DAILY CRESCENT.

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A. M. HAYES.... J. E. M'CLURE.
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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.
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FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1848.

AID TO YUCATAN.—The people of NewOrleans now have another opportunity of evincing the generosity which, upon former occasions, they have so frequently evinced. We stated yesterday that Mr. Peoples had organized an expedition to embark from Vera Cruz, provided transportation were furnished immediately upon their arrival on the coast. We call upon our citizens to move in the matter immediately. The small amount requisite can be raised without any difficulty, and assuredly it cannot be appropriated to a better cause. What is the Yucatan Committee doing? Let us hear from *La Patria*.

FROM TAMPICO.—From an extra of the Mobile Herald and Tribune we learn that the U. S. steamship Secretary Marcy, Capt. Robinson, arrived there on Tuesday from Tampico, after a passage of five days. She brought the Rev. McRae as bearer of dispatches. He carries to Washington a copy of the Treaty as ratified by the Government of Mexico....*El Noticioso* (Tampico) of May 31, gives an account of the murder of Don Elijio del Valle, by a band of insurgent Indians, headed by a cut-throat devil named Gregorio del Angelat Huejutla. Fears are expressed that Huarta will be the theatre of scenes of atrocity equal to those performed in Yucatan. In the leader in the same paper, the editor expresses the opinion that the insurgent Indians (indijenas) are disguised deserters from the Mexican army. The town of Chuontepec was at that date besieged by a band of 300 of these Indians or deserters.

FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.—The U. S. steamers Virginia, Capt. Spinney, and A. R. Hetzel, Capt. Wells, left last evening for VeraCruz, with government stores. Also, the steamer Southerner left last evening for VeraCruz with government stores, and the U. S. schooner Major Lear, Capt. Douglas, for Brazos St. Jago with government stores.

SUPREME COURT.—The Supreme Court yesterday adjourned to the second Monday in November next. During the last legal session, the duties of the presiding Judges have been onerous, important and incessant. We return our sincere thanks to Mr. Eugène LaSere, and his obliging deputy, Mr. Felix McCollough, for the courtesies they have afforded us during the past session.

U. S. BARRACKS.—It is stated that the Barracks below this city is to be used as an hospital, for the use of volunteers and regulars. This is all right. Had it been appropriated to its legitimate use in by-gone days the Mississippi and Pennsylvania regiments would not have lost so many men through diseases contracted by unnecessary exposure.

☞ Thanks to the officers of the steamboats Illinois and Iroquois for very late papers.

VACCINATION.—By referring to the notice in another portion of our columns, it will be seen that Dr. W. Wright King will attend families at their residences and vaccinate applicants at his office, No. 20 Union street.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR.—We understand that it is the intention of some of the young men of this city to give a series of performances in the theatrical line for the benefit of the poor and the charitable institutions of NewOrleans during the present season. Those who have ever wooed, even as amateurs, the smiles of Thespis, will certainly come forward on the occasion. We hope that the project will be carried out to its most successful limits.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the Andrew Fulton for very late St. Louis papers; also to the officers of the Cora for late Red river papers.

JACINTO PAT.—We have noticed a paragraph going the rounds of the papers—we know not where it originated—stating that Pat, the celebrated chief of the insurgents in Yucatan, is partly of Irish descent. Some wise individual has taken it for granted that because the name of the redoubted chieftain happens to be Pat, it necessarily follows that he must be of Milesian extraction. The fact of the case is, that "*Pat*" is nothing more than an abbreviation of the very common Spanish name of Patricio. We know that the Celtic race is very extensively diffused; but it does not follow that every person who is named Patricio or Patrick, must be an Irishman or the son of an Irishman.

BOOKS.—J. B. Steel, 14 Camp street, has placed on our table, with the publishers compliments—"The Wanderings and Fortunes of some German Emigrants." By Frederick Gerstaecker—translated from the German. A work highly recommended by the press. Also, a "Form of Self-Examination, with directions for daily use." A work which we might all, doubtless, profit by.

Democratic Ratification Meeting at the St. Louis.

