DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—
By HAYES & M'CLURE.
A. M. HAYES....J. E. M'CLURE.
Office—No. 95 St. Charles Street.

TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.
DAILY—*Fifteen Cents a Week*, payable to the carriers, weekly.... or, *Eight Dollars* per year—half yearly and quarterly at the same rates—in advance.... Single copies, *Five Cents*..... The office will receipt for all subscriptions exceeding one week.
SEMI-WEEKLY—*Five Dollars* per annum, in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS—not exceeding twelve lines, in Agate type, $1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for every subsequent insertion. Those of greater length in proportion. Notices on the second page, of ten lines in Pearl type, $1 each insertion.
Advertisements published weekly, semi-weekly, tri-weekly or monthly, are charged $1 per square for every insertion. ☞ A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.
MARRIAGE and OBITUARY Notices are charged 50c. per square.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1848.

From a friend recently from Vera Cruz, we learn that Lieutenants Hare, Dutton, and the others implicated in the murder and robbery in the Calle de Palma, Mexico, who were to have been hung on the 25th ult., in accordance with the sentence of the Court, were reprieved by General Butler until further orders.

It is probable that before this the entire American army has evacuated the capital. The Mexican government is to be removed to Tacubaya immediately on the occurrence of that event. Our present very good friends and allies will no doubt take a very affectionate leave of "Los Yanquiés," and gratify themselves with a general rejoicing and illumination, as soon as they are gone. Would it not be well that our city authorities should make some preparation to receive our gallant soldiers in a suitable manner, on their return home?

☞ We neglected in our paper of yesterday to return our thanks to Capt. Wells, of the steamship Hetzel, for the early delivery of our packages. Also, to Capt. Spinney, of the Virginia, for a similar favor. The favor of prompt delivery is so great to publishers, that the least return they can make is an early acknowledgement.

☞ Pierson & Bonneval sell valuable Building Lots this day, at 12 o'clock, M., at Banks' Arcade.

LEDRU ROLLIN.—The last news from France is of a nature rather to take those persons by surprise whose constant effort has been to depreciate Ledru Rollin and some of his colleagues; and to bring the whole socialist or radical party into contempt. It appears that so far from there having any enmity existed between Ledru Rollin and Lamartine, the latter actually refused to accept a place in the new Government unless Rollin were also appointed. What now will the English papers say? Will they candidly acknowledge that they *were mistaken*, or will they persist in their course of misrepresentation and exaggeration? As for those in our own country who have been so willing to follow blindly, whithersoever their British brethren condescended to lead, and who indulged themselves in such wholesale denunciations of Ledru Rollin, without even knowing what sentiments or opinions he entertained, we anxiously wait for them to correct the error into which they have fallen.

THE BUDGET.—The first number of the New Orleans Weekly Budget, published by H. Spencer, has been laid upon our table. It purports to be a journal devoted to general literature, and if we may be permitted to judge from the specimen before us, the design will be efficiently carried out. The first number contains several articles of interest and merit.

☞ The officers of the steamboat Martha Washington has our thanks for late Louisville and Cincinnati papers.

FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.—The schooner Major Bache left yesterday for the Brazos, with Government stores. The utmost activity prevails in the Quartermaster's department of this city, and no pains is spared to facilitate the orders of Government. This evening, some five or six vessels will be under-way with Government stores for the Brazos and other ports on the coast of Mexico.

MILITARY ELECTION.—An election was held last evening at Hewlett's Exchange for a Major of the 42d Regiment of the Louisiana Militia, the commission of Maj. Alexander Walker having expired. This regiment is commanded by Col. Charles H. Kellogg. Col. J. Jay Langdon was the presiding officer of the election. Upon counting the votes deposited in the ballot box it was found that Mr. Newton Richards had been elected almost unanimously. It only remains for the Governor to sign the commission of Major Richards.

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.—The Board of School Directors of the Third Municipality met on Saturday evening, for the purpose of electing a Secretary. After some balloting, Mr. John B. Hale was elected, at a salary of $50 per month.

☞ The steamer Martha Washington, which arrived at this city yesterday, brought down from Newport Barracks Lieut. J. J. Crittenden and forty recruits.

