DAILY CRESCENT.

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

A. H. HAYES....J. E. M'CLURE.

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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.

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SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1848.

FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.—The U. S. schooner Velasco, Capt. Decker, left last evening for Vera Cruz with Government stores....The U. S. steamship Eudora, Capt. Page, will leave this morning for Tampico and VeraCruz with Government stores.

☞The steamboat Sultana has our thanks for late river papers. To the Oregon we are much obliged for Mobile papers. We are also indebted to the steamboat Childe Harold for very late papers.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.—By Pierson & Bonneval, at 12 o'clock, at Banks's Arcade, consigned negroes, dining-room servants, etc.

By Beard, Calhoun & Co., at 12 o'clock, Banks's Arcade, real estate.

By Kendig & Co., at the Auction Mart, corner of Circus and Common streets, horses, carriages, etc.

☞Our friend Capt. McConnell, of the brig T. Street, has laid us under many obligations by bringing us late Havana papers. There is no better vessel or one more regular in her trips, running between this port and Havana, than the T. Street.

☞The editors of Vicksburg have eaten peaches of this year's growth; and better still, benevolently promise us, of New Orleans, an early supply.

THE GREAT PIANIST.—The celebrated Pianist, Henri Herz, arrived in this city yesterday morning. He came from Jamaica in the British steamer Trent, by the way of Cat Island. The visit of Mr. Herz to New Orleans at the present time is, we understand, for the purpose of establishing a depot for the sale of his Pianos. The musical community will regret to know that the "lion pianist" will leave New Orleans almost immediately, but, returning, will give his first Concert here in November.

☞C. F. M. Noland, Esq., well known as the Arkansas correspondent of the New York Spirit of the Times and of the Louisville Journal, has become the editor of the Batesville (Ark.) Eagle.

☞Prince Lucien Murat, a nephew of Napoleon, who sailed from this country upon the first report of the French revolution, has been elected to the National Assembly.

FROM HAVANA.—By the brig T. Street we have received Havana papers to the 25th ult., but they contain nothing of importance. A letter in the *Faro Industrial* of the 25th dated Izabal, (Central America,) May 4th, says that the Chief Vasconcelos, is endeavoring to cause a rupture between the States of Honduras and Guatemala. The absolute want of resources on the part of San Salvador alone prevented the immediate outbreak of hostilities, it is therefore more probable that the war will be commenced by Honduras. This latter State is about to adopt a new constitution, under which it is said the punishment of death will be abolished.

The conferences of Nacome, for the formation of a union between the Central American States, terminated without achieving that object. Guatamala still continues distracted by internal dissensions, being in much the same condition as Yucatan.

DINNER TO GEN. PILLOW.—We perceive by the Nashville Union, that twenty gentlemen of that city, among them some of the most distinguished citizens of the place, tendered to Gen. Pillow the honor a public dinner, which the General politely declined on account of "his peculiar position."

THE OCEAN MONARCH.—This vessel, which got aground near Boston, was pulled off in a few hours, by a couple of steam tow-boats.

MORE MANIFEST DESTINY.—The Montreal papers state that Mr. Papineau's supporters openly proclaim that their real object in agitating the subject of a separation of Lower from Upper Canada at the present time, is with the view of proposing an annexation of the former to the United States.

NAVAL.—The U. S. sloop-of-war Albany, Commander Kelly, was at St. Thomas on the 5th ult., from Vera Cruz.

SEIZURE OF A VESSEL.—The Buffalo Express, by private advices from Lake Superior, learns that the steamer Julia Palmer has been seized by the Canadian customhouse officers, for an infraction of the revenue laws, and taken to that side of the lake to abide the result of an investigation.

☞Daniel Webster and family arrived in New York on the 23d ult., and took up lodgings at the Astor House.

HONOR TO AMERICANS.—At a late meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, at London, President Everett, of Harvard University, was elected an honorary member of that body. The other American members are Mr. Prescott and Mr. Bancroft. Lord Aberdeen was for a long time president of this society. Lord Mahon is his successor.

