# DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—
BY HAYES & M'CLURE.
A. H. HAYES.....J. K. M'CLURE.
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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.
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THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1848.


### From Tampico.

The Schooner Ann Maria, Capt. Paul, arrived yesterday from Tampico, which place she left on the 19th inst. She brings a report to the effect that the Mexican Congress had dispersed without taking any action upon the treaty. The Captain of the Ann Maria, states that this news arrived at Tampico by mail on the 15th. We are not inclined to place much faith in this rumor, although we must confess that it has a very truthful appearance. Yet we have been so often deceived by statements coming the same way, that we think it best not to rely upon them until fully confirmed.

### From Mexico—One Day Later.

By the Steamship McKim, from Vera Cruz, we have received the Free American and the Arco Iris of the 17th, one day later; but they contain nothing of interest or importance. Those two papers, the Free American and the Arco Iris, continue their contests; in one of the articles the former says:

As far as regards the time which the *Free American* has yet to live, we can tell the *Arco Iris* that it will be as long as we choose; but should the Americans leave the country, our mission will be at an end, and we will, on our own accord, follow them to our country, where we will once more enjoy the blessings of that true liberty which cannot be justly appreciated by fools, idiots and Mexicans.

Died, on board of the steamship McKim, on her passage from VeraCruz to this city, Thomas Berry, Company K, Tennessee Volunteers, and a Quartermaster's man, name unknown.

PASSENGERS—*Per steamship McKim, from VeraCruz.* Capt. T. A. Rowley, D. C. Volunteers; Capt. G. W. McKenie, 5th Tenn. Vols.; Lieut. H. W. Atkinson, 5th Ind. Vols.; Lieut. S. H. Martin, 14th Inf.; Dr. Clauthier, U. S. A.; Messrs. J. L. Livingston, A. E. Murray, R. A. Mcdonald, J. Lehman, —— Wade, H D Hewitt, P. Reynalt; Mrs. Baudelt; and 180 sick and discharged soldiers.

☞Thanks to Capt. Breth of the McKim, for the safe delivery of our packages.

FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.—The schooner Alvarado leaves this evening for Brazos St. Jago, with Government stores. The United States propeller Maj. Tompkins, leaves this morning for Tampico, also with Government stores. Mrs. Ann Chase, the "Heroine of Tampico," goes passenger on the Maj. Tompkins.

☞We return thanks to officers of the steamer Montezuma, for Mobile papers.

☞The N. Y. Tribune, a "free and independent" whig journal, of great talent, has put on a new suit of clothes, (we don't mean the editor has,) and looks very handsome.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.—The directors of the University of Louisiana met last evening at the office of Mr. M. M. Cohen. The convocation of the meeting was for the purpose of electing a person to fill the Chair in the Law Professorship of the University, which was made vacant by the death of the late Richard Henry Wilde. Judge Monroe, of Kentucky, was elected to fill the vacancy. This gentleman was appointed Judge of the U. S. District Court of Kentucky by General Jackson more than fifteen years ago, and is acknowledged by his compeers to be an able jurist and a successful advocate. We doubt not but that he will prove a shining ornament to the galaxy of talent that now adorns the University of Louiriana.

☞The Foxes are out—last notice. See card.

☞We neglected, yesterday morning, to acknowledge our indebtedness to Capt. Crane, of the steamship Galveston, for late Texas papers. We now return our thanks for his kindness.

CAPT. CONNOLLY'S COMPANY.—We believe that, in our paper of the 2d instant, some injustice—unintentional, we are sure, upon the part of our correspondent W.—was done to Capt. Connolly, commanding one of the mounted companies from this city, by the omission of his name in the account of the circumstances connected with the capture of Lieut. Smith's party of deserters. We are informed that Capt. Connolly's command was the first which was ordered in pursuit of Smith, and arrived at the ranch where he had shown the white flag to the guerrilleros about twenty minutes too late to capture him; which facts were immediately reported by Capt. Connolly to the Governor of Vera Cruz. We state this as an act of justice to Capt. C.; knowing, also, that whatever duty may devolve upon him cannot fail to be promptly executed.

AUCTIONS—*This Day.*—Richard Terrell sells valuable Slaves at Banks' Arcade at 12 o'clk, M... Pierson & Bonneval sell doors, blinds, sash, &c., at Levee, foot of Customhouse st., at 5 P. M. See adv.

NEW POST-OFFICE LAW.—It will be seen by our Congressional report, that the new Postoffice Bill has become the law of the land. We presume the bill is the same one that we gave a synopsis of a few days since.