The great Democratic meeting called for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of the Baltimore Convention, was held last night at the St. Louis ball-room. As might have been expected, the room was perfectly filled; and we never recollect to have seen the Democracy more harmonious or more enthusiastic. At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by W. W. King, and the following gentlemen unanimously elected officers:

President—Charles Gayarre.
Vice Presidents—Anthony Rasch, Charles Genois, T. N. Blake, C. Dannoy, J. Gasquet, D. Augustin, Albert Fabre, J. N. Lee, F. Avenno, J. H. Caldwell, Sam'l Jamison, A. W. Smith, A. L. Duncan, J. Pitturge, Dr. A. Davezac, W. C. Hamner, F. Ricbla, W. Denbar, Dr. J. Labatut, Newton Richards, James Brebe, F. Sierwerssen, J. Culbertson, H. W. Palfrey, James Davern, Alex. Derbes, N. C. Folger, E. Meehan, Pat. Shields, J. Goodin, N. Rivera, N. B. Kneass, P. C. Wright, George Dimeyer, T. J. Eathcart, Charles Baumbach, Emile Weltz.
Secretary—Charles Cuvillier, Robt. N. Lusher, W. E. Sermour, J. S. Whitaker, R. Rast.

The President, Mr. Gayarré, then in a very appropriate manner, returned thanks for the honor which had been conferred upon him in selecting him to preside over so large and enthusiastic a meeting of the Democracy of New Orleans. In concluding, the President begged leave to introduce to the meeting Mr. Douglass, Senator from Illinois. The announcement of this gentleman's presence was hailed with great applause by the meeting, and being loudly called for came forward and addressed the assemblage.

Mr. Douglass, while avowing his determination to lend his most cordial support to the nomination, said that each of the distinguished individuals selected for the support of the Democracy, was his own first choice. The gentleman also declared himself opposed to the Wilmot Proviso, and said that he would vote for no man who was not determinedly and unqualifiedly hostile, to that measure. If a Northern man should be the Whig candidate for the Presidency there would be no danger to Southern institutions; but if he should be a Southern man, beware; for a Northern man can get no Southern support unless he avows his sentiments distinctly upon the subject; but from a Southern man, no pledges would be demanded from the South, and the Southern States might, therefore, find themselves deceived, when personal ambition should be interested against them.

After Mr. Douglass had concluded, Mr. Soulé succeeded him, having been called upon by the meeting. Mr. Preston also addressed the meeting.

After Mr. Preston had concluded, the President, on motion, appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The resolutions offered by the committee, were unanimously adopted, when the meeting adjourned.

The French Socialists.—St. Simonianism.

In accordance with our design of giving an account of the movements which have been made in France upon the subject of social reform, we proceed to-day to give an account of a sect which made some noise in its day, and which has exerted no inconsiderable influence over public opinion to this hour—the sect of the ST. SIMONIANS.

The founder of this sect was the Count Saint-Simon, a reputed descendant of Charlemagne, and the sole representative of the noble and once powerful house of Saint-Simon. A volunteer with Lafayette, he fought under Washington in behalf of American liberty during our revolutionary war; holding the rank of Colonel when but twenty-three years of age. He returned to France; was deprived of his rank by the revolution of 1789; underwent various vicissitudes of life and fortune—partly voluntary for the avowed purpose of becoming acquainted with every phase of human existence, and partly involuntary, brought about by the selfishness and frauds of others; and at last took up the task of changing society and reforming the world.

In 1819 Saint-Simon published his first work that attracted any degree of attention. It is entitled *Parabole*. It was an attack upon men and things in general and particularly upon the reigning family, the nobility, and the idle rich. It secured him the honor of a judicial prosecution and the triumph of an acquittal. Following this came his works on the "Re-organization of European Society, on Industry, on Politics, on the Industrial System, etc., etc.," and finally "The New Christianity." During his life Saint-Simon made some noise and but few disciples—after his death, in 1825, his followers organized themselves into a school or a church for the propagation of his principles and the practice of his precepts. The system of which he was the founder professed to rest wholly upon the moral teachings of the New Testament—and the great temporal end which he proposed was, that "every man should hold a position according to his capacity, and enjoy wealth in proportion to his labors," or in the words of the sect—"*A chacun selon sa capacité, a chaque capacité selon ses œuvres.*" We have not time to trace the progress of the new sect, nor to enter into the particulars of its history. It reached its point of greatest popularity shortly after the revolution of 1830, when a great portion of the French people were half mad after the new doctrines and the hopes of speedy and indefinite amelioration which they held out. About this time some disturbances took place among the workmen in the manufacturing departments, and the teachings of the Saint-Simonians, were denounced in the Chamber of Deputies, by M. Dupin and others, as the cause of these outbreaks. It was upon this occasion that the leaders of the "church" addressed to the Chamber an exposition of the tenets held by it, from which we take the following extracts:

"Yes, without doubt, the Saint-Simonians profess in relation to the future of property, and the future of woman, ideas which are peculiar to themselves, and which are connected with peculiar and entirely new views on religion, power, liberty, and in short upon all the great problems which at this day agitate the disorderly and violent a manner the whole of Europe; but it does not by any means follow that these ideas are those which are attributed to them.