☞ Eight hundred and eighty-eight emigrants from Europe, arrived at this port yesterday.

WHIG DELEGATES FROM OHIO.—The delegation from Ohio to the whig convention, is now complete. Of the twenty-one delegates elected by districts, ten are for Scott, six for Clay, four for McLean, and one for Taylor. Among the resolutions generally adopted by the county meetings, there was one declaring "that the whig candidate must be a whig adhering to the ideas and principles of the whig party."

LIEUT. DEAS.—Every body will remember Lieut. Deas, says the Philadelphia Ledger, who, at the commencement of the Mexican war, swam the Rio Grande, Leander like, to meet a Mexican maid, and was taken prisoner. Since that time, Lieut. Deas has been actively engaged in the service, and for his gallant conduct at Monterey was promoted to the Captaincy of the 4th Artillery. But it appears from some cause or other, that he has got into more trouble with that strict disciplinarian, Gen. Wool, and has been court martialed and sentenced to be dismissed the service, which sentence was approved by Gen. Wool, at Monterey. He is now on his way home, to await the issue of an application to the Executive in his behalf by many influential personal friends in the army and elsewhere.

The Indians, whose departure from Mobile we noticed last week, arrived in this city yesterday, *en route* for Arkansas. They are twenty in number, and under the guidance of the young chief Hargo, son of Capt. Durant, who fought under Gen. Jackson at Quebec. They have an old man with them 110 years of age.

The above paragraph was in some of the papers yesterday. It would be a source of infinite gratification to us if some learned person would inform us *when* Gen. Jackson fought at Quebec.

THE RIVERS.—At Louisville, on the evening of the 29th, there were 6 feet 10 inches in the canal, and falling slowly. The Wabash river has risen several feet.

☞ The annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club is to take place to-day. There will be two class of yachts contending, the first to include those over fifty tons, the second those of fifty tons and under.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.—The Baltimore Sun says that the United States Hotel, in that city has had for guests within a few days, William L. Marcy, Daniel Webster, M. Tappan, John M. Clayton, and Major-General Winfield Scott.

Gen. SHIELDS is still in Louisville.

☞ The Astor opera house, New York, is to be reopened early in this month.

YOUNG MINISTERS.—At its late annual examination, Princeton Seminary licensed thirty-four graduates as preachers of the Gospel.

☞ The steamboat Ben. Rush was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 25th ult., at Cincinnati.

☞ Hannibal Hamlin has been elected U. S. Senator, for Maine, by a vote of 92 to 45.

Probabilities of a European War.

Since the occurrence of the Revolution of February, the outbreak of a general war upon the Continent of Europe, has been considered an event momentarily to be expected. It was thought that the Revolutionary ardor of the French must find vent either in domestic dissension or foreign aggression. It was not long before these anticipations were, to some extent, realized, in the stand taken by Lamartine, as the exponent of the views of the Provisional Government, in his celebrated circular to French agents in foreign countries. In that document he proclaimed to the world that France would not be a silent and inactive spectator of the efforts of despotic governments to retain in servitude nations struggling for independence; but that she would consider herself the champion of Republicanism throughout the civilized world. In these expressions, it is our belief that M. de Lamartine, if he did not expressly mention, had particular reference to Italy and Switzerland. Yet at the very moment of assuming this attitude of defiance, he said that peace was as much the destiny of the new Revolution as war had been that of the old. Yet while declaring this pacific policy of the French Government, by taking the position of protector of Republics, adopted a course which must necessarily before a long period had elapsed, bring the country into collision with the European monarchies. We do not wish to accuse M. de Lamartine of insincerity or of inconsistency in thus professing to be an advocate of peace, while he at the same time took a stand which must produce war; for he doubtless saw that if it were possible to preserve it, peace would be much more beneficial to the nation than war. But he knew that it would not be possible for France to remain a Republic and at peace, surrounded by Despotism. He knew also that the people would demand war in 1848, precisely as they had in 1791, and the event will prove that in this respect at least, the two Revolutions bear a remarkable resemblance to each other.

