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.
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.
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SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1848.

FAST.—By the steamship Crescent City, arrived yesterday from New York, we have received papers of the 1st, being twenty-four hours in advance of the mail.

INDICATOR.—We would direct the attention of our readers to the letter of our correspondent "Indicator," which appears in our columns this morning. We differ with our friend on the war question, but feel no hesitation in giving his remarks a place on that account—well knowing his integrity of purpose. By the way, Indicator, are you not rather severe on some of our New York contemporaries?

☞ We are indebted to Senator Downs for a public document, and for a sketch of the life of General Cass.

FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.—The U. S. schooner Capt. Lincoln, Arnett, commander, left last evening, for Brazos St. Jago; the bark Victory, Capt. Ryan, also left last evening, for Vera Cruz; and the steamship Galveston leaves this morning for Vera Cruz—all with Government stores.

☞ Thanks to the steamer Mobile for late papers.

SEMI-WEEKLY—this morning—containing late news, foreign and domestic, markets, &c. Single copies in wrappers at office—5 cents.

☞ We understand, says the Vicksburg Whig, by a friend, just up the river, that Gen. Taylor is to take the place of Gen. Brooke, as commanding officer at New Orleans, and that the latter will resume his old command at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

SLAWSON'S OMNIBUSES.—It will be seen by reference to an advertisement, that Mr. Slawson has extended the travel of his superior line of omnibuses from Lafayette to the government wharf, Third Municipality. Great care and attention is bestowed in the management of this line, and the omnibuses are entirely new, with splendid decorations.

☞ We are under obligations to our friend, Mr. Buck, for a copy of Lieut. Howison's report of an examination in the year 1846, of the coast, harbors, rivers, soil, productions, climate, and population of Oregon.

DANIEL B. CROWLEY.—A large number of the I. O. O. F., and a numerous collection of his friends and acquaintances, yesterday attended the remains of Daniel B. Crowley to the grave. He died yesterday morning, after a short but painful illness, aged 36 years—a native of Macroom, County Cork, Ireland—and he has left behind many to mourn his loss. We were well acquainted with the deceased, and a more honest and benevolent heart no man possessed. Ever prompt in the discharge of duty, ever ready to administer to the wants and alleviate the miseries of his fellows, he was, in his sphere, a most useful and worthy citizen—esteemed by all who knew him, and in most things an example to be followed by those who desire to act uprightly and to benefit their fellows. The remembrance of his many virtues will live after, and his faults or failings will soon be forgotten in the tomb. May he rest in peace!

We "seek no more his virtues to disclose,
Nor draw his frailties from their dark abode,
Where they alike in trembling hope repose,
The bosom of his father and his God."

MORE LETTERS.—"Potomac," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, says, "I understand that letters have been received in this city within a day or two past, from Gen. Taylor and Mr. Clay, which breathe, on the part of those distinguished gentlemen, the right spirit."

☞ The proprietor of the Franklin House, Lake end of the New Shell road, ever anxious to please his numerous visitors, has furnished his ladies' saloon with a splendid piano expressly for their enjoyment. Now, parties of ladies and gentlemen who visit the "Franklin" for fish suppers, can finish a delightful excursion with music and dancing. The evenings are cool, and an occasional waltz is very agreeable.

AUCTION SALES—*This Day.*—Benjamin Kendig & Co. sell, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Mart, corner of Common and Circus streets, horses, mules, cattle, carriages, etc.

GOING OVER THE LAKE.—This afternoon hundreds of persons will be going over the Lake, to spend, at the least, a few hours of relaxation from business. They will refresh their memories upon the cooling breeze, and gather in higher hopes from the aspect of the stars. But, whilst their spirits are engaged in the contemplation of the planetary inhabitants of "another and a better world," they must not forget that something is due to the mortal man. Pompanoo, music, soft crabs and oysters are good. Therefore, if any person should stop at Pass Christian, let him call, if it be even but for a moment, at the house kept by Montgomery, and the other hotels in the delightful watering-place of Pass Christian. It relieves one to take a joyous trip on Lake, and all come back with sinews nerved and mind strengthened for the turmoil of our sometimes lurid summer.

THE LOUISVILLE EXAMINER.—A new arrangement has been made for this paper. Mr. J. C. Vaughan has become the corresponding editor, F. Cosby is the principal editor, assisted by a very able corps of Western writers.

☞ Ex-Governor Jones, of Tennessee, General Pillow, and General Shields, arrived at Cincinnati on the 28th ult. They went immediately on to Pittsburg.