"By the system of the community of goods, an equal partition among all the members of society, is universally understood, as well of the means of production as of the fruits of the labor of all. The Saint-Simonians reject this equal partition of property, and it would constitute, in their eyes, a greater violence and a more revolting injustice than the unequal partition which was primitively effected by conquest and the force of arms. For they believe in the natural inequality of men, and regard this inequality as in itself the basis of association, the indispensible condition of all social order. They reject the system of the community of goods because it would be a manifest violation of the first of those moral laws which it is their mission to teach, and which claims that for the future each shall be placed according to his capacity and be rewarded according to his works. But in virtue of this law, they demand the abolition of all the privileges of birth without exception, and consequently the destruction of heirship, the greatest of these privileges, and that which, at this day, comprehends them all, and the effect of which is to leave to chance the partition of social privileges among the small number who can lay claim to them, and to condemn the most numerous class to depravity, ignorance, and misery. They demand that all the instruments of labor, the lands and the capital, now monopolized by particular proprietors, shall be used and employed by association and hierarchically, in such manner that the task of each shall be the expression of his capacity, and his wealth the measure of his labor.

"The Saint-Simonians make no attack upon the constitution of property, except in so far as it sanctions for some of the impious privilege of idleness, that is to say, of living upon the labor of others; and in so far as it abandons to the chance of birth the social classification of individuals.

"Christianity has rescued women from servitude, but it has condemned them to an inferior station, and every where throughout Christian Europe we yet behold them under religious, political and civil interdiction. The Saint-Simonians announce their definitive enfranchisement, their complete emancipation, but without pretending to abolish the holy law of marriage proclaimed by Christianity," etc.

From this extract, the reader may gather the general views of this sect. From a condition of great popularity and influence, it finally dwindled away, owing to divisions among the leaders, pecuniary embarrassments of the association, and the fundamental errors of its internal organization and its hierarchical government; for the "Church," however levelling in its social doctrines, was essentially despotic in its political organization. In 1832 Saint-Simonian, as a distinct sect, disappeared from the earth. But its effects have not disappeared. The questions relative to property and labor, which it discussed, and the discussion of which it forced upon others, have ever since been the most important topics for human thought and utterance. The sect was dissolved, but the men who composed it were men of no ordinary character and reach of thought—they have attained eminence in every department of literature and philosophy: they have been and are leaders in the liberal professions, in politics and the arts: *Bucher*, the President of the Convention, *Carnôt*, the Minister of Public Instruction, and other leading men of the day, were Saint-Simonians, and they have not yet abandoned those hopes of human improvement which the system held out. The ideas of the sect upon the subject of inheritances are not unworthy of attention in every country, and among thinking men that attention has been bestowed. M'Culloch in his excellent treatise on taxation has given particular consideration to the policy of heavily taxing legacies and inheritances, particularly when they descend to collaterals, perhaps wholly unknown to the person whose property they inherit, or it may be, even, his enemies when living. The propriety of such a tax, taking as it does from property, which he who accumulated can no longer enjoy, and to which he who is to possess it has none but accidental claims—for the purpose of relieving the burdens necessarily imposed upon the industry of a country, may well be considered even in our own State. It has the advantage at least of all other taxes that it furnishes revenue to the government without taking it from the possession of any of the people.

But with the good or bad features of Saint-Simonianism, we have nothing to do; it is not our purpose to laud or condemn its theories, but merely to give a general view of what it aimed at, and by what means it designed to attain its ends; and this we have done.

COURT OF INQUIRY.—At 10 o'clock, May 30th, the court met in the Temperance Hall in Frederick, Gen. Towson, Gen. Cushing and Col. Belknap presiding; and Capt. Ridgely as Judge Advocate. The court continued in session some time awaiting the appearance of Gen. Pillow, who not arriving the court adjourned till the next day at 10 o'clock.

May 31.—The court met pursuant to adjournment, but held its session with closed doors.

Gen. Quitman, Col. Duncan, Col. Howard, Maj. Kirby and others had arrived at Frederick.