THE RIVERS.—At the last dates the Upper Mississippi was falling with three and a half feet water on the Upper, and three feet on the Lower Rapids. The Missouri river is reported rising below the mouth of Grand river—above that point there is three and a half feet water on the bars. The Mississippi at St. Louis was about at a stand, with a sufficiency of water in the channel to Cairo for the largest boats with full cargoes. At Dubuque the Mississippi was rising. The Wisconsin is said to be high and the streams below Galena rising.

At Cincinnati, on the 26th, the river was falling. Weather pleasant.

FRESHET.—The Calais (Me.) Advertiser states that the freshet on the river was so high on the 20th and 21st ult., as to prevent the working of the mills. The water rose to a greater height than it had done for five years previous.

WHEAT CROP.—The wheat crop in Ohio it is said never looked better than this year.

☞The Canada papers assert that Montreal is a better depôt for western produce, than New York. While they are contending for the merits of their respective cities, New Orleans will take the trade.

☞The Hermann will be detained at New York, it is stated, till the 20th of June, for improvements upon her engine.

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.—A great temperance movement was to be made at Philadelphia on the 24th ult., at the Museum, by the State Temperance Society, in favor of the spread of this moral reformation in France and Ireland.

THE ERIE BANK.—The Erie Gazette says: "Notes of this Bank are taken at par by our merchants and business men generally."

FOREIGN FAILURE.—A letter from St. Jago de Cuba says, Henry Cassamayo has failed for $656,000. Some of the Philadelphians and New Yorkers are heavy losers by this operation.

Northern and Western Markets.

[From the St. Louis Union.]

NEW YORK, May 26, 12 M.—Flour, good desirable brands, are firmer, but irregular lots are neglected. Sales of inferior Western brands at $5 06¼@$5 18¾; fair Western at $5 25; Genesee, $5 50....Holders of Wheat very firm, and buyers do not meet them.... Corn is heavy....Oats active.... Sales of Prime Western Pork at $8 25, and of Western No. 1 Mess at $10.... Sales of Western Lard at 6¾@6¾c. ⅌ lb. The market is dull.... Sales of Western Hams at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.... Cotton is firm.... No change in other articles usually spoken of.... Kentucky and Ohio Stocks are both at par.

CINCINNATI, May 26, 7 P. M.—For Flour, this has been one of the quietest days in some time.... No activity in any article of Provision—quotations steady.... Sales of Cheese at 7½c. ⅌ lb.... Other articles usually mentioned, unchanged.

The Bank of England, etc.

A day or two ago we published a paragraph on the Bank of England, founded upon the assertions and speculations of the London correspondent of our neighbor of the Bulletin; which seems to have awakened a spirit of inquiry in the mind of some person who has sent us a string of interrogatories over the signature of "Delta," which, by-the-way, he has written in Greek letters, without remembering that there are capitals, and rules for using them, in that beautiful and ancient language. It is not often that we would stop to answer anonymous inquiries; but these are evidently so well studied, and are put forth with such an air of conceited smartness, that we fear the author would die of chagrin were not his letter noticed. We therefore give it entire, followed by what we hope will be satisfactory answers:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

1. What *reliable* data to prove that the "Bank of England is in a precarious condition, and that it may soon stop cash payment"?

2. What reasonable probability that the "Government may forbid the Bank to pay Gold and SILVER"?

3. When did the "Government forbid the Bank to pay Gold and Silver"? Did it ever do so? Has the GOVERNMENT of England the power to do?

4. When did "SILVER," in England, become a legal tender?

5. Who are the "Continental holders," alluded to, of the "English public debt"? How are they known?

6. How much scrip have these "holders" sold?—and how is THAT known?

7. Why should the subjects of Victoria be so "credulous" as to purchase, *pending such a crisis*?

8. Are the NATIVE dealers in British public stocks less informed than WE—and the Continental stockholders are? Is not John Bull very stupid in business affairs? How has he become so rich?

9. How has Mr. Editor learned that the "Emperor of Russia is one of the largest English fund-holders"?—or that he is a fund holder at all?

10. In what year and month did Nicholas of Russia appear in "Bull Alley to purchase stock"?

11. How would the stoppage of payment in Gold and Silver by the Bank of England "*make* Gold useless as money"?

12. Why is the Government of England not aware of such FACT? If aware of it, does it wish to "FACILITATE THE EXIT OF GOLD FROM THAT KINGDOM"?