ARREST FOR MURDER.—William Donaldson, who has been for some time employed in the National Theatre of this city as a comic singer, was arrested last night, at about 11 o'clock, on the charge of having committed the crime of murder upon the person of Andrew Meehan in the city of New York. The murder alleged was committed on the 1st day of November, 1847. The accused is charged with having stabbed the deceased with a knife, and then died the city. He will be examined by Recorder Baldwin this morning.

☞ The first steamship for the New York and New Orleans Line, *via* Havana, the Crescent City, leaves Pier No. 4, North River, at 4 P. M. to-day. This is the second purely American Atlantic steamship gotten up by private enterprise, and we wish her no less success than has attended the first one, the United States. Her dimensions, which we neglected to give when we noticed her trial trip, are as follows: length of deck, 245 feet; length of keel, 224 feet; carpenter's measure, 1750 tons; registered 1500 tons; coppered and copper-fastened throughout; engine kelson, 2 by 3 feet, extending full length of boilers and engines; the wales bolted, dovetailed and cogged in every conceivable way which would add to her strength.—*N. Y. Sun, 1st inst.*

APPOINTMENT EDITORIAL.—W. Leland, of the Pontotoc (Mi.) Tribune, has been appointed Receiver of the Land Office at Pontotoc.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Dennis Corcoran has been appointed bearer of dispatches to the German Diet, at Frankfort-on-the-Main. It is possible—with all due respect to Mr. Corcoran—that this may not be a judicious appointment; in fact it may cause difficulty between the two governments, as it is not probable that a German diet would agree with a gentleman of Hibernian descent.

Gen. Cass's Letter of Acceptance.

We find in the Washington Union of the 1st Gen. Cass's letter accepting the nomination of the Baltimore Convention. We have not space to give it entire, but make a few extracts.

After expressing his gratitude for the honor conferred upon him, Mr. Cass proceeds to give in his adhesion to the resolutions of the Baltimore Convention. He says:

"I have carefully read the resolutions of the Democratic National Convention, laying down the platform of our political faith, and I adhere to them as firmly as I approve them cordially. And, while thus adhering to them, I shall do so with a sacred regard to the principles and compromises of the Constitution, and with an earnest desire for their maintenance, in a spirit of moderation and brotherly love, so vitally essential to the perpetuity of the Union and the prosperity and happiness of our common country—a feeling which has made us what we are, and which, in humble reliance upon Providence, we may hope is but the beginning of what we are to be."

Upon the one-term principle he holds the same opinion as Mr. Polk, and expresses himself thus:

"Coinciding with him [Mr. Polk] in his views, so well expressed, and so faithfully carried out, I beg leave to say, that no circumstances can possibly arise which would induce me again to permit my name to be brought forward in connection with the Chief Magistracy of our country. My inclination and my sense of duty equally dictate this course."

We may gather his sentiments upon the Wilmot Proviso from the following—the concluding paragraph:

"As a party, we ought not to mistake the signs of the times; but should bear in mind that this is an age of progress, of advancement in all the elements of intellectual power, and in the opinions of the world. The General Government should assume no powers. It should exercise none which have not been clearly granted by the parties to the Federal compact. We ought to construe the Constitution strictly, according to the received and sound principles of the Jefferson school. But, while rash experiments should be deprecated, if the Government is stationary in its principles of action, and refuses to accommodate its measures, within its Constitutional sphere—cautiously, indeed, but wisely and cheerfully—to the advancing sentiments and necessities of the age, it will find its moral force impaired, and the public will determine to do what the public authority itself should readily do when the indications of popular sentiment are clear, and clearly expressed."

MEETING AT WASHINGTON.—The democrats of Washington held a large meeting on the night of the 29th, in front of the Union office. After the meeting was over, a large number, accompanied by the venerable editor of the Union himself, paid a visit to Senator Benton, who had retired for the night. He was, however, aroused, and, putting his head out of the window, told them that he was in favor of the nominations—Missouri was for the nominations—and then bid them "Good night." Senator Dix was then called upon. He also expressed the same sentiments as Mr. Benton, and said he would make every effort to reconcile the differences in the party in New York.

☞ The New York Courier and Enquirer says, that the nomination of General Cass without the vote of New York, indicated a consciousness of strength elsewhere.