Gen. Scott and suit left for Washington, having ascertained that Gen. Pillow would not arrive for several days.

☞ *La Reforme*, a Parisian paper, thought to be the organ of Ledru-Rollin, strenuously defends Lamartine. What has become of the enmity which the tories asserted existed between these distinguished men?

"OLD IRONSIDES."—The favorite U. S. frigate Constitution, which has been in the dry-dock, Charlestown, since February last, was taken out of the dock on Saturday, having been thoroughly repaired from stem to stern. She is to be fitted for sea with all dispatch.—*Boston Traveller.*

MAINE SENATOR.—Hannibal Hamlin is elected United States Senator from Maine—the Senate, by a vote of 32 in his favor to 4 for Geo. Evans, having concurred in his election.

Washington Correspondence of Crescent.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1848.

Mr. Atchison introduced a joint resolution to-day in the Senate, which was passed to a second reading, to close the present session of Congress on the first Monday in July, and hold an extra session to commence on the first Monday in October. This proposition is not likely to meet with favor unless sustained by more powerful reasons than are now apparent; and yet it would be far better to dispose at once of the needful appropriation bill and adjourn for a vacation than to suffer these bills to be clogged with the other business which is now dragging us listlessly on towards the dog days. The long session of Congress has come to be an intolerable bore; the excess of business transacted beyond what is accomplished in the short session bears no proportion to the difference of time consumed.

Regarding the nomination of Gen. Taylor as prospectively certain, the whigs are casting about more seriously for a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and past experience has taught them that this high honor is not again to be lightly conferred upon any one. Hitherto Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania have been looked to for this end; but Ohio is now added to the list, and the Hon. Thomas Ewing is named as likely to meet with favor from his State.

The democrats are clinging to the hope that New York will cure her dissensions and support the Baltimore nominations, and this hope is fed by the adhesion given in last night by Senator Dix, to which is added to-day the promise of Capt. Rynders, (now here) of the Empire Club, to forego his barnburning predilections and give an honest support to Gens. Cass and Butler. Senator Dix is modest and truthful, and will doubtless keep his pledge, which was to give his "individual support;" but he did not undertake to speak for Messrs. Cambreleng, Van Buren, King, Rathbun and other recognised leaders of the New York democracy. A democratic member of the House expressed to me the opinion, a little while since, that the "Barnburner faction," as he termed it, would grow small by degrees and beautifully less. This was his hope, no doubt, but his fear was certainly otherwise, for the nomination of Mr. Cass was the thing of all others to feed this flame of discord. The democrats are very uneasy, and await with great anxiety the result of the convention in Philadelphia.

Mr. Cass intends to remain here about a fortnight longer.

☞ A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Washington, says:

I can inform you, from a source which I deem entitled to the fullest credit, that Gen. Taylor will be here in Washington either to-morrow or in two or three days at furthest. This will be news to some of your readers at least. He is summoned, I believe, as a witness to appear before the Court of Inquiry at Frederick. Gen. Cushing, when leaving here on yesterday, had no idea, I imagine, of what questions would come before the court at Frederick, or he would not have promised to return within a week to Washington. He may have much more business on hand than he is aware of at present.

One of the modes proposed by the Whigs for defeating the Democrats is to run a Northern man in the free States and Gen. Taylor in the South. The election would then go into the House. If this be done, the election of the Vice President, which takes place in the Senate, will certainly secure the return of Gen. Butler.

The position of South Carolina is exceedingly doubtful as yet, but not without some prospect for Gen. Taylor. The Calhoun men evidently incline that way—still it is extremely doubtful whether Carolina will throw away her principles to accommodate her friends.

Mr. Justa Sierra, the Mexican Commissioner, will leave here in a few days. He has received orders to return home. England has offered to assist Yucatan, and Yucatan has accepted the aid of England. So there's a practical end to the bill. x.

The usually correct correspondent of the Sun, has, we believe, erred in his statement concerning Yucatan. We have no information that England has offered to assist that country. It is known that Yucatan offered herself to either of the three powers of England, Spain and the United States, and that the English Minister in Mexico, through whom the offer to Great Britain was made, returned a favorable answer—saying that he would endeavor to induce his Government to accept the proposition.