13. How would the sale of scrip, SAID to belong to Nicholas, embarrass the Government of England? Is *that* Government bound to pay more than the interest? Is not THAT *always* ready for the scrip-holder on the day it is due?

14. Will the Editor please to examine his files for a few weeks back, and publish, *again*, the amount of specie THEN in the vaults of the Bank of England, as found by the Commissioners? Was it found to be less than £10,000,000?

15. Was there a run on the Bank since that date?

16. Will not £9,000,000, *according to law*, ALWAYS cover the issue and liabilities of the Bank?

17. Does the Editor recollect the *gloom*, the *embarrassments*, in New York and elsewhere, pending the Chartist meeting on the 10th of April, and the change in our money market when the news came that John Bull had no taste for trying the blessings of a Revolution?

18. Is it wise, on our part, to ad, except on the SUREST evidence, in representing England to be on the verge of bankruptcy—a nation that exercises so vital an influence over all our own moneyed—over all our own mercantile transactions? Can a good citizen do so?

19. Would the Editor of the "Crescent" really wish to see England embarrassed, and the Emperor Nicholas carry his despotic arms successfully over Eastern Europe and Western Asia?

20. What a sad thing is prejudice!

21. How stood British stock by the last account? Were not "Consols" as high as 82¼? delta.

1. We gave the authority at the time.

2. The probability arising from the course which it pursued on another occasion, when the bank was embarrassed, and from the well known tendency of British politicians "to stumble on in blunders to the last."

3. The *Government* did forbid the bank "to issue *any cash* in payment," by order in Council, on the 26th of February, 1797—whether it has the power to do so or not, we leave to the writer of the communication, or some of his fellow-subjects to say—it certainly exercised the power.

4. In 1774, by the act of 14 Geo: III, Chap. 42.

5. We are not particularly acquainted with their names, but there is no doubt the writer might ascertain some of them by inquiring of the Rothschilds, or of Lord Ashburton and others of the house of Baring & Co., who have invested largely in the English funds for Continental capitalists, both during and since the wars of Napoleon.

6. We really must be excused from going into particulars in this matter, as the authority to which we referred in our article, did not specify the names and amount; it merely said that the holders were anxious to *realize*—and were converting their ASSETS into gold.

7. Because it is the nature of the "animal" to believe that the whole world is going to destruction but their particular nook of it.

8. Their general stupidity we can endorse—they have grown rich partly by robbing India, partly by robbing the laboring classes at home, and mostly by good luck.

9. From common report in England.

10. By himself or agents often, and particularly when both bank and Government were hard run—the one to negotiate the Irish loan, and the other to save itself from avowed bankruptcy, in the year of grace, 1847.

11. In the same way that an exclusive and universal consumption of potatoes would make wheat useless to the English as food—if paper be forced into exclusive circulation, as it would be by an authorized suspension, gold would no longer be used as money, and as wheat, no longer required for food, would be exported to exchange for something else, so would gold and silver when not used as *current* money.

12. Because, probably, its wise men have not profited by the lights around them, and are now very likely to follow in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors" in 1797; whether they want to drive the gold out of the kingdom or not, we will not pretend to say; probably, like our paper money men on this side of the Atlantic, they may think that a stoppage of payment will retain the cash in the country, notwithstanding the demonstration to the contrary, furnished by their former experiment.

13. The process is very simple. Nicholas owns, we will suppose of the English debt, £10,000,000; he sells this to Englishmen who believe the government and the debt to be eternal; he is paid in Bank of England notes; he calls for the gold and breaks the bank; the government wants to borrow money to carry on its affairs in peace, it would want to borrow more in war; its bank is broke, its merchants are broke, its credit is destroyed, and the "sinews of war" are not forthcoming. It strikes us that this would be a very simple and effectual way to "embarrass the government of England."

14, 15, 16. We do not think the game worth the candle—there has been no run on the bank that we know of, unless it may have been run against by a cab or a wheelbarrow—whether there was enough to meet the demands in *law*, we cannot say—there was not, and never has been enough to meet the liabilities in fact.

17. We do not remember any particular *gloom*, but have a distinct remembrance of a very general and not fully concealed rejoicing at the prospective overthrow of the English system of robbery and misrule.

