of Masio. The King's headquarters are at Volta. There is evidently a pause in the courage of Charles Albert.

The Milan Gazette—not bad authority on such points, although very little relied upon respecting real incidents of the war—hints that Minio is the limit separating Lombardy from the Venetian provinces; and having driven the Austrians out of Lombardy, the mission of the Sardinians and the King would terminate when Parma and Mantua had fallen.

On the 19th, an attempt was made to surprise the advanced force of the latter fortress. The King advanced to the ditches, but the garrison kept itself vigorously within the walls, and four of the besiegers were killed. By official accounts of Radetsky received through Vienna on the 15th, his position was unaltered, and he seemed but little to apprehend any success of the Piedmontese.

At Pshierie, on the 18th, skirmishes took place, in which the Austrians were victorious, and had taken possession of Trievano, Valvascene and Codroips. Reinforcements were coming from the pass towards Udina, and steamers of the Austrian allies were armed and placed at the disposal of Count Nugent.

The fortunes of Charles Albert appear to have received a check, which only an effort of great courage can repair. Inactivity will be almost as fatal to his army as defeat. A critical moment for his family has also arisen in Sicily. The House of Commons met on the 13th. After a preliminary discussion as to whether it was expedient to call to the throne an Italian Prince of the family of Tuscany or Saxony, it was at length decided amidst most enthusiastic applause, that Ferdinand Bourbon and dynasty be forever driven from the throne of Sicily, and that Sicily shall govern herself.

SPAIN.

In Spain matters are steadily progressing towards an outbreak. The utter absence of all constitutional government must soon provoke the people to a rebellion, however attached to their present form of government.

Lord Palmerston has addressed a letter through Mr. Bulwer to the Spanish ministry, and his advice gives such umbrage to Narvaez's cabinet, that Duke Sotomanon sent a letter back to Mr. Bulwer with strong expressions of rudeness and contempt.

Advices from Madrid indicate that a month will not expire before a serious outbreak. Business is at a stand.

PORTUGAL.

Portugal seems on the eve of some serious movement. Publications are extensively circulated, in which are canvassed the abdication of the Queen in favor of her son, a new dynasty, and even a Republic. The latter form of Government, after discussing the question in very inflammatory language, is declared best, and it is asserted that the nation desires it.

GERMANY.

Deplorable accounts from Baden have been received. The insurgents intimated that they wished to capitulate to the force sent against them, but would treat with none but the general in command, unless General Gagern advanced from Schliengen, which insurgents had evacuated, to Gandern, which they occupied. The general stepped from the ranks to parley with the rebels. The chivalrous warrior exhorted the rebels to obey the voice of the law, but they refused to listen to his counsels, and as he retired was most treacherously shot and mortally wounded by three balls.

The troops, exasperated to see their chief basely slaughtered, fell upon the insurgents and completely routed them, leaving a great number dead upon the field. The troops kept up the pursuit, and encountered another party, headed by Stronne, which they also attacked and routed, when night put a stop to the engagement. The rebels suffered greatly.

In Prussia public attention is absorbed in the Schlesswig and Holstein war, and the approaching elections were not expected to pass peaceably.

Vienna was tranquil at the latest dates.

The Schlesswig territory has been the scene of another action. The bands of Prussian and other volunteers which passed the river, came in collision with the Danes between Kliel and Eckenford, in the wood of Schnellmarker, on the morning of the 21st; and after a battle of five hours, the free corps were driven back with a loss of three wounded and twenty killed. To what extent the Danes suffered is not known correctly. The Danes have exercised their rights as belligerants, and laid an embargo on Prussian, Mechlenberg and Hanoverian ships in the port of Copenhagen. Vessels of Hamburg and Lubec are only respected as long as they abstain from joining in the attack on Denmark.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14—3 P. M.—The intention of the King of Sardinia, to abandon the war of independence rather than to consent to the establishment of a Republic in Lombardy, is confirmed.

A dispatch arrived at Milan on the 20th of April, from the headquarters of the Piedmontese army, bringing the news of an attack directed by the King of Sardinia in person, against the Austrians stationed in the neighborhood of Mantua. The Duke of Savoy was also present at this affair. After a very warm engagement, the Austrians were obliged to retire and shut themselves up in the fortress. Another attack was to be made on the fortress of Pschiera. The Piedmont army was busily engaged in fortifying the bridges of Gotto Valegio and Moyambano.