☞ The following are the names of the gentlemen invited to attend the examination of the Cadets of the Military Academy at West Point, to commence on Monday, the 5th June:

1. Hon. Wm. Prescott, of Maine.
2. Hon. Duties J. Pearce, of Rhode Island.
3. Major Gen. J. McDaniels, of Vermont.
4. Col. Robert Hamilton, of New Jersey.
5. Dr. H. F. Askew, of Delaware.
6. Col. George W. Wilson, of Virginia.
7. Col. James Gadsden, of South Carolina.
8. Patterson C. Lander, of Kentucky.
9. Dr. J. G. M. Ramsay, of Tennessee.
10. Professor W. C. Larabee, of Indiana.
11. Isaac N. Morris, Esq., of Indiana.
12. Gen. James Yell, of Arkansas.
13. Col. Alex. H. Redfield, of Michigan.
14. Col. A. W. Doniphan, of Missouri.
15. Dr. Ashbel Smith, of Texas.

From the St. Louis Republican of the 31 inst.

Arrival from Santa Fe.

Extraordinary Travelling—Eight Hundred Miles in Seven Days—Fourteen Days from Santa Fe to St. Louis—Fighting with the Indians—Colonel Gilpin's Forces Victorious.

Very much to our astonishment, Mr. F. X. Aubry, to whom we have frequently been indebted for news from New Mexico, entered our office last evening, in *fourteen days* from Santa Fe. He left Independence in March last with a train of wagons loaded with goods, sold them immediately on his arrival—left Santa Fe on the night of the 19th of May, arrived at Independence on the morning of the 30th; the whole time out being eight days and ten hours, but he lost from detention by the Indians, more than a day, and really made the distance of eight hundred miles in seven days. He left Santa Fe with six men, but they gave out before they had accomplished three hundred miles of the distance, and the remainder of the trip was performed alone. He killed three horses and two mules, walked forty miles, was three days without provisions, and slept only four or five hours on the route. Such travelling is unexampled. The Indians attacked him, and obtained possession of his baggage, provisions, packages of letters, etc., but he contrived to escape from them. Mr. A. left Santa Fe twenty-six days after the mail, and arrived at Independence one day in advance of it. We are indebted to him for files of the Santa Fe Republican up to the 19th of May, from which we extract every article of interest.

The Republican announces that a train of wagons, owned by Messrs. Bullard, Hook & Co., which left the States last fall, had been cut off by the Indians. The last heard of them was at Fort Mann: there were twenty men with the train, and since then nothing has been heard of the wagons, men or goods. It is further stated, that a party of Mexicans from Taos, who had been out on a trading expedition to the Camanches, reported that the Camanches had just robbed a train of wagons, that they had a large lot of goods and several scalps of Americans. The loss to Bullard, Hook & Co., will be very heavy.

A mail which left Fort Leavenworth on the 17th of March, in charge of Mr. Estes, reached Santa Fé on the 17th of April. Mr. Estes was much annoyed by Indians on the route.

AFFAIRS AT CHIHUAHUA.—Mr. Robert Brent arrived at Santa Fé from Chihuahua, which city he left on the 18th of April, and reported that General Price had received an order from Maj. Gen. Butler, to abandon Chihuahua, and to take up position sixty miles distant, or at such place as would furnish provisions and forage, and there remain until further orders. He was also ordered to give up all the munitions of war belonging to the Mexicans—to withdraw the paroles of all prisoners of war, and give them their former liberty, and say that the government and every thing in Chihuahua was placed in its former position. At the same time, information of the treaty was communicated. We cannot find that General Price obeyed this order: but it is to be presumed that he did so.

FIGHT WITH THE CAMANCHES.—Mexicans who had arrived at Santa Fe stated that Col. Gilpin, a few days after he left the Moro, encountered a large party of Camanche Indians; that Col. Gilpin made an attack upon them; that the Indian returned the fire; and that the troops were immediately ordered to charge, which they did most gallantly, driving the Indians before them. The loss of the Indians, in men and stock, is said to have been great; that of the Americans one or two killed, and a few wounded. Col. Gilpin was still in pursuit of the enemy.

A young man by the name of J. C. Delapp, Clerk in the Commissary Department, left his office in Santa Fe about the 5th of May, and had not been heard of on the 15th. He is supposed to have been on a frolic, and to have been murdered.

An unsuccessful attempt was made by the Eutaw Indians to rob Mr. Monday, a partner of Waldo, of Jackson county, in this State, in the vicinity of Red River.