18. It is wise on the part of the public press of this country to expose the real political, financial, and commercial rottenness of England, in order that our citizens may avoid involving themselves with a system which must sooner or later be prostrated, and injure all connected with it.

19. We have no desire to see England embarrassed unless the *embarrassment* to the ruling classes should spring from a general rising and a final liberation of the people. As to Eastern Europe and Western Asia, we care very little, if it be ruled by despots, whether they are Russians, Turks, or like the Pacha of Egypt, English allies—in fact, of the three, we would rather have the Russian.

20. Very.

21. By the last advices, Consols were at 83, which shows the credit of the English government to be seventeen per cent. below par.

We hope Mr. Delta will be satisfied with the attention which we have paid to his great effort, and digest his breakfast with the happy feelings of a man who has succeeded in getting himself into the papers.

MONSTROUS.—The ruling passion was strong with the elder Doubledot to the last. When about bidding good bye to earthly scenes, he turned to Jochabed, who stood by his bed and asked him why he was like Joch would be an hour hence! The poor fellow could n't tell. "Because," says he, "I 'm an off 'un," and as the youngster did n't laugh, he reserved his blessing for another season.—*Boston Post.*

☞Corpulent persons, desiring to become *thin*, should apply to some newspaper establishment for the office of collector.—*Boston Transcript.*

Some of our patrons may know of an instance exactly in point.—*N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.*

BALTIMORE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—*Last Day.*—We extract the following report of the last day's proceedings of this Convention from a telegraphic dispatch to the St. Louis Union:

May 26.—The Convention being assembled, the President, after the dismissal of initiatory business, appointed a Committee to inform the nominees for President and Vice President of the United States of their nomination.

A resolution was then introduced, to the effect that no State shall hereafter send more delegates to a National Convention than will correspond to her number of electoral votes. After discussion, this resolution was postponed.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted a series, embodying certain general principles avowed in '44:

That Government has no power to carry out general Internal Improvement schemes; that the Convention is opposed to the assumption of the public debts by the States; that it approves of the Sub-Treasury and the Tariff of 1846; is against the division of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands; is in favor of the Veto power, and believes that the war with Mexico was just and necessary; also, that France is entitled to, and properly elicits, the sympathies and congratulations of the people of the United States.

Mr. Yancey, from the Minority Committee, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the doctrine of non-interference with the rights and property of any portion of the people of this Republic, in the States or Territories, by any other than the parties interested, is the true Republican doctrine.

After debate, this resolution was negatived—yeas 36, nays 216.

The resolutions offered by the majority of the Committee were unanimously adopted.

The thanks of the Convention were then tendered to its officers.

A protest from the NewYork Hunker delegation was then recorded.

After a brief valedictory by the President, the Convention adjourned.

ELECTIONS IN THE FRENCH PROVINCES.—In the Provinces, as well as in Paris, the elections seem to have resulted favorably to the moderate party. Lamartine has been elected to represent ten or twelve different constituencies—among the rest, some of the first cities, such as Marseilles, Rouen, Macon, Dejon and Bordeaux. Many distinguished men have been elected to the Assembly. Those best known in the United States are Berryer, Odillon Barrot, Dupin, Billault, Duveigir de Hauranne, LeRochejaquelin, DeTocqueville, Gustave de Beaumont, Quinet, Leon Faucher, Paillet, Vivien, Leon de Malleville, Lacorlaire, and Oscar and George W. Lafayette, the latter the son of the General. Emile Girardin was a candidate in one of the departments, and was defeated—as were also Genoude the Legitimist, and Thiers—the latter by a porter on the quays at Marseilles. What a sad fate for M. Theirs!

☞The U. S. frigate United States was at Naples on the 20th of April, to sail the same evening for Messina and Malta.

CHLOROFORM.—Two amputations have been performed in New York, lately, one by Dr. Cox, and the other by Dr. Childs, in both of which chloroform was administered with the most perfect success.

☞The Emperor of Russia has recalled his Ambassador from Turin: probably the soup at that place did not suit him. He has also delivered his passports to the Sardinian Minister at St. Petersburg, who was said to be a very small fish.

☞By a late census of England, the number of horses in that country has been found to have fallen off from 1,000,000 to 200,000 within the last ten years—in other words, the Railroads have dispensed with the use of 800,000 horses.