AGENCY AND BROKERAGE.—Persons who may be in want of the services of a broker or business agent in this city, will find in the advertisement of Mr. Van Benthuysen, in our columns, just the opportunity for them. We have known Mr. V. B. for years, and his reputation is well established in this city.

NEW RAILROAD.—A meeting was to have been held at Vermilionville, in this State, on the 20th inst., to take into consideration the advantage of a railroad from Washington, Opelousas, to New Iberia, in St. Martin.

YUCATAN RELIEF.—The U. S. Senate had resolved to take a final vote on the 17th inst., on the Yucatan Relief Bill; but (see report) it seems they did not. They heard the allegation, now proved to have been premature, of a treaty between the Indians and Whites of Yucatan. It is a pity the Magnetic Telegraph is not in operation between this place and the North; it would, in this case, have saved the "suspense" of the Senate.

☞We have frequently heard reports, and seen in the newspapers vague allusions to a charge against General Scott, which we had always considered too ridiculous to credit for a moment; but we have not as yet seen the circumstance stated in as direct and tangible a shape as we find it in the Washington correspondence of Tuesday evening's Courier. The report is that Gen. Worth's charge, which was withdrawn at the opening of the Court of Inquiry, directly accused the Commander-in-Chief of having attempted to bribe Santa Anna to surrender his army and the Capital. The correspondent of the Courier asserts that the many allusions to the subject in the newspapers induced the President to cause some of the journals containing them to be transmitted to Gen. Scott, with a letter explaining that it was due to himself, to the Government and the army, that the affair should be investigated. Circular letters were also addressed to the different General officers, asking information, and it is rumored, says the Courier's correspondent, that the replies were of such a nature as to make it incumbent upon the Secretary of War to direct the Court of Inquiry to investigate it before closing its labors.

Although the Secretary of War may consider it necessary, and the good of the service may require that the subject should be thoroughly investigated, we cannot believe otherwise than that such an inquiry will result in proving the entire innocence of Gen. Scott.

☞The steamship Britannia sailed from Boston on the 17th, with $12,500 in specie on board.

### Ireland.

The policy which the British Government has adopted in relation to Ireland seems in a fair way to hasten, instead of preventing, the revolution which now appears to be inevitable in that country. By peremtorily refusing to consider the question of a Repeal of the Union—a measure which seven-eighths of the Irish people at heart desire—it has served to unite in a common bond the hitherto discordant factions which distracted that country—by threatening to resist the repeal by force, if force were required, it has suggested to the most submissive and peace-loving, that to force alone they must look for a restoration of what they deem their natural rights.

But the Government has committed a worse error still—it has refused in any wise to sanction by law, what in Ireland is called "tenant right," that is, the right of the outgoing tenant of lands to sell to his successors his improvements, and privileges of occupancy. This right, though unknown to the laws, has been established by a sort of custom in the different counties of the province of Ulster, much to the annoyance of the landlords; but it is so generally acknowledged and enforced by the peasantry, that it has not been thought safe or politic to call it in question. A recent commission however, has had the subject under examination, and has made a report thereon entirely adverse to the existence or continuance of the custom, representing it as a violation of the property of the landlords, and as detrimental to the agricultural prosperity of the kingdom. At the same time that this report was made, every other section of Ireland was clamorous for the establishment of the "tenant right." Moved by these clamors, the government in one of its fits of fright and concession introduced a bill relative to the rights of landlords and tenants, which, as is usual with such measures, pleased neither party; it did not grant the latter what they demanded, and awakened the fears and aroused the opposition of the former. The bill, after a feeble effort to sustain it, was withdrawn. This step has alarmed the farmers of Ulster, who have heretofore been the main stay of the English supremacy in Ireland. They believe that they are about to be sacrificed for the benefit of the landlords, and that they have nothing to hope from the government. This belief has been further strengthened by a letter of Sharman Crawford, the leading member of Parliament from Ulster, who warns his constituents that their cherished "tenant right" is in danger, so far as the will of the landlords and the action of Parliament can endanger it. By this course the government has not only failed to strengthen itself, but it has thrown into a position of necessary hostility, over a million of the best affected and most united and energetic of the Irish people.