FIGHT WITH THE NAVIJOS.—Information has been received at Santa Fe from Col. Newby, who had gone out on an expedition against the Navijo Indians. When eleven days absent from Santa Fe, he discovered a large body of Navijos, who fled before him. Pursuit was ordered, and not to stop until the Indians had been overtaken and their stock secured. Capt. Stockton, of Maj. Reynolds' battalion, does not seem to have executed this order promptly. He suffered the Indians to drive off, instead of attacking them; and it is said that a few men of his party took upon themselves to capture eleven Indian, their arms and stock. Col. Newby, on reaching the encampment, found only five of the prisoners, the others having been suffered to retain their homes and to escape at leisure. He immediately ordered the prisoners to be disarmed. Meantime, those who had escaped, and others who had joined them, attacked the American camp, firing upon them from the hills in every direction. The American force returned the fire, killing one of the principal chiefs, and three or four others, and wounding several. None of the troops were injured. Next morning Col. Newby sent out scouting parties, and met two or three of the chiefs—to whom he gave three days to bring in their people and make a satisfactory peace.

On Monday, the 15th ult., Pablo Realis, a Mexican, murdered his wife, by striking her with an axe, and then killed his sister-in-law, a girl of fifteen years of age. He was apprehended, confessed the crime, but assigned no reason for it—adjudging on it the mode of escaping punishment, by feigning insanity.

Mr. Aubry, on his route home, heard nothing of Col. Gilpin's command, and supposes him to have been in the heart of the Camanche country.

Maj. Singer, U. S. Paymaster, returning with a government train, was attacked five miles south of the crossing of the Arkansas, by the Indians, and driven from their wagons. The Indians pillaged the wagons and took the Major's papers.

☞ A correspondent of the Republican states that Capt. Peltzer (who is in command at Fort Mann, near the crossings of the Arkansas) "is wholly incompetent to the discharge of the duties" of his position, and cites several instances to support the allegation.

☞ Capt. Hackleton, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence at Santa Fé, was seriously sick on the 15th ult.

☞ Mr. Hugh N. Smith, late Attorney General of the territory of New Mexico, arrived at St. Louis on the 2d inst., from Santa Fé.

Still Later Foreign News.

Arrival of the Cunard Steamship Niagara.

[From the St. Louis Reveille of June 6th.]

NEW YORK, June 2.—The Cunard line steamship Niagara has just arrived at Boston, bringing three days' later intelligence from Europe. She brings Liverpool dates to the 20th ult.

FRANCE.—Several conspiracies have been detected, but the Government remained secure, and Lamartine still enjoyed the favor of the people. The conspiracies which took place on the 15th ult. in Paris, and of which we had an account by the steamship United States, were completely put down. Two hundred prisoners were taken. The National Guard and the Guard Mobile proved faithful. The country was comparatively quiet.

LIVERPOOL, May 19.—Pennsylvania Flour is quoted at 27s.@28s. 6d.; Ohio brands, 26@27s.; best Canal brands, 27s. 6d.@28s. ℔ bbl.... White Wheat is quoted at 7s.@7s. 3d.; Red, 6s. 5d.@6s. 4d. ℔ 70 lb.... Corn at 30s.@33s. 6d. ℔ 480 lb.... Meal at 22s. 6d.@24s. ℔ bbl.... New Mess Beef quoted at 50s.@51s. ℔ bbl.; old Mess, 39s.@36s.... Mess Pork at 44s.@46s.; Prime, 35s.@45s.... Bacon at 15s.@30s. ℔ cwt. Lard at 42s.@45s., in bbls.; in Kegs, 39s.@43s. 6d. ℔ cwt.... In consequence of the large importations of Cotton, all kinds have declined ½d. ℔ lb.

LIVERPOOL, May 20.—The sales of Cotton during the week amount to 29,720 bales. NewOrleans Good Fair, 5½d. Market heavy.... Money matters about the same. London Money market was unchanged.... There was nothing of interest from the Continent.

Second Dispatch.

FRANCE.—*Paris, May* 13.—The mob, after being driven from the chambers of the National Assembly, repaired to the Hotel de Ville, and there, in the same chamber in which Robespierre and his associates had established the Directory of 1797, they began to organize for their common safety. The National Guard, however, forced their way into the room, and, after a short struggle, routed the mob—taking prisoners Barbet, Albert, Lobrier, Cabet, Blanqui and others. Ledru Rollin's part in this affray is involved in mystery. He cannot clear himself. After the failure of the mob to accomplish any thing, he re-appeared in the Assembly, avowing his innocence, and denying that he had been at all concerned in the mob. His speech was received with hisses and shouts of derision. Gen. Courtais was deprived of his sword and epaulettes for his participation in this mob. A large quantity of arms were found in the houses of the conspirators—showing that they were well organized.