The news by the United States brings us information of an insurrection in Paris, produced by this very feeling, sympathy for Poland. The first business brought before the Assembly was the Polish affair, which at the last date brought by the Hibernia, had not been settled. It is probable that the Convention decided in favor of non-intervention, and that the war party, instigated by the clubs of Blanqui and others, attempted to disperse the Assembly. Happily for the cause of Republicanism, and of stable government, the revolt was suppressed, yet this movement must, and will have a decided effect upon the action of the Convention. The contest cannot be longer deferred; the first movement will be by Gen. Oudinot upon the Austrians in Lombardy; which will be a commencement to the campaign very similar to the manner in which that of 1795 was opened by Massena—probably it will have the same result—the total discomfiture of the Austrian arms in the Italian peninsula. The issue of the contest none can doubt; it is not destined that Republicanism shall again succumb to the gold of England, or the legions of Germany and Russia.

CHEAP POSTAGE.—A meeting in favor of a reduction in the rate of postage, was held in the city of New York on the 26th. The meeting was addressed by B. F. Butler, and other gentlemen, after which a cheap postage association was formed.

FROM KINGSTON, JAMAICA.—Mr. Brismade, bearer of dispatches from the Sandwich Islands and California, via Nicaragua, Central America, arrived at Baltimore on the 26th ult., in the schooner Mary Elizabeth, from Kingston, Jamaica.

The brig Glamorgan, also arrived at Baltimore from Jamaica, brings a portion of the letter mail from the Pacific.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.—The trial of Jacob Houck, for the murder of Isaac D. Adkins, terminated at Fort Wayne, Ia., on the 16th inst. Houck was found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labor for life.

GREAT FIRE IN BALTIMORE.—At 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 28th ult., the cotton factory belonging to Mr. Wm. King, situated on Lexington street, between Fremont and Poppleton streets, was discovered to be on fire in two places. In a few minutes the flames spread to a row of brick buildings in the rear, which were quickly consumed. The flames then seized on and destroyed a large building known as the old Whitworth Factory, a three story brick building adjoining, nineteen houses on Rock street, and six houses on Lexington street, and sixteen houses on Jackson Court. The The total number of buildings destroyed was fifty-eight dwelling houses and two large factories. Between two and three hundred persons were deprived of their homes by this sad calamity. Two other fires also occurred in other parts of the city, while the great fire was raging; but the loss occasioned by them was comparatively trifling.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1848.

Response to the Nomination of Cass and Butler—Gen. Cass's Resignation in the Senate—His probable Successor—Union of the Democrats—Gen. Houston's Speech—The Nomination of the Barnburners Postponed—Who is Captain Bragg?

The nomination of Gen. Lewis Cass for President, and Gen. Wm. O. Butler for Vice President, give universal satisfaction to the Democrats here; while even the most sanguine Whigs admit that they will be "hard to beat." There was a great ratification meeting here last night, and at the close of it, the enthusiastic crowd, several thousand strong, moved to the residence of Gen. Cass, with a band of music at their head, to rouse the veteran statesman, who responded, from the steps of his hotel, in one of his most felicitous addresses.

As soon as the Senate meets, which will be on Monday next, the General will resign his seat in the Senate. It is believed that Judge Eton P. Farnesworth, of Detroit, will be his successor in the Senate.

I here take occasion to remark that, when nearly every paper North and South was filled with suggestions in regard to "the intrigues," as they were called, of Mr. Polk for a renomination to the Presidency, I alone informed the readers of the Sun that there was not a word of truth in these assertions, and Mr. Polk's letter, which was read in the convention previous to the first ballot, has amply vindicated my character for truthfulness.

I have seen here the friends of Mr. Dallas, Mr. Woodbury, Mr. Buchanan, &c., and all express their readiness and eagerness to do battle for Gen. Cass. The zeal of his supporters is very great, and their hopes of his success were never more sanguine. They expect Gen. Taylor to be nominated, and are ready to march to battle with the eagerness of revolutionary soldiers.

Gen. Houston's speech, in vindication of the vote of Texas in favor of admitting the Barnburners from New York to the Convention, is very much admired. "When we came into the Union," said the hero of San Jacinto, "we had swords for our enemies—but no arrows for our friends in any part of the Union." These words, in Sam Houston's mouth, have a meaning, and do credit to his heart as well as understanding.