In addition to this evidently suicidal policy, the law against free speaking and writing, has roused a general feeling of indignation and hatred in the minds of the people; while the impossibility of effectually enforcing it, will bring the authorities into contempt. The law will stand only as a monument of malignity and weakness. Little was to be feared from Irish agitation while there was any hope that it might peacefully attain its ends; while Ulster remained free to the English connexion, and while the orators and editors were left free to vent their patriotism and enthusiasm in words. It would have been many years, at all events, before the agitation would have assumed the form of armed revolution, and probably then the revolution would have been unsuccessful. But the English Government by taking away hope has left no moive for peace; by sacrificing its devoted supporters, has united in a common cause the whole nation; and by closing the safety-valve of words, through which any superabundant excitement might have found a ready escape, has in a measure compelled the people to resort to deeds.

We of course know not the motives, nor do we pretend to understand the secret policy of the English ministers, but if they desired to hasten the revolution, and to make it as general and terrible as possible, under a belief of their present strength, in order to crush the whole at once, and pacify the country for many years to come, they have certainly taken the readiest way to accomplish their purpose. The results, however, may not answer to their anticipations. It is easy enough for a man to start a snow ball on the top of a mountain, but it is not so easy for him to stop it before, in an avalanche, it reaches the plain. It is easy enough to excite a people to rebellion, but it may be a rather laborious task to quell the rebellion when fairly under way. If there be any foundation for the half concealed fears of England, and for the openly expressed hopes of Ireland, there is but little reliance to be placed upon the army in an Irish war. Half the regiments in the country are infected with the repeal doctrines—all the privates and many of the sabalterns are disgusted with the service; and when it comes to the test, it may be as Moore prophysied in one of his Irish fables that it would be—the red coats brought out to extinguish the fires of liberty, will prove like a pitch-pine extinguisher placed over Etna—serve but to increase the conflagration.

### America and France.

We extract the following from the New York Tribune's Paris letter, dated April 27. Both the speeches of Mr. Rush and Lamartine are models of terseness and truth—two qualities not always to be found in diplomatic interchanges:

Mr. Rush appeared at the Hotel de Ville yesterday, to deliver to the Provisional Government the definite recognizance of the French Republic by the American Government, and present his new credentials as Extraordinary Ambassador. He was received with the highest demonstrations of honor and respect. The Guards all presented arms, and the "Grand March" was played by the band. A deputation met the Minister and accompanied him to the Hall of the Throne, where he found all the members of the Provisional Government assembled. He then addressed them as follows:

"*Mr. President and Members of the Provisional Government of the French Republic:* I have the honor to deliver you the letter of the President of the United States, in which I am appointed Extraordinary Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary of our Republic to the Republic of France. While I place these credentials in your hands, I am commissioned, at the same time, to express the sincere sympathy of the President in the welfare and success of France, and to communicate his earnest wish to carry on with zeal and sincerity the most friendly relations between the two Republics, whose dearest interests mutually bind them together. I am also enjoined to declare to you that the President has expressed his entire approval of my act, in acknowledging the French Republic at the moment when its existence was first proclaimed to the world, in February, through the Provisional Government. This took place on the third day after its birth; it is now already in the third month of its existence. During this period, while the whole of Europe has been violently agitated, and France exposed to the severest trials and hindrances, the Provisional Government has succeeded in preserving the highest benefits of quiet on her own soil, and peace with foreign nations. History will record in its true glory this enormous work.

"I am doubly fortunate in being able to make use of this opportunity to offer you again my expressions of sympathy and congratulation, since I do it with the concurrence of my Government and my country. May I also be permitted to add my most ardent desire that, when the Republic shall pass from your hands into those of the National Assembly, that great body may crown its labors by giving institutions to France which shall secure to her the greatest prosperity and the noblest renown."

M. Lamartine answered as follows, in the name of his associates:

"*Citizen Ambassador:*—The Provisional Government has appointed me its representative to receive from your hands the first act of the official acknowledgment of the French Republic. France was the first to recognize the independence of the Republic of the United States of America, when she was still young, weak, and surrounded with hostile influences; but under the fructifying influence of the democratic principle, she has grown in half a century to the proportions of a mighty continent. As if by the ministry of Providence, the American republic was reserved to be the first which has acknowledged the new Republic of France, and is thus the first witness of the certificate of birth of the French Democracy of Europe. Her signature, Citizen Minister, will bring back to the Republic. Notwithstanding that in a crisis like the present, the overthrow of a government and the creation of totally different institutions, great tumults and embarrassments are unavoidable, everything gives us the assurance—and you may repeat it to your fellow-citizens—that your wishes for the prosperity of France shall be fulfilled, and the Republic shall pass great and powerful from their weak hands, to grow more great and powerful, in the hands of the whole French nation. We cherish this confidence from the fact, that the French people are now ripe for their institutions. That which existed fifty-five years ago only in the heads of great spirits, has now become a part of the thoughts and the actions of the entire people. The Republic which our people desire at the present day, is the same which they have already established amongst themselves—a Progressive Republic, with the maintenance of Right, of Property, of Industry, of Trade, of Rectitude, of Freedom, and of the Moral and Religious Sentiments of its citizens. This is a Republic, whose first call was that of generosity and brotherhood, which at once broke in twain the weapon of revenge and of political reaction, and instead of the fatal countersign of robbery and proscription, wrote upon its banners the abolition of the Death Penalty and the fraternization of the people. These principles will, as we trust, be accepted by the National Assembly, strengthened by the might of all armed citizens, and concentrated into a powerful Representative Unity of the Government. Thus will the French Republic become the proud and worthy sister of America.