☞ Truth-Teller, the correspondent of the Picayune, says there is a movement on foot to place Gov. Young, of New York, on the ticket with Gen. Taylor as the Whig candidate for the Vice-Presidency. He also says that a project exists to reconcile the Barnburners and Hunkers by running Gen. Dix for Governor of New York. The General, it seems, was induced to express his adhesion to the nominations by a serenade got up expressly for the purpose by Mr. Ritchie.

INDIGNATION.—The barnburners of Troy held an "Indignation meeting" on the 30th ult. John Van Buren and Isaac Vanderpoel were the orators.

POLITICAL.—The whigs of Iowa have formed an electoral ticket, and placed upon it the following names: Stephen B. Shellaby, Wm. H. Wallace, FitzHenry Warren and Jesse Bowen. John M. Coleman is the whig nominee for Secretary of State.

NOLENS VOLENS.—The Buffalo Republic, a radical democratic organ, runs up the name of John A. Dix for the Presidency—"*nolens volens*" the Baltimore Convention.

☞ The Florida delegates to the Whig National Convention, are Messrs. E. C. Cabell, I. D. Hart and Samuel L. Burrett.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—*By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*—George H. McWhorter, Collector of the Customs, Oswego, New York, re-appointed.

The Steamship Crescent City.

This magnificent steamer, commanded by Capt. Stoddard, one of the oldest and most experienced sailors in the country, left her pier in North river, New York, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the 1st inst. She made a most unparalleled progress, for on the 8th inst., she took in a pilot at the Balize before sunset. During the passage she has had fair weather with a fresh wind ahead, but occasionally squally during the run. Her engines have worked beautifully during the passage, and not the slightest interruption takes place. Her speed has averaged 248 miles in every twenty-four hours, and at times 273 miles in the same space of time. She is certainly the most splendid vessel that has ever visited the Levee of New Orleans. We cannot refrain from giving a description of this magnificent vessel. The Crescent City was built by Mr. W. H. Brown for Isaac Newton, Capt. Stoddard and Messrs. J. Howard & Son of New York and for J. P. Whitney & Co., of this city, who is here represented by Mr. Fallon. She is designated as the pioneer of a line which in a short time will be permanently established between New York and New Orleans, touching each way at Havana. This vessel is well calculated for such a maritime route, having the advantage of speed as well as of buoyancy to take her over the bar at the Balize and at the South-west Pass. The present trip has proved that she is an excellent sea-boat, and her engines have worked with the most remarkable strength and accuracy. As for her internal regulations—the gorgeous furniture that adorns her almost regal state-rooms and cabins, a poet's pen is the only instrument that could possibly describe them. She is indeed a "floating palace," and as such, was yesterday acknowledged by the hundreds who visited her. The sofas, lounges and chairs in the chief saloon, are of carved and polished rosewood, covered with costly texture. The private saloon—the temple of beauty and the ladies, is located in the centre of the ship, and is certainly the most magnificent marine saloon that we have yet seen. The furniture here is covered with one blaze of gold and carved work, and the rich carpeting would defy the taste of a Queen or the luxurious fancy of Lolla Montes. The chairs cost $20 each, and the lounges $150 each. The berths are handsomely arranged, and the furniture of the state-rooms of the most decorous and beautiful order. In any one of these spacious marine chambers a lady might fancy herself, and in reality enjoy all the comforts of her own boudoir. Mirrors, toilet stands, and sofas of the costliest description, as well as paintings of real merit, make up the rest of the furniture of the various cabins of this noble vessel. There are rooms also designed especially for families, which are furnished in the same style described in the above. There are also single or smaller rooms, equally well furnished, which are brought into communication with the servant's apartment by a new invention. There is a large plate made of metal and enclosed in a gilt frame, upon which there are numerically arranged the numbers of the different rooms. A moveable figure of a "crescent" is over each number, and when the bell in any state-room in the vessel is pulled, the "crescent" lowers its horns and discovers to the eager waiter the location of the number of the room of the passenger. This is quite a novel improvement, but it certainly enhances the pleasure of those who do not wish to wander about the boat in search of the steward or the stewardess—the barkeeper or the boot-black. It would take a column to describe minutely the gorgeous decorations of this magnificent vessel, and we will therefore have to come to plain prose. The Crescent City was built at a cost of from $420,000 to $450,000. She is of 1750 tonnage by carpenters' measurement; length of deck, 236 feet; breadth of beam, 34 feet; and depth of hold, 22 feet six inches. The Crescent City will start on Thursday next for New York. The price for passage in the upper cabin is $75, in the lower cabin $60. It is expected that she will make the passage from New Orleans to New York in seven days.