DENMARK.—The proposed mediation of England between Denmark and Russia has failed. No general engagement had taken place. The blockade, however, of the German ports was still continued.

Austria had been again defeated at Sousane.

LIVERPOOL, May 20.—Orleans Cotton, Ordinary, is quoted at 3@3⅛d.; Middling, 3⅞@4d.; Middling Fair, 4⅜d.; Good Fair, 4⅞d.; Good, 5⅛@6d. ℔ lb. The stock on hand amounts 419,000 bales, against 531,000 bales during the same period of last year.... Lead, in bond, is quoted at 15 10s.@£17 ℔ ton.... Raw rotted Hemp, duty free, is quoted at 23@£25 ℔ ton.... Leaf Tobacco at 3⅝@4d.; Manufactured, 4@9d. ℔ lb.... Consols are worth 84¼@84½.

THE REPUBLIC OF VENICE TO THE REPUBLIC OF AMERICA.—The following is a copy of the address to the United States of America, put forth by the Republic of Venice:

To the United States of America—

By the spontaneous congratulations, the Consul, (W. A. Sparks, of South Carolina,) of your Republic hastened to salute the day of our regeneration, and we have received them as one of the most happy of auguries. The citizen of one Italian Republic first discovered that land to which the citizen of another Italian Republic gave his name, as if to stamp it with the seal of greatness. The ocean divides us, but we are united by the bonds of sympathy; and liberty, like the electric current traversing the seas, will bring us your people, and maintain the communion of thought and feeling which is far more precious than that of interest. We have much to learn from you, and though your elders in civilization, we blush not to acknowledge it. We have no other ambition than to live in the enjoyment of peace and liberty, to recover the heritage of our ancestors, and to contribute, in some degree, by our efforts, also to the infinite development of the human mind.

By the Provisional Government of the Republic of Venice.
MANIN, President.
TOMMASEO, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
ZENNARI, Secretary.
Venice, March 28, 1848.

FATHER MATHEW.—The Limerick Reporter of the 6th May says: "The apostle of temperance has removed to Leheney, the residence of his brother, Charles Mathew, Esq., for the benefit of his health. We sincerely trust—who does not?—that the reverend gentleman will be speedily restored to convalescence."

CONSUL AT NEW YORK.—The Paris *Deux Mondes* says that M. Simmouné, formerly a merchant of Paris and an intimate friend of Ledru Rollin, is to be appointed French Consul at New York. This is the third person to whom report has given the appointment.

IMMIGRATION.—From the 26th to the 30th ult., 16,000 emigrants arrived at New York.

☞ A terrific hurricane passed over Detroit on the night of the 23d ult. Houses were unroofed or blown down, cornices dislodged, and considerable other damage done. Loss not stated.

EXECUTION.—The Governor of New York having positively refused to commute the sentence of Wesley Pine, under sentence of death for the murder of Mrs. Russell, he was executed on the 26th ult., in the jail at Poughkeepsie, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. He became very penitent at the last. He died comparatively easy, struggling but very little.

MELANCHOLY.—Five persons were drowned in the Mill-dam basin near Trenton, N. J., on the 23th ult. They were thrown out of a railroad truck on which they were crossing a bridge over the basin.

☞ Deaths in NewYork, week before last, 247. Consumption 24, erysipelas 10, typhus and typhoid fever 10, small-pox 12.

SHIP FEVER.—Fifty-two passengers by the British ship Jenny Lind, arrived at NewYork, were taken to the Hospital, many of them being in the last stage of fever.

POST OFFICE ROBBERY.—In addition to the robberies mentioned a few days ago the Hartford Times says that $4,000 more have recently been appropriated from the mail by some enterprising person. These mail robberies are becoming very frequent at the North.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The corner stone of the Washington Monument has arrived in Baltimore; it weighs 21,500 pounds.

Spirit of the Press.

The Journal of Commerce (independent) says:

"We are not sure but that Gen. Cass is the strongest man in the democratic party; yet he is not exactly popular, and can only succeed in case the whig convention should nominate Mr. Clay. If Mr. Clay is nominated, Cass will probably be elected; but possibly there will be no election by the people, in which case General Taylor will be elected by the House."