It is very much doubted here, that the Barnburners will make a separate nomination, for President or Vice President.

I see in your editorial of this morning, that the talk in Baltimore, as in this city, is that the Whigs at Philadelphia will nominate Gen. Taylor for President, and Capt. Bragg for Vice President, and that the question is asked in every quarter. Who is Capt. Bragg? I believe he is a native of Warren county, North Carolina, who has grown up under the shadow of old Nat Macon. x.

RATIFICATION MEETING IN WASHINGTON.—A very large and enthusiactic democratic meeting was held in Washington, on the 26th ult., for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of the Baltimore Convention. Thomas Ritchie, of the Union, presided over the meeting, and Gen. McCalla and others officiated as Vice Presidents. The proceedings are described as enthusiastic and harmonious in the extreme.

CLOSE VOTE.—Gen. Daniel Wallace has been elected to Congress from the Spartanburg district by a majority of five votes over the next highest candidate.

☞ The Newburyport Herald says that it is a settled fact that Abbot Lawrence will be the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Gen. Scotts's Movements.

On the 26th, Gen. Scott received the calls of the citizens of New York at the Governor's room in the City Hall, where he was presented with a New York volunteer medal. The next morning, at 9 o'clock he left for Philadelphia, which place he reached about half past 1 o'clock, on the same day. There, also, he was most enthusiastically received by the people, though, to the great disappointment of his friends, he declined stopping, but proceeded immediately to the Baltimore boat. Before the departure of the boat, General Cadwalader called to see his late commander. Gen. Scott having briefly addressed the assembled multitude from the upper deck, the boat moved off at 3 o'clock for Baltimore.

Upon his arrival there at 10 o'clock the same night, the General was escorted to the United States Hotel, from the balcony of which, yielding to repeated and enthusiastic calls, he addressed the numerous persons who crowded to hear and see him.

From Baltimore, the General went immediately on to Federick, Md., to attend the Court of Inquiry, which will commence its session immediately upon his arrival.

Congressional.—[From the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1848.—*Senate.*—The Senate did not sit to-day.

House.—The bill from the Senate, authorizing a register to two Spanish steam vessels, to be used by the Messrs. Howard & Son, of New York, in their line of war steamers between that port, Charleston, Havana, New Orleans, Vera Cruz, etc., until American vessels shall be completed to take their places, was taken up, read the third time and passed.

Also, a bill from the Senate, granting to Spanish steamers the right to touch in American ports, on the same conditions that the steamers of Messrs. Howard & Son are permitted by the Spanish government to touch at Havana.

Also, with an amendment, Senate bill supplemental to an act to confirm the survey and location of claims for land in the State of Mississippi, east of the Pearl River and south of the thirty-first degree of north latitude, approved March 3, 1845.

On motion of Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut, the House, in committee of the whole, Mr. Coleman in the chair, resumed the consideration of bills on the private calendar. Several were considered and reported to the House, and then, at about half-past 2, the House adjourned to Monday.

ENGLISH MEDIATION.—The Liverpool Mercury states that on the 4th inst., in the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston announced that Prussia and Denmark have accepted the mediation of Great Britian, and that negotiations are now going on for an amicable settlement of all the questions in dispute. The importance of this announcement, politically and commercially, can hardly be overrated.

CONTRIBUTIONS.—The total amount of contributions during the past year to the American Bible, Tract, Home Missionary, Seamen's Friend, Board of Foreign Missions, Colonization, Anti-Slavery, Foreign Evangelical, General Assembly's Board of Missions, Protestant, Jews, New York Institution for the Blind, American and Foreign Bible Society, Union Missionary, and Home Missionary, is $1,276,951.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The Pittsburg papers assert, on the authority of Mr. Merrick, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, that he is willing to bind the Company, as a condition that the road shall terminate in that city. He has the subscription of Philadelphia of one million, to put into the stock so soon as Allegheny subscribes the whole two millions to be expended between Pittsburg and the mountains.