"It can then be said of France and America as once was said of them by a man whose memory is dear to both lands (Lafayette)—'they are the Republics of two worlds!' As regards the sentiments which the French people thankfully and ardently cherish for the people and government of the United States, I can give them utterance, Citizen Minister, in few words: *Every Frenchman has for the Americans the heart of Lafayette!*"

PORTRAIT PAINTING.—We are specially glad to notice anything that exhibits the popularity of the fine arts in New Orleans. The time has now arrived when our city should assume her proper place among the supporters and fosterers of these refinements of life—a place worthy her wealth and population. Our remarks are drawn out, from catching a view, as we passed along Camp street, yesterday morning, of some remarkable correct and life-like paintings, in the studio of Mr. Theodore A. Gould, portrait painter. This gentleman is already favorably known to our citizens as a poet of accomplished taste. In his profession, (wherein he has been a close student for several years past,) he has reached a most excellent position; and we can assure any of our citizens—lady, gentleman, or child—whose "counterfeit presentment" may be desired, that Mr. G. can paint it for them in artistic style, and at reasonable charges.

COM. LATIMER.—The Pensacola Neutral publishes a correspondence between Com. W. K. Latimer and a number of citizens of Pensacola, tendering to the Commodore, on the eve of his retirement from the charge or the Navy Yard at Pensacola, the honor of a public dinner. Com. Latimer returns thanks for the honor intended him, but says that he feels himself compelled to decline its acceptance, on account of a uniform rule which he had adopted concerning public manifestations of such a nature.

NEW WORK BY LAMARTINE.—There is announced for immediate publication in *La Presse*, a new work by M. Lamartine, to be entitled "Confidences," and which purports to be the autobiography of the illustrious author. It will be immediately translated, and if the writer adds the appendix of the recent events in France, it will be most eagerly sought after.

☞Madame Anna Bishop is giving concerts in Vicksburg.

THE CROPS.—The Southern Tribune states that the appearance of the crops in the neighborhood of Point Coupée is very promising. In Iberville there are complaints among the planters of too much rain. The Bayou Sara Ledger says that the cut-worm is ravaging the cotton to an unprecedented extent in that vicinity. The cane crop, though not very forward, looks well.

### Proceedings in Congress.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

SENATE, *May* 16.—Mr. Douglass reported, without amendment, House bill for the admission of Wisconsin into the Union, but it was subsequently at his suggestion, re-committed to the Committee on Territories, for some alteration in regard to Minesota.

Petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Dix, Sturgeon, Borland, and Lewis.

Mr. Bagby's resoluions declaratory of the powers of the general government on the subject of slavery, particularly as connected with the admission of new territory, offered sometime since, were taken up, and after some discussion, were, on motion of Mr. Badger, laid on the table, 24 to 9. [This is not considered a test vote, as several Senators who voted in the affirmative stated explicitly that they so voted to prevent debate, and not on the principles involved.]

A bill to grant a pension of $10 per month to John Mitchell, employed in the service of the United States, on board the ship Alabama, who had lost both his arms in firing a salute at New Orleans for the battle of Cerro Gordo.

A debate ensued, and the bill was finally passed over informally.

The bill to renew certain naval pensions for five years, and extend its provisions, was taken up, amended and passed.

Mr. Johnson's resolutions, relating to Gens. Pillow and Cushing, were taken up, but Mr. Johnson being absent, its further consideration, at the suggestion of Mr. Allen, was postponed to Thursday.

The bill authorising the Secretaries of War and the Treasury to surrender certain bonds held by the United States against the State of Indiana, and receive others, in lieu thereof, was taken up, amended and passed.

The bill from the House to refund moneys advanced by States for transportation and subsistence of volunteers, previous to being mustered into the service, was read twice and referred.