The Herald (independent) says:

"General Cass himself is as good a candidate as could have been nominated or selected from the list presented to the Convention. He is about as good, and true, and honorable a man as any of the others. In point of popularity, position, and general accomplishments, he stands superior to Mr. Polk."

The Richmond Enquirer (democratic) says:

"The man for the times is Lewis Cass. He suits the scenes to which the country is calling him. His education fits him for them, his experience fits him for them, his energy fits him for them, his lofty talents fits him for them, his still more lofty conscientiousness fits him for them more than all his other great qualities. Where is the man calling himself a democrat, who will not stand up for this choice of his party? Who can point to a stain upon the democracy of Lewis Cass? Year after year he has stood up for the principles and for the measures of the party founded by Jefferson, and built up by Madison, Monroe and Jackson. Who can point to a moment in his long life, when he was not in the front ranks of his country's defenders?"

The Louisville Journal (whig) observes:

"The nomination of Cass as the locofoco candidate, is a distinct proffer of the issue of the Mexican war and the 'swallowing' of the whole of Mexico. This is precisely the issue that the whigs desire, for they entertain no doubt as to the verdict which the people will render."

The Rough and Ready, of Iberville, La., (Taylor) says:

"That these two Generals—the one the only surviving Major-General of the war of 1812, the other the present commander-in-chief of the American forces in Mexico, and also a prominent participator in the events of the war with Great Britain—are available, in every sense of the term, no one who is the least acquainted with the history of the nation, or the character of our people can for one moment doubt. If anything, we think Gen. Butler has the decided advantage of his associate. Together, they form one of the strongest tickets ever put forth by either political party of the country."

The Alexandria (La.) Democrat remarks:

Our ticket is a strong one—the strongest, perhaps, that could be framed, all things considered. Lewis Cass and Wm. O. Butler are names known to fame, and will awaken emotions in the breasts of thousands who admire strength of intellect, nobleness of soul, and manly accomplishments. They have both served on the battle-field, and in the national councils.

RATIFICATION.—The democrats of Cincinnati announce a ratification meeting on the evening of the 7th. Col. John B. Weller, the candidate for Governor, was to be one of the speakers.

☞ It is rumored that the Barnburners will nominate Gen. Taylor. Doubtful, very.

☞ It is asserted in the New York Herald, that ex-President Van Buren has expressed his determination to oppose the election of General Cass to the Presidency. Doubtful.

☞ John VanBuren and the leaders of the Barnburners are said to be very humorous men. We think, therefore, that the split between them and the Hunkers might be appropriately called a *witty schism* (witticism)—for truly it is a very funny quarrel as it stands.

☞ A man, says a Cincinnati editor, who will steal a gold pen from an editor, would rob a sick baby of a stick of candy.

☞ Wilson says that they *will* have a new market-house in Franklin, and that Attakapas *is* a paradise. We are willing to concede the latter proposition, but do not think Attakapas has any exclusive claim, for we know there is such a thing as a *pair-o'-dice* here.

A SHARP LAWYER.—A legal gentleman, who paid his addresses to the daughter of a tradesman, was forbidden the house, on which he sent in a bill of £91 13s. 1d. for two hundred and seventy-five attendances, *advising on family affairs.*

☞ The failure of the house of J. Hegak & Co., of Liverpool, reported in papers received by the Hibernia, is a mistake, and we are authorized to contradict it—so says the NewYork Herald.

☞ Fanny Kemble Butler arrived in America by the Hibernia.

☞ Lord Ashburton, the successful negotiator, is dead.

☞ **Conclusive Proof.**—The proprietor of BILLINGS' SYRUP, the great remedy for Dysentery and Summer Complaint of Children, has authorized Agents in all cases to refund the purchase money when a failure should occur to produce a cure, and out of ten thousand bottles sold in the last thirteen months, not a single bottle has been returned. ☞ Wholesale Depot at 72 CAMP STREET.
D. HANSBROUGH.
☞ Sold by WELD & CO., MEAD & SCOVIL, SICKLES & CO., HU. KENNEDY, N. JARVIS & CO. je6 6t

☞ **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,
my28 1mdlp 19 *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, 36 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. ma5

☞ **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	2 00 to 3 00
Plain, Striped and Checked Linen do. do. do. do	2 00 to 4 00
Brown, Yellow and White Linen do. do. do. do	3 00 to 4 00
Black and colored Cashmerette Polka Coats and Sacs	6 00 to 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'Imle 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 Alpacca	3 00 to 3 50
Very super French Drap de Turin	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