ST. LOUIS JOCKEY CLUB RACES.—*Saturday*, May 27—Last Day.—Sweepstakes—purse $100.—Two mile heats. Free for all ages.

Jerome White's *Capt. May*, by Conflagration, dam Fleta, by Medley, 4 y. o.	1	1
B. McIntyre's b. h. *Leather Stocking*, by Belshazzar, 5 y. o.	2	2
W. Blankenship's ch. f. *Queen of the West*, 4 y. o.	ds.	
W. Cook's ch. g. *Dick Johnson*, 5 y. o.	ds.	

Time, 3:56—4:02.

The race excited but little or no interest. Capt. May (as the original Captain—now Col.—May, is in the habit of doing,) took the lead in both heats, and maintained it throughout, winning easily—the Queen and Dick Johnson, being badly distanced.

The second race was for pacers—two mile heats, under the saddle. Purse $100, with an inside stake of $100, to which the proprietor added $50.

J. L. Eoff's roan m. *Cider Maid*, 6 y. o.	2	1
J. Paris's grey m. *Slide and go-Easy*, 6 y. o.	1	2

This race created much excitement—a considerable amount of change was transferred from some pockets to others, and, at the conclusion, the right for "washing machines" *had viz.—Reveille, 28th.*

More of the Hibernia's News.

FRANCE.

The Executive Committee has made the following appointments: Foreign Affairs—Bastide; War—Charras; Finance—Duclere; Justice—Cremieux; Instruction—Carnot; Commerce—Flocon; Religion—Bethmont; Public Works—Trelat; Marine—Casey; Interior—Recurt; Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs—Favre.

At the time of the opening of the National Assembly on the 4th of May, it was remarked that M. Thiers was mounting guard at the *mairie* of the second arrondissement as a simple sentinel of the National Guard.

The Abbe Lamennais has published a project of a constitution for the Republic, proposing a single representative chamber, elected by universal suffrage every three years; a president elected every three years by the country, in the same manner as the Assembly; an elective magistracy; the application of trial by jury to civil causes; and progressive taxation.

The German Legion is returning in scattered bands into France.

It is said that the total separation of Church and State will be one of the first measures taken by the Assembly.

Lamartine has had 3,560,000 votes in all France.

The most important item of news is the announcement of an official order to put the whole line of coast, in the district of Boulogne in a state of defence, and to fortify the town.

It was reported in Paris that Ledru-Rollin had tendered his resignation.

Order has not yet been restored in the Provinces.

DENMARK.

Accounts from Elsinore, dated May 8, state that Sweden and Norway will aid Denmark with 20,000 men, who are to assemble in the Isle of Funen. It is said that Russia will also assist the Danes.

PRUSSIA.

The elections passed off quietly in the Rhenish provinces.

Posen.—The latest accounts from the Duchy of Posen announce nothing but insurrection, anarchy and bloodshed.

At Xions, a town southeast of Posen, nearly 1000 insurgents, under Dombrowski, fortified themselves within the place, and bade defiance to the summons of the Prussian General, notwithstanding the overwhelming force under his orders. A sanguinary conflict ensued on the 29th ult., and the Poles, who had nearly 200 men killed and wounded, and 700 made prisoners, defended themselves with desperate valor, causing a loss of nearly 100 killed and wounded to their assailants. The Prussian troops, after taking possession of the town, which was nearly destroyed by fire, collected and sent their prisoners to Custrin, and then advanced to Newstadt and Miloslaw. A similar fight occurred at Miloslaw, where the Prussians suffered much from the fire of the Polish sharp-shooters, who picked out the officers. Several hundred Polish soldiers of the 18th and 19th regiments, deserted to the Poles. The town of Miloslaw was twice taken by the Prussians, who were at last repulsed by the Poles, and forced to retire in the direction of Schroda. The Archbishop of Posen has been appealed to for his interference with the exasperated Poles, the chief reason of whose fury is that they have been persuaded their Catholic religion is in danger. The Archbishop, however, has refused to address his misguided flock.

The Government is determined to enforce the convention of the 11th ult., and to complete the disarmament by force of arms; and as energetic and desperate resistance is made in every direction, the struggle can only end in the extermination of one party or the retreat of the troops.