House bill to amend and continue the charter of the city of Washington, was taken up, and after some discussion, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The consideration of the Yucatan bill was then resumed, and Mr. Bagby addressed the Senate. He did not believe that the Government had the power to assume the character of a "great almoner," and to decide upon cases of humanity, as connected with the nations of the earth. But as to the question of policy involved in this measure, he believed the time had arrived when the United States were called upon to assume a substantive and decided position upon the principle involved in the declarations of Mr. Monroe. He should, therefore, discuss the question as one of policy solely, and if the objects of humanity were subserved thereby, it would be because they were incidental thereto, and not because they form the basis of the measure itself. He should take the information communicated by the President for what it was worth, and no more. He had recommended no precise course of action—he had simply given certain information, leaving it to Congress to adopt such measures as in their wisdom they might deem proper and necessary. He reiterated, to some extent, the views given yesterday by Mr. Calhoun, as to the state of things under which the declarations of Mr. Monroe were made, and that the object of Mr. Canning was to ascertain whether the great commercial interests of Great Britain would be best promoted by the policy of the allied powers, or the policy which was finally suggested. It was, after full deliberation by the British Government, that the communication to our Government was made by Mr. Rush.

When Mr. Bagby had concluded, the question was taken on the amendment of Mr. Jefferson Davis, as modified, so as to include the preamble of Mr. Lewis, and it was negatived by yeas and nays, 5 to 26.

The bill was then, at the suggestion of Mr. Clayton, passed over until to-morrow, in consequence of the number of Senators absent, and with the general understanding that the final vote shall then be taken. Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The bill from the Senate extending the privileges of American vessels engaged in trade from one port of the United States to another, was taken up and passed.

The bill making appropriations for revolutionary and other pensioners, was again under consideration in committee of the whole, reported to the House with amendments, the amendments concurred in, and the bill passed.

A number of Senate bills were read the second time and referred to the appropriate committees.

Senate bill explanatory of the act to raise for a limited time an additional military force, and for other purposes, was read the third time and passed, with an amendment, and returned to the Senate.

The House receded from its amendments to Senate bill amendatory of the act relating to the franking privilege, and to reduce the rates of postage; and the bill accordingly stands passed.

The bill to amend an act granting to Mississippi the right to use certain funds to construct a railroad from Brandon, Miss., to the line of that State nearest Montgomery, so as to allow these funds to be used for the purpose of completing the chain of said railroad from Jackson to Brandon, was read the third time and passed.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

SENATE—*May* 17.—The Senate, being called to order, proceeded with the regular business.

Mr. Niles offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to the interest of the Public Debt paid at Boston, Philadelphia and NewYork.

The bill allowing steamers to touch at Havana was passed.

On motion, the Senate resumed again the discussion of the Yucatan bill.

Mr. Hannegan announced that news had been received, from Yucatan, of a treaty being entered into between the whites and Indians, and moved a postponement of the further consideration of the bill.

A debate arose in which personalities took place between Messrs. Hannegan and Niles. Mutual explanations were finally made, and harmony was restored.

Mr. Foote, in his speech upon said bill, directed his remarks especially against Mr. Calhoun.

The Senate then adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE.—The Naval Pension and Post-office bills were considered in Committee of the Whole.

The Wilmot Proviso was debated by Messrs. Woodward, Bayly and Murphy; the resolution was then adopted. The House then adjourned.

### Ireland—A Problem to be Solved.

As things are turning up, even the interest of events on the European Continent has become secondary to a painful anxiety for the result of these Irish troubles. We might go into a labored statement of matters connected with Ireland—for the field is an ample one; but there is more eloquence in a few extracts, such as the ones that follow:

DESTITUTION—*Death.*—The most awful destitution prevails in and about Clifden, and many deaths have taken place from want of food. One of the frightful acts to which man may be driven by hunger and disappointment occurred in Connemara a few days since. It appears that of the applicants for food at a relieving officer's depot in that district, many hungry, poor creatures had to depart without receiving any assistance, while some few did. A poor boy who had received about a stone of meal, while on his way home was joined by one of the men who had been disappointed in his hope of receiving some food for his starving family, and he murdered the unfortunate boy in order to possess himself of the stone of meal! An inquest was held, and a verdict returned accordingly. Pestilence is making dreadful havoc in this poor, neglected district. In one village where there were over one hundred and forty inhabitants, only three now survive! Is a coercion bill the only remedy a vigilant or wise Government can provide for such a state of want and misery? So echoes an English Parliament.—*Tuam Herald.*