☞The Harrisburg Telegraph says that fourteen Scott delegates to the Whig National Convention have been elected in Pennsylvania.

☞The Austrian Government has not yet acknowledged the French Republic. Neither has Switzerland, though her rulers are becoming every day more conservative.

☞Mad dogs, are said by the Philadelphia papers, to be very numerous in that city.

EDUCATIONAL.—Donations to Amherst college of $75,000 during the past year, have placed it upon a firm foundation.

FROM BERMUDA.—News has been received at New York, from Bermuda, to the 10th of May, but there is nothing of importance. The legislative session was to open on the 15th. The Earl of Dundonald had arrived.

PYROTECHNIC EXPERIMENTS.—Some person tried to blow up the house of a Mr. Holly, in Cincinnati, by placing under it a quantity of canister powder, with a slow match attached.

☞A National Convention of Medical Reformers is in session at Cincinnati.

☞Colonel Frémont is about to resume his explorations in California, on his own account, with a view to a future publication, in continuance of the valuable matter which his industry, enterprise, and talent have already furnished the country.

☞The Salem, Mass., Gazette says, there is a regular manufactory of spurious parchment certificates in New York.

☞Eleven trains each way now run daily on the railroad between Salem and Boston.

☞A convention of the friends of free territory doctrine, is called to assemble at Cincinnati on the 20th and 21st inst.

☞The yearly meeting of the Quakers has just finished its session, at Philadelphia.

ACCIDENTS.—A boy in NewYork was run over by a truck loaded with marble, on the 23d, and had one of his legs crushed.

In Philadelphia a lad named Robert Jackson, was caught in the machinery of a cotton factory and his arm almost torn from the shoulder. It was injured so badly that amputation was deemed necessary.

As the night train from Utica was passing Little Falls, at 2 o'clock on the 22d, a passenger for New York was casually detained at the Railroad house till after the cars had got under way; when, running with all speed to overtake them, he unfortunately fell through the railroad crossing at the Gulf Bridge, and broke his thigh. Being unable to make any body hear his cries for assistance, he was compelled to lie there in great pain, and part of the time in a drenching shower, until nearly 6 o'clock, when he was discovered and arrangements made as soon as possible for his relief.

ARREST OF A MURDERER.—The St. Louis Reveille of the 27th gives an account of the arrest of a man named Andrew McCrierston, who was arrested in Clarksville, Wright county, Mo., on a requisition from the Governor of Tennessee. McCrierston was a magistrate, and member of the Jefferson County Court, at the time of the commission of the murder with which he is charged, which occurred in 1843. He fled to Missouri, and was shortly afterwards elected a Justice of the Peace, in Wright county. Not long since, he was detected in the act of *stealing hogs*—was arrested, and thrown into prison, where he was found by the officer with whom he is now on his way to Tennessee.

FRENCH ITEM.—The *Semaphore*, of Marseilles, of April 20th, states that a sanguinary collision had taken place between the Roman Catholics and Protestant population of Nimes. The particulars are not given.

FROM ST. LUCIA, (W. I.)—From all parts of the country lamentations were heard on the score of dry weather; no hopes remained of anything worthy the name of a sugar-crop for the coming year. Cattle suffer in many places for the want of water, and the holidays have drawn off altogether during the early part of the month the scanty supply of labor from the work of the plantations. The Palladium says:

"The only hope, however remote, which might have been left to the planter under these difficulties, is that which has been already blasted by the cruel policy of the home government in regard to the faithful colonies of Great Britain. From the highest to the very lowest class, is this general distress felt with grievous weight; and not the wisest head is capable of devising a plan of remedy that can intercept the dread consequences."

Senator Parham.

Senator Parham recently made a speech to his constituents in explanation of his vote for U. S. Senator last winter, an extract of which speech was given in the Louisiana Republican of last week. Senator Parham, however, not being satisfied with the manner in which the report was made, has published the following card:

A CARD.