GERMANY.

The whole of Germany continues in an agitated state, and the report of the collection of an army of 50,000 men between Bamberg and Nuremberg has created a deep sensation at Paris.

On the Prussian-Polish frontiers, the utter disorganization of all Government, has led to the most frightful excesses. As far as we can judge, from the conflicting accounts which reach us, it appears that the Germans having broken faith with the Poles, in certain concessions granted to them, the latter flew to arms. A succession of the fiercest battles has been fought, the two last at Xions and at Miloslaw, have been frightfully bloody.

Spirit of the Press.

We continue this morning our extracts from the various papers, showing their opinions of the Democratic nominations.

The Washington Union says: "We hear from every quarter a strong expression of the harmony and enthusiasm which pervaded our National Convention at the close of its session. The feeling, we believe, is universal, that the nominations are among the best and strongest throughout the country which could be made. It is rare that any party presents at once so many strong names for its suffrages, as were brought out at the present Convention. It is rare that so many well-justified personal prepossessions are to be surrendered upon the altar of principle, and in support of the chosen champion; and it is almost *unprecedented* that such a surrender should have been made with such entire cordiality and enthusiasm as now hail with acclamation the nomination of Cass and Butler. Except in New York, this assent, so far as we know, is absolute and complete."

"In nominating Mr. Cass," says the National Intelligencer, "it must be admitted that the Convention have selected for their candidate a gentleman of talents, of respectability and of exemplary personal character. These worthy traits, however, are wofully counterpoised by the wild and disorganizing views and principles which he has of late years avowed and advocated, and which, if they ever obtain a firm footing and ascendency in the Councils of this Nation, will, if they do not make absolute shipwreck of this glorious Union, prove as disastrous to the hopes and objects of the venerated founders of this Government, as we trust the issue of the election will prove to the hopes of those who have placed Gen. Cass in the field."

The Baltimore American, Whig, speaks of Gen. Cass as follows:

Knowing Gen. Cass only as a public man, we can judge of him in that character alone—and in reference to that character only shall we speak of him. He is a ready writer and a fluent speaker—and, as both, superficial. The best thing he ever did, so far as we are acquainted with his public life, was his pamphlet on the Right of Search—for which we shall give him all the credit, whenever it is shown that M. Guizot is entitled to none. The political character of Gen. Cass has always been that of an irresolute man, who, if he had an opinion on a doubtful question, did not exactly know what it was.

The Pennsylvanian remarks as follows:

Gen. Cass.—Gen. Lewis Cass, the soldier, statesman, pure-minded, and honest-hearted democrat, has been nominated by the Democratic National Convention, for the office of President of these United States. It is unnecessary for us to remark that our preferences were in favor of the great statesman of Pennsylvania, [Buchanan]—a man whose superior in all the qualifications for the high office can nowhere be found; honestly, zealously, and enthusiastically, we labored for his success; and now, that the will of the Convention has designated another for our standard-bearer, we shall as cheerfully, earnestly, and determinedly exert such energy as we possess in his behalf. With us, principles are of far more importance than the success of any man.

THE WHIG CANDIDATE.—The New York Express says: "On the supposition that Gen. Taylor and Mr. Clay should be the two leading candidates on the first ballot, and that thereupon, by tacit consent, the State delegations should resolve to meet the question plumply, *Clay or Taylor*, it is almost morally certain, from the light now afforded us, that Mr. Clay would be the nominee of the party by a decided majority."

☞ It is said that Mr. Corwin has written a letter to a member of the Whig Convention, expressing a desire that his name should not be brought before that body.

☞ A Washington correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer makes an estimate of the vote of the Whig Convention as it will probably stand on the first ballot. This estimate gives Taylor 140, including 6 from New York, 9 from South Carolina, 10 from Kentucky, 4 from Ohio, 7 from Indiana, and 7 from Illinois.

Upon this the Tribune remarks: "If New York does not cast 30 votes for Clay, and if she *does* cast 3 for Taylor on the first ballot, then we shall be wofully mistaken, and so will the constituencies. Now we can't say that there are not six delegates from New York who will vote Taylor, but *we do surely know that the people have not chosen* ONE *as a Taylor man.*"

Another estimate in the Boston Bee, gives to Taylor 135, to Clay 111, to Scott 19, to Webster 18, to McLean 4, and Clayton 3.