An engagemant has also taken place between the italian corps of Gen. Zucchi and the Austrians, at Vischo, a village situated on the frontiers of Illyria. The contest lasted four hours, and the Italians succeeded in gaining possession of the village.

IRELAND.

Nolle prosequis have been entered on the bills of indictment against O'Brien, Mitchell, and others, on account of informalities. Other indictments are to be made out.

THE MARKETS.—At Mark Lane on Monday, the 24th inst., wheat rose 1s. American was sold at 49s. to 51s. per quarter. Flour is unchanged. Corn is, with limited sales, at 25s. to 30s. per quarter. Subsequently, the market was steady, with an improved demand and upward tendency. Cotton was quiet. Low and middling qualities were about ⅛d below last quotations, but fair Uplands continue at about 4¼; fair Orleans, 4⅜; fair Mobile, 4⅜. Sales for the week, 30,940 bales.

A fair business was done in cured provisions. Beef, 76s. 6d. to 90s. Bacon active, at 40s. to 72s. 6d. For middling, 22s. to 26s. Shoulders and hams are in far inquiry, at from 29s. to 50s. Dry salted, 26s. to 36s. Cheese has advanced 4ds. 6d. to 51s. Lard has declined 6d. per cwt., and is quoted 36s. 6d. to 38s. 6d. for ordinary, to 45s. for extra. Sugar, from 6d. to 1s. higher. Molasses quiet and steady. Rice is firmer, on account of unfavorable weather. Sales larger of Carolina at 16s. to 17s. 6d.

Prices of metals have receded. Turpentine 7s. Tobacco is in fair demand.

At Manchester and Yorkshire an improved feeling continues in cottons and woollens.

☞ **To Travelers.**—We have now in store a fine lot of LEATHER DRESSING CASES, of American manufacture, to which we invite attention. They are unsurpassed for compactness and service.
CAMP CASES—Knife, fork and spoon, in neat cases, for the pocket.
DRAM FLASKS—Glass, cup and bottle, in good cases, for the pocket.
COMBS and BRUSHES of all kinds.
PERFUMERY of all kinds.
CRAVATS, STOCKS and SCARFS.
SUSPENDERS and SHOULDER BRACES.
DRAWERS and UNDERSHIRTS;
MONEY BELTS and PURSES;
KNIVES and RAZORS;
GOLD PENS and PENCILS;
UMBRELLAS and CANES;
GLOVES and HANDKERCHIEFS;
STRIPED LINEN AND COTTON TRAVELLING SHIRTS;
NAUTILUS LIFE PRESERVERS;
FINE LINEN AND COTTON SHIRTS, fourteen sizes, all made of the best materials, and in the best manner;
NE PLUS ULTRAS, the most convenient of Portable Writing Cases.
We are constantly receiving additions to our almost endless variety of beautiful Fancy Articles for PRESENTS.
GUINNESS & BUSH,
Dealers in Fancy and Toilet Articles,
my23 1m2dp 12 *CAMP 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. 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 11 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 Cutaws	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 Sachs 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	2 00 to 5 00
White Linen Drill, Irish Linen and Linen Duck	2 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

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M. HUNTINGTON,
DEALER IN CLOTHING,
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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

☞ **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, 131 Chartres street, New Orleans. a27

☞ **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

☞ **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

☞ **Writing.**—Messrs. DOLBEAR, *Nos. 15 Camp and 29 Chartres streets*, will keep their *WRITING ACADEMY* open during the entire summer and fall, so that pupils can, in a short time, be well fitted to fill the most profitable situations.
☞ All pupils are desired to attend until they write in a free, bold and rapid business style. ☞ Hours, 9 to 11 A. M., and 4 to 6, and 7 to 9 P. M.
☞ *DOLBEAR'S GOLD PENS* for sale. my18

Drugs and Medicines.

☞ **Ruste & Paddock, 110 POYDRAS STREET,** (next door to the Delta Office,) *Wholesale Dealers in DRUGS AND ME