HORRIBLE STATE OF THE POOR-HOUSE IN THE SCARIFF UNION.—Between Scariff and Toomgrany there are eight work-houses, which might be better designated slaughter-houses. They are crammed to suffocation—four in fever in one bed! The healthy man is compelled to sleep with the fever patient, and the beds are literally heaps of manure. There is scarcely any attendance. The doctor says he has no medicine. The best of nurses-tenders are only paid 1s. per day without food, and how can they be expected to be efficient? In one of these houses there are eighty-two in fever, sixty-four in another—and in two others one hundred and thirty. In one of them, the Rev. Mr. M'Quade, P. P., from whom we have learned these horrible facts, found a putrefying corpse lying unwashed on the floor, where it had been for several hours, and in the same room with the patients. In these slaughter-houses, thirty died in the three days previous to Mr. M'Quade's visit last week—so that ten per day is the average mortality! Even during the cholera the poor people were not treated so badly as this. Yet what is the fact? Why, that in that Union the rate-payers are paying 7s. 6d. in the pound! Such is the state of misery of this district.—*Limerick Reporter.*

In Dark Island, too, has the work of extermination been carried on. A number of poor families were evicted and their cabins razed. Mr. Lloyd, the landlord, has attempted to throw the blame on his bailiff, Browne, but it will not do.

At Kildysart, in the county of Limerick, the survivors cannot procure coffins for the dead.

EVICTIONS—*Lismore.*—The Rev. Dr. Forgarty, in acknowledging the receipt of subscriptions through Rev. W. J. Sheehan, of St. Cloud, Manchester, observes: "No language of mine can convey to you an adequate idea of the excessive wants of my poor people. Their privations are really awful. Deaths occur daily from starvation in every quarter of my parish. No in or out-door relief is sufficient to arrest the fearful progress of the calamity. Beside, I have certain landlords in my parish who are utterly regardless of the deplorable condition of their famishing tenants. They have levelled their cabins, and evicted them from lands which they had reclaimed and cultivated for several years, and at the end received no consideration after years of toil and labor. Numbers of those poor creatures who were thus cruelly exterminated, are now living in huts erected by them on the road side, the victims of famine and of fever. Hundreds of them have perished in these parishes during the last two years. The monstrous conduct of the landlords here, and in every other locality throughout the country, has considerably added to the the extreme mass of human misery."—*Waterford Chronicle.*

MORE EVICTIONS.—A correspondent of the Cork Examiner states that Mr. Longfield, of Castlemony, has ejected seventy-three families within the last few months, from his estate between Cloyne and Ballycotton. The houses are levelled, and the lands remain uncultivated. There is famine in the land. What wonder?

The Galway Mercury says that in Clare many deaths are taking place from starvation. Bodies remain unburried for days for want of coffins. The clergy are exhausted with applications to bury these victims of English misrule.

Now the problem to be solved is, whether this state of things shall be permitted to go on, from bad to worse, in a land which is rich by nature, and filled with a naturally intelligent and industrious people. Lord John Russell says, virtually, that it shall, as long as his soul and body hold together—or, rather, we should say, as long as his *body* holds together, for a man making such a threat can have no soul. We add the following from an Irish paper, leaving it to our readers to draw the inference:

We understand (says the *Dundalk Patriot*) that the people are seriously engaged, both in this and the adjoining counties, in furnishing themselves with arms for self-defence, and to enable them to resist aggression. Whether it proceed from the "base, bloody and brutal Whigs," or from any other quarter. They consider, in the first place, that it is their right to possess arms, and next, that it is their duty to have them ready, and accordingly they are preparing for the worst. Rifles and muskets, we are informed, are to be found in both town and country, in large quantities. That terrible weapon in the hands of an Irishman—the pike—is being manufactured in thousands—forks, the prongs shaped like a bayonet, are in great requisition. Certain it is, that smiths in all quarters are working double time, and the anvil and sledge are meeting each other twice as often as they have ever done before, in the manufacture of pikes. This is as it should be. There is no concealing the fact that the people are coolly and quietly preparing to resist any attacks on their rights. Go where you will, and hardly anything is spoken but the calm, resolute movement, in which they are engaged.

There is no alarm—no irregularity—no terror—for all are in earnest, and seem ready when the time arrives, to face danger and death in defence of life and property and the rights of their country. Such is the feeling among the rural population. They are certain of success. They contrast their present sober habits with those of former times, when drunkenness made the people an easy prey to their opponents. They assert that Irishmen will never again commit such mistakes as before, and that the next battle in which they are engaged will result in their total destruction or the establishment of their rights. Such are the views of the country people. In the towns we have learned that the different trades are procuring arms, and that each trade will organize itself. For instance, we understand that the shoemakers are arming themselves as a distinct body, and also the masons, tailors, carpenters, &c. When thus organszed, they state that the trades alone will present to the country at least 300,000 armed men—intelligent, bold and firm—and fit to engage a similar number of the best disciplined troops.