☞ The democrats of St. Louis were to hold a great ratification meeting on the 29th ult.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN 1844.—At the Baltimore Convention, in 1844, Gen. Cass was evidently the second choice of the Convention. On the first four ballotings the vote cast for him was next to that cast for Mr. Van Buren. On the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th ballotings he was first, running ahead of Mr. Van Buren. On the ninth balloting Mr. Polk (who received on the 8th 44 votes to Mr. Cass' 114) received 231 votes, Mr. Cass 29, and five others were scattering.

☞ The Washington Union says that Gen. Cass is in his 67th year.

SAD AFFLICTION.—From an article in the last Sentinel, we learn that of three brothers named Harris, who enlisted in the Mexican war at the same time, one fell a victim to the climate, another to the enemy at Cerro Gordo, and the other has become a Locofoco.—*Springfield Gazette.*

NEW CONSTITUTION.—A resolution has passed the Connecticut House of Representatives, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of calling a Convention to revise the old or form a new Constitution for the State.

☞ R. S. Blannerhassett, Esq., has been appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen of St. Louis as City Counsellor. This gentleman is the nephew of the Blannerhassett who was immortalized by the eloquence of William Wirt in the great Aaron Burr case.

GEORGE SANDS.—A Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Post, says:—Most of the proclamations and bulletins issued by the Minister of the Interior, (Ledru Rollin,) are written by *George Sands.*

FORREST.—Forrest appeared at Pittsburg on the evening of the 23d ult. in his favorite character of Jack Cade.

DEATH AT A WEDDING.—A wedding took place in Boston on the 26th ult., and as the parties were leaving the church, an old sweetheart of the bridegroom, accompanied by a number of her friends, attacked them. A general melée ensued, and the cry of police was raised, and in endeavoring to escape, a man named Michael Brady fell into a small creek and was drowned.

IMMIGRATION.—Two vessels arrived at New York on the 25th, having on board 1,003 emigrants, all in good health.

AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSIONS.—Donations and legacies received in April, $22,539 19. Total from August 1st to April 30th, $178,648 35. At Constantinople five were added to the Church on the first Sabbath in April. A new Church had been in organized in Aintab. The Christians of Hasbeyer are protected by the Pasha of Damascus.

☞ A Presbyterian church, says the Newark Daily Advertiser, was organized at Burlington on the 24th ult., in the same room in which Payne wrote his "Age of Reason."

A NEW HAMPSHIRE MILLIONAIRE.—The Keene Sentinel says that "the estate of Hon. George B. Upham, who died recently at Claremont, is appraised at over nine hundred thousand dollars." Mr. Upham accumulated his large property principally by loaning money and strict economy. His family expenses is said not to have exceeded 400 or $500 a year.

DEAD SEA EXPEDITION.—The U. S. storeship Supply, of the Dead Sea Expedition, anchored under Mount Carmel, Palestine, March 30th. The iron boat of the Supply has been presented to the Sultan.

ANTI-TEMPERANCE.—We observe in a Philadelphia paper an advertisement of some four columns in length of applications to the courts for license to sell spiritous liquors.

☞ A new agent for producing insensibility to pain has lately been discovered and tried with much success. It is said to consist of sulphate of carbon, which may be obtained in abundance from charcoal, with very little trouble and at small cost.

☞ The debt of Harrisburg, Pa., is $159,918, being about $20 for each inhabitant.

ENTERPRISE.—Five of the New York city papers, the Herald, the Courier and Enquirer, the Express, the Sun and the Journal of Commerce, have united in the purchase of a steamboat, for the purpose of bringing the news by the steamers to the city in the shortest time.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—A man in Buffalo a few days ago, engaged in loading a canal boat with grain, was drawn in the bin, and before he could be rescued was smothered to death.

[From the Boston Post.]

CONFESSIONS OF A MAN ABOUT TOWN.