I need scarcely say I have read with much surprise, your review of the remarks made by me at your town on the 8th inst. It has always seemed to me the duty of those who attempt to report others, to confine themselves to facts; and not to draw on their imaginations for materials suited to the purpose. I will not, however, believe that you have knowingly misrepresented me, and will, therefore, proceed to point out a few of your inaccuracies. 1st. "He says he told Mr. Kenner of his promise and he did not disapprove of it." In this assertion, you attribute language to me never used. I said that when I told Mr. Kenner of my promise to Mr. Segur, he replied that the Democrats would play a trick on me. And further stated that we were still friends, and that he attributed no improper motives to me, but never said or thought of saying that he approved of my vote for Mr. Soule—on the contrary, he much regret ed it. I referred in my remarks, as you must remember, to his statement as made in the Senate Chamber on the 25th January last, and published in the Louisiana Courier. 2d. "He said, in substance, that the Whig party, with a few Democrats, and Mr. Wilmot at their head, was opposed to Southern interests, and would, if they could, aim a blow at Southern rights." I cannot conceive the mysterious influence under which you must have been laboring, when you penned the foregoing paragraph. It is certain that I never uttered such a sentiment, either in words or in *substance*. My language would admit of no such construction. I unequivocally deny ever having charged the Whigs of the South with being in favor of the Wilmot proviso, much less being Abolitionists, and appeal to those who heard me for the truth of my assertion. I will go further and say that, if the Editor of the Carroll Watchman or the Concordia Intelligencer, will state that I made such a charge against the Whigs of the South, I will freely admit that I did that party great injustice and knew not what I said. But you say, "this we *hope* is more than Mr. P. intended to say,"—in another part of your *revise*—"we cannot think that Mr. P. intended to make the charge on the Whig party as he did, and we make many allowances for the necessary looseness of remarks made under the circumstances." I tender you my gratitude for your great charity. You *hope and think* that I did not intend thus to charge the Whig party, and yet you attempt to create the impression upon the public mind that I not only made use of the language attributed to me, but so intended. You were with me often during the five or six days I remained in your village, and pretended as much friendship towards me as ever; how did it happen that you did not solve your doubts both as to my *language* and *intention*? Were you unwilling I should explain lest you might be deprived of an opportunity to vilify me and deceive those not present? WM. S. PARHAM.

To J. J. Berry, Esq., Lake Providence.

To which card the Editor of the Republican in his paper of the 30th, replies in this wise:

As to the second and last inaccuracy, Mr. P. says that no such construction could be put on his language as the words quoted in his "card" imply. Mr. P. in his "card," does not deny that he may have made this charge against the Whig party of the North. In his remarks, we do not *remember* that Mr. P. qualified any thing he said so as to apply it to the North more than to the South, though he might have done so. Yet, if he did, where is the difference? If the charge was made against the Whig party of the North, and the Whigs of the South acted in concert with them as a party, they are certainly implicated, for they are *participes criminis*. We appeal to those who heard Mr. P. whether we have not correctly reported the substance of what he said on that subject. At least, it is the impression which was left on our mind, and others, with whom we conversed, were under the same impression. We did not presume that Mr. P. would make so preposterous a charge as that the Whigs of the South were in favor of the Wilmot proviso, or that they were Abolitionists. He denies specially that he charged this upon the Whigs of the *South*. This is, at least, an implied admission that he did make the charge in some form and to some extent. By reference to our article, it will at once appear that we did not say that he made this charge against the Whigs of the South specifically, and we will not consent that this shall be made the issue.

NAPLES.—The Naples correspondent of the Boston Post, under date of April 20, says:

"The state of Italy is very precarious. Commerce is almost at an end—money very scarce—confidence gone. Thousands of workmen are out of employment. No one thinks of building or buying. The foreigners have nearly all gone from here, but a few American families still remain. The Liberals demanded of the King, three days ago, that he should send his steamer and 4000 troops to Lombardy, and he consented. They now want him to send his Swiss guards away, which he can hardly do without giving up his throne. Once get these 6000 faithful troops away, and there will be no check to rapine and bloodshed. The greatest solicitude prevails here among all classes who have any thing to lose. Every one looks at the United States as the safest and most favored country on earth. The Americans abroad were never so proud of their native land as they are now."

DESTRUCTIVE RAIN-STORM.—Considerable destruction of property was occasioned by a tremendous fall of rain at Geneva, N. Y., on the 21st ult., which flooded the streets and cellars. Among the sufferers are: L. Kelly & Co., druggist, $500; Platt & Simpson, do., $500; A. H. Bradt, grocer, all others, about $1500.