They further declare that this organization can be easily effected, as almost all the trades in each town in Ireland have clubs or societies, and that each society possesses considerable funds in hand. We are informed that these bodies alone could arm and equip an army of 300,000 men in one month, for the defence of the country, or the preservation of their rights and liberties. We believe they are determined so to act. They would be a brave, a gallant, and a noble army—an army that would conquer, or be cut to pieces. The tradesmen of Ireland are as intelligent as any in the world; and intelligent men, armed and battling for their native land, against an alien Government, would be invincible. Looking quietly at these things, we ask Lord John Russell and Lord Clarendon to pause in their obstinate course of oppression ere it be too late, and yield, as in the end they must, to the legal demands of Ireland for native legislation. To the people say, Be cautious—commit no outrage—beware of spies—and bide your time!

THE PIKE TRADE IN DUBLIN.—Urged by curiosity, I recently visited the establishment of the celebrated David Hyland, who exhibits on a sign-board, "Pike-maker to the Castle;" and I confess I was rather surprised to find that the statements which I had heard and read, with regard to the open and undisguised sale of the "national weapons," were far from being exaggerated. At the moment I happened to call, the shop, which, by the way, is not very spacious, was completely crowded, and outside were congregated several individuals awaiting their turn to be supplied. Having expressed a desire to see a sample of these essentially Irish implements of warfare, Mrs. Hyland, who was busily employed as a door-keeper, to prevent too great a pressure of customers, a task which she fulfilled with as much fidelity as a due regard for her interest would permit, kindly made way for me, and gratified my inclination by showing me several samples of these truly formidable instruments of destruction. It appears that the original mode of constructing pikes, that is, with a small hatchet on one side, and a crook on the other, has been suspended, and the modern one is simply a spear, something like the sergeant's halberts some years since in use in the British army, but much longer—the blade being about eighteen inches in length. Mrs. Hyland informed me, in answer to a question, that her husband had about sixteen men at work in this peculiar branch of Irish industry, and that each man was able to turn out from six to eight pikes per day; there are, accordingly, close on to 600 pikes weekly circulated by this factory alone.—*Correspondence of Morning Chronicle.*

### Northern and Western Markets.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

CINCINNATI, May 17, 8 P. M.—Flour quiet—tendency downward; sale 1000 bbls at $4 31¼, to be delivered in June. Sales Wheat at 82c.... Whisky unchanged: 400 bbls sold at previous rates.... Sales Sugar at 4¼c..... Nothing doing in Provisions, except pickled meats. Sales 200 bbls Mess Pork at $7 75; 60,000 ℔ Bulk Sides at 3½@3¾c; 600 kegs Lard at 6c. Sales 200 bags fair Rio Coffee at 7½c.... Eastern Exchange, ¾ ℔ct prem.... It has been raining here most of the day.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17, 8½ P. M.—Sales Flour at $5 87½. Grain unchanged.... Groceries do.... Sales Prime Pork at $8 50; Mess $10 75—market firmer; Shoulders 3c; Sides 5(@5½c; Hams 5c, all dry salted.... Cotton quiet..... It has been raining all day, which has checked out-door business.

NEW YORK, May 17, 8½ P. M.—Sales Genesee Flour at $5, 93¾@6 18¾. Good desirable brands are firmer; irregular lots are neglected.... No sales of Wheat worthy of report... Corn in good request, and firmer.... Sales Prime Pork at $8 25 and Mess at $10 62½@$10 75.... Lard 6(@6⅜c.. ales fine Cotton at 7 for Louisiana and 5¾ for Upland. Some inquiry.... Sales Tallow at 8(@8½c. Every thing quiet.

BALTIMORE, May 17, 8½ P. M.—Sales Howard st. Flour at $5 75.... Other articles are without change.

PITTSBURG, May 17, 9½ P. M.—There are 8½ feet water in the channel, and rising.... A flatboat, laden with 150 tons of railroad iron, bound for Cincinnati, sunk in the Alleghany river to-day, having struck the pier of the aqueduct.

☞The Massachusetts Delegates at large to the Whig National Convention are Rufus Choate an Wm. C. Bates.