The time that I first saw her I never shall forget,
When I drove out in a horse and chaise that are not paid for yet;
And what fond hopes her face awoke within my beating breast!
Beating just then (I own the fact) in another's coat and vest.

In fact I vainly thought that her paternal might be "done,"
And thus with my native graces the fair one would be won;
But time, that oracle, whose words are oftentime so sad,
Has shown me that the thing I longed for is n't to be had.

In the first fresh blush of beauty, in life's young opening spring,
As she stood beneath the branches in the glad breeze murmuring,
Could I wake the tender sentiment, and the old one like the plan,
I should be in all respects (though I) a nicely settled man.

I probed her tender bosom with love's arrow sharp and light—
The heaven was bright above me and my star was at its height—
Ah! would I never had been doomed its waning since to see,
Veiled in thick crowds of Creditors and debt's obscurity!

Another month had fixed the thing exactly to my taste,
If that stable-keeper had not been in such a cursed haste;
But he would not wait, and hopless I saw each effort fail,
And, instead of leading her to church, I was led away to jail.

Thus the tides of human fortune ever ebb with strength away,
When our bark would reach its haven, would they but a moment stay;
Vanished then was every spark of hope, the money and so on,
And, "more in sorrow than in" ade, I groaned "going, going, gone."

☞ **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 1m3dp 12 CAMP STREET.

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, 25 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

☞ **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. mh5

☞ **Fashionable Clothing**—*CHEAP FOR CASH.*—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 34 MAGAZINE street, would call the attention of purchasers to their assortment of

Fashionable Spring and Summer Clothing,

which they are offering at very low prices FOR CASH ONLY.
☞ The following described goods are all of the latest styles, and are made and trimmed in the very best manner. All our goods are warranted in every respect.

Coats.

French Merino or Drap d'Ete Dress Coats, Frocks and Sacs	from $10 00 to $18 00
Paramatta and Alpaca do. do. do.	5 00 to 8 00
Plaid, Striped and Checked Linen do. do. do.	3 00 to 4 00
Brown, Yellow and White Linen do. do. do.	3 00 to 4 00
Black and colored Cashmerette Polka Coats and Sacs	6 00 to 14 00
" " Drap d'Ete do. do.	12 00 to 14 00
Llama Cloth and Caspian Tweed Sacs and Polka Coats	6 00 to 12 00
Croton cloth, Drap d'Inde and Seersucker Sacs and Coates	3 50 to 6 00

Pantaloons.

French Merino or Drap d'Ete Pants	from $5 00 to 7 00
Black Drap de Vienne, English Merino and Paramatta	3 00 to 4 00
Black and blue Alpaca	3 00 to 3 50
Very super French Drap de Turk	5 00 to 7 00
Real India Nankeen and Kubans de Laine	3 00 to 4 00
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 Linens	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 $35
Black Doeskin and Cassimere Pants	from $4 50 to $10

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

No. 1 MAGAZINE ST. CORNER CANAL STREET.

M. HUNTINGTON,
DEALER IN CLOTHING,

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

☞ **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 Drs 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 Drs 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 3dptjyl

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

☞ **Dr. Cullen's Indian Vegetable Remedy.**—For the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, Stricture, Mercurial Diseases, and all complaints arising from impurities of the blood. Dr. Cullen's Indian Vegetable Remedy is a domestic preparation, entirely free from Copaiva, Mercury, or any other minerals—combining in itself all the requisite qualities to effect a radical cure in a few days, if used according to the directions. It is purely vegetable, all irritating matters in the system which aggravate the disease, and at the same time it acts upon the secretions through the medium of the blood, by which all vestiges of the syphilitic taint are eradicated from the system. The constitution, instead of being impaired, as it often is by the use of Mercury, Copaiva, and other powerful and stimulating medicines, is benefitted, and the individual finds himself in the enjoyment of better health than he was before. It also eradicates Venereal Sore Throat, Secondary Syphilis; cures Whites or Leucorrhœa in women, and is a general purifier of the system.
☞ Prepared and sold by ROWAND & WALTON, 276 Market street, Philadelphia....Only Agents in New Orleans, J. WRIGHT & CO., 154 Chartres street. je5 2dp1m

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

☞ **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 commerc