☞The Toledo (Ohio) Blade announces the arrival at that place of the Atlantic steamer Free Trader. She is intended for the Lake and Atlantic trade, and is to run to any ports between, as occasion may require, Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Chicago, Illinois.

MASSACHUSETTS MORALS.—There are sixty divorce cases on the docket of the Supreme Judicial Court of Boston, at the present term. The applications are generally on the ground of adultery.

Decisions of the Supreme Court.

[RENDERED WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1848.]

Thomas Hale, Appellee, vs. *J. C. Wills, et al.*—Appeal from the First District Court. Slidell, J.—The plaintiff contracted with the defendant Wills for the erection of certain buildings. Before the completion of the work Wills became insolvent, and plaintiff completed the buildings himself. After the default of the builder, various persons who had furnished materials and labor, delivered accounts to the plaintiff, availing themselves of the provisions of the act of 1844—page 34. The plaintiff then instituted this action, in which he made the contractor, material men, and mechanics, parties. Plaintiff acknowledged that the last instalments, which were to have been paid only on the completion of the work, were yet unpaid, but he alleged, that in completing the work himself, he had expended the sum of $790 21, leaving a balance due by him of $1429 79, which sum he deposited in Court. He prayed that all the parties interested be required to litigate their respective rights in the distribution of the fund deposited by him, and that he might be discharged from all further responsibility. He subsequently deposited in Court the further sum of $790 21, but made a reservation of his right to have the last amount restored to him, or such portion of it as he might prove was necessarily expended by him in completing the work. A judgment was rendered in the lower Court, rejecting the plaintiff's claim for the sum alleged to have been expended in finishing the work—dismissing the claim of Blanc, one of the defendants, who had furnished materials, and distributing the balance of the fund, after paying costs, among the other creditors. The only parties who did appeal were Hale and Blanc. The District Judge rejected the claim of Hale for $790 21, upon the supposition that the law does not authorize the owner of a partly finished building to complete the same out of the money yet due to the contractor in default. The lower Court thought that Blanc's claim was fully made out by the evidence, but rejected it because the Court was of the opinion that Blanc had failed to deliver to Hale an account duly attested under the statute of 1844, above referred to. The opinion of this Court is very long and able, displaying a great deal of legal acumen, particularly on the law of contracts. After an elaborate review of the law and evidence, this Court ordered that the judgment of the District Court should be reversed. And it was further decreed that the plaintiff Hale recover out of the sum deposited in Court, the sum of $231 71. And it was further decreed that the residue of said deposited sum be distributed among the creditors mentioned in a schedule annexed to the judgment. And it was further decreed that the defendants named in said schedule—except Blanc—should pay the costs of this appeal.

Francis H. Hatch, appellant, vs. *John M. Gilmore.*—Appeal from the Fourth District Court.—Slidell, J....The defendant is sued as the endorser of a promissory note, dated at Vicksburg, Miss., May 2, 1835, payable 21 months after date. The case turns upon the plea of prescription; and the facts pertinent to the plea are, that, at the maturity of the note—May 5, 1837—the defendant resided in Vicksburg; that he continued to reside there until the 4th of October, 1842, at which date he came to Louisiana for the first time, where he has since lived. The Court said: "In the absence of evidence to the contrary, it is to be presumed that the defendant endorsed the note in Mississippi." The citation was served on the 22d of December, 1846. In avoidance of the plea of prescription, the plaintiff relies on the maxim, *Contra non valentem agere, non currit prescriptio.* The applicability of this rule, says this Court, under the circumstances of this case, is the only point that requires our attention. There was judgement in the District Court for the defendant, by which the maxim, *Contra non*, etc., was overturned. This Court affirmed that judgement, with costs. There is a variety of reasoning found in the opinion of this Court on the subject. This Court says: "The exception confained in the maxim, *Contra non*, etc., so far at least as the class of contracts now in question is concerned, rests not upon the code, but upon jurisprudence. From these considerations, it seems to us a just conclusion that if the exception, *Contra non valentem*, is to be applied to cases where the code has declared no exceptions, it should be done with caution, and only where the manifest intention and spirit of the express law is not violated." Upon the subject of prescription, in connection with *this* opinion of our Supreme Court, we intend making a brief commentary; but as there is another case or two before the Court on this important point of law, we will wait until the entire ground can be at once reviewed with certainty.