CHLOROFORM AND SURGERY.—Dr. Rossignol, of our city, says the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, amputated the leg of a gentleman of that place, after having induced insensibility with Chloroform. The patient gave no indication of pain during the operation, and was much surprised when informed that the limb was removed.

☞In Charleston, S. C., it is now a common thing for the mercury in the thermometer to stand at 90 deg.

☞There are now forty-five hundred miles of railroad in operation in the United States. The first road constructed was in 1827, at Quincy, Mass.

FORGING A PASS.—A carpenter from Indiana, named Alonzo Eaton, was arrested at Baton Rouge on the 16th, charged with forging a pass, with intent to aid in the escape of the slave Joe, belonging to Col. Hickey, on whose plantation Eaton was at work. He was discharged on a writ of *habeas corpus.*

MURDER IN MISSISSIPPI.—We learn from a private letter (says the Jackson Southron of the 19th inst.) that a young lawyer named Lindsay was murdered a few days since by a grocery keeper in Greensborough, Miss.

### ACROSTIC—By JOHN COOPER VAIL.

Let liberty life's license loosen light's lamented lyre
In Inisfail immortal, impoverished in ire;
Be bold by Boyne, be brilliant, by Banna's banks be brave,
E'en Erin's erring errors Erin's erring ends enslave.
Roused royalty rules Russia—red regal riot reigns; [trains,
There truth's triumphant treasure touches thrilling thunder
Your yeoman yielded yearly—yet your yeoman yielding,
They think to toil together their thraldom tide to turn.
On oasis of ocean oblivion outshine
Ere Erin ends endeavor, every early end entwine;
Religious rights respected, round royal reason rail—
It is Ireland! impoverished, immortal Inisfail—
Now nameless, now neglected—prevail, prevail, prevail.

New Orleans, May 22, 1848.

☞Friend Wilson, of the Planters' Banner, seems delighted at the prospect of a new market-house in Franklin. By-the-way, we envy him those delightful *fêtes champetres.*

IRISH RELIEF.—At the meeting of the friends of Ireland, in Philadelphia, lately, Robert Tyler, jr. made a speech, and several hundred dollars were collected in behalf of Ireland.

☞Caroline Smith, the woman convicted of having kidnapped the infant of Mrs. Hamilton, at Albany, N. Y., has been sentenced to Sing Sing prison for three years.

MR. TRIST.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald remarks—"Mr. Trist, the framer—the party of the first part to 'the piece of paper, the thing called a treaty'—(vide Mr. Webster,) is hourly expected in Washington. How stands his account, Heaven only knows! It is comical, though, isn't it, to make use of a man's labors, gigantic and herculean as they have been, and then hang him without benefit of clergy? 'Republics are ungrateful.'"

### Married:

In Bayou Sara, on the evening of the 18th instant, by Rev. Mr. Simmons, Mr. JAMES ASHWORTH, merchant, to Miss MARY ANN, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Craig.


☞**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 1mfhlp 12 *CAMP STREET.*

**Boyle & Sands,**
*Wholesale and Retail Dealers in*
CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, ETC.,
26 Poydras street,
mh29 3m corner of Tchoupitoulas street.

☞**Fashionable Clothing**—*CHEAP FOR CASH.*—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 34 MAGAZINE street, would call the attention of purchasers to their assortment of
**Fashionable Spring and Summer Clothing,**
which they are offering at very low prices FOR CASH ONLY.
☞The following described goods are all of the latest styles, and are made and trimmed in the very best manner. All our goods are warranted in every respect.

Coats.

| | |
|---|---|
| French Merino or Drap d'Ete Dress Coats, Frocks and Sacs | from $10 00 to $18 00 |
| Parametta and Alpaca do. do. do. do. | 5 00 to 8 00 |
| Plaid, Striped and Checked Linen do. do. do. | 3 00 to 4 00 |
| Brown, Yellow and White Linen do. do. do. do. | 3 00 to 4 00 |
| Black and colored Cashmeretts Polka Coats | 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'Isale and Seersucker Sacs and Coatees | 3 50 to 6 00 |

Pantaloons.

| | |
|---|---|
| French Merino or Drap d'Ete Pants | from $5 00 to 7 00 |
| Black Drap de Vienne, English Merino and Parametta | 3 00 to 4 00 |
| Black and blue Alpaca | 3 00 to 3 50 |
| Very super French Drap de Turk | 5 00 to 7 00 |
| Real India Nankeen and Kaloon Pants | 3 00 to 4 00 |
| Single Milled French Black Doeskin | 4 50 to 7 50 |
| Linsido 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 Marcelles | 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 |