Seven Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Steamship Hibernia.

The Picayune of yesterday contains the following telegraphic dispatch:

BALTIMORE, May 27, 5 o'clock, P. M.—The Hibernia has arrived. She brings intelligence of a decline of ½d. on the lower grades of Cotton; higher grades steady, without change of price.

Flour.—In consequence of the fine weather, Flour has declined to 27(@28s. 2d. for Western. Wheat is quoted at 8s. 3d. @ 70 lbs.; Indian Corn 27(@28s.; Corn Meal 12(@12s. 3d.

Provisions.—Mess Pork, 55(@70s. Prime Western Lard, 43@55s.

Consols closed at 83¾. There has been a general improvement in the Money Market.

The French coast was being placed in a strong state of defence.

☞**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,
my22 1m2dp 12 *CAMP STREET.*

No. 1 MAGAZINE ST. CORNER CANAL STREET.

M. HUNTINGTON,
DEALER IN CLOTHING,

Keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of every article required for a Gentleman's Wardrobe. ap15 2ldpt

☞**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.	3 00 to 4 00
Brown, Yellow and White Linen do. do. do.	3 00 to 4 00
Black and colored Cashmerette Polka Coats and Sacs	6 00 to 11 00
" " Drap d'Ete do. do.	12 00 to 14 00
Linen Cloth and Caspian Tweed Sacs and Polka Coats	6 00 to 12 00
Croton cloth, Drap d'Inde and Seersucker Sacs and Coatees	3 50 to 6 00

Pantaloons.

French Merino or Drap d'Ete Pants	from $5 00 to 7 00
Black Drap de Venise, 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 Indian Nankeen and Kahmere Cassimere	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 Satinet Cravats; Linen and Silk Hdkfs.; Suspenders, Gloves, Half-hose, etc. etc.

Also—Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags and Umbrellas.

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

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

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

Sands's Clothing Emporium.

☞Richard Sands, grateful for past favors, would respectfully call the attention of the public to his Fashionable Clothing and Furnishing Store, 26 POYDRAS, corner of Theophilus st. N. B. Gentlemen arriving in the city will find it to their interest to call and examine for themselves. ap8

☞**See advertisement**, on the first page of this paper, headed "*TO PLANTERS AND FAMILIES*," of Comstock & Co.'s celebrated Medicine and Magical Pain Extractor Depot, No. 59 Poydras street, where all that is sold is warranted GENUINE and PURE. jel 6m

☞**Important to Health.**—No family should neglect to have on hand a few bottles of BILLINGS' *CARMINATIVE SYRUP*, the infallible remedy for Bowel complaints, which occur more frequently during the summer months than at any other period. ☞This remedy never fails in the most obstinate cases of Diarrhea....Wholesale Depot, 72 Camp street, New Orleans.
jel D. HANSBROUGH.

☞**The Americo-Graefenberg Theory** does not presume that one medicine can cure all diseases. It is idle and impudent to flaunt such a doctrine in the face of an intelligent community. It is the language of quacks and pretenders. But in the series of medicines offered by the Graefenberg Company, EVERY DISEASE will find its antidote.

☞For Agents, see Graefenberg's Series, on fourth page. m2

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

Super black Dra d'Ete Frock and Dress Coats;
Super black and colored Merino Sac and fancy Coats;
Black and brown Croton and Alpaca Sacs;
Striped, check and plaid Linen Sacs;
Best black French Dra d'Ete Pants;
White Naval and Military Drill Pants;
White Satin Face and Canvass Drill Pants;
Fancy French Drill Pants, newest styles;
Check Drill and Stripe Linen Pants;
Buff and Fancy Linen and Marseilles Vests;
Plain and figured white Marseilles Vests;
Superior Linen and Cotton Shirts;
Undershirts; Drawers;
Half-hose; Pocket Handkerchiefs; Cravats; Gloves;
Suspenders, etc. etc. ap5 3ldptjyl

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

☞**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

☞**H. Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor.**—The original and only genuine, always has the written signature of the proprietor, "H. DALLEY," on the wrappers of each box. Southern Depot, 151 Chartres street, New Orleans. a27

☞**The Soft, Angelic Complexion** of some females is gr