Admonition to the Mexicans.

The time for the evacuation of the city of Mexico by the American troops being now so near at hand, the editor of the Star, in his paper of the 27th, addresses an article to the Mexicans, by way of a parting admonition. He says:

"As there seems to be little or no doubt that the Treaty of Peace and Amity between the United States and Mexico will be ratified in a day or two—if it be not already so—we embrace the occasion to say a few words to the reflecting and intelligent portion of the Mexican population. The Government is about taking measures, by the introduction of troops, to have this Capital—where the Executive and Legislative Departments will shortly be administered—defended against any revolutionary movement. This is right, and we sincerely hope that there will be no occasion for any hostile movement on the part of the troops. It is not to be disguised, however, that there are a few dangerous and ambitious spirits, in several of the States of the Republic, who are determined at every hazard to wage war against the present Administration—solely on the ground that it has concluded a Treaty of Peace with the United States. We will not believe that any opposition whatever, under the name of a *pronunciamiento*, will be attended with any success. It certainly will not be if there is any patriotism or national pride existing among those who should control the destinies of the nation. No better opportunity was ever presented than that which will be afforded by the auspicious conclusion of the negotiations. The Republic has been placed in most imminent danger, and she is about rescuing herself from it. Here is a spot, then, on which to erect a stone which shall mark a new career in the march of national greatness and prosperity.

"The occupation of this country by the Americans must ever form a most important epoch in its history. The conquests of Scott will be ever deemed second only to those of Cortes, and it will be the fault of Mexico only if she does not profit by the lesson which has been taught her. We have repeatedly called the attention of our Mexican readers to this subject—in no spirit of boasting or hostility, but with a sincere desire that the occupation of the Republic by so large a body of intelligent Americans may not be without its beneficent influence upon the fortunes of those among whom their lot has been temporarily cast. We desire, above all things, to see—1. Stability in the Mexican Govern ment, and its firm establishment upon a republican basis. The United States furnish a model. There is her Constitution, and there are her people prospering under it. Let the leading statesmen of Mexico study it and examine it in its practical operation. There are able men enough to do it, and we propose to them the question—"Why is it that there cannot be a Mexican as well as an American Republic?—the citizens of the two enjoying equal benefits, privileges and advantages—with a written Constitution, and an administration of it which will be sure to punish the least flagrant violation of it, in letter or spirit." To us, though we are well aware of the difficulties arising from a difference in races, it seems strange that the question has not long since been answered in favor of a Constitutional Republican Government. 2. Freedom of religious as well as political opinions; and, as a precursor to this, 3. The education of the masses."

He then goes on to lecture them upon their religious intolerance—shows that the monks and priests exercise a pernicious influence upon society—and concludes by saying:

"But we will not pursue the subject further to-day. We may resume it. Being on the point of leaving the country, the Americans naturally desire to see the Republic in some respects assimilate to their own. It never can do so, however, until the great subjects to which we have referred have their full weight upon the minds of the Mexicans—until a resolution is made to have them taken to heart and generally adopted. When this is done, Mexico will learn that practice and profession should go hand in hand, if she wishes her political fabric to stand upon a firm foundation."

AN INDEPENDENT PUBLISHER.—We are in receipt of a paper dated Santa Cruz de Rosales, Mexico, by Mr. P. G. Ferguson, containing the report of the capture of that place by Gen. Price (which has already been published). It is certainly a queer-looking sheet—the size of a cabbage leaf, and looks as if it had been set up from a mass of "pi," and even at that, he was only able to get up three pages. But let the editor tell his own story:

"When the American troops entered this place, among other property that fell into their hands was a printing press and types. The implements of the Great Art were in a very bad condition, having been 'knocked into *pi*' by a cannon ball that entered from the top of the building, playing the *devil* with the types and the stands. We found the office in this condition, and after considerable labor succeeded in arranging it in a tolerable manner. The types are very much worn, and the press is the oldest we have ever seen. With such materials our readers cannot be surprised at the appearance of our sheet—and if they don't like it, they need not subscribe—we are as independent as a hog on ice, and don't care a copper for public opinion. For our own amusement we issue this paper, and not being troubled with those kind customers called *patrons*, we can pursue the even tenor of our way and snap our fingers at the world and all its nest of grumblers."

THE CHARTISTS.—A letter from London to the the N. Y. Tribune, says:

"The Chartists are about to reorganize under a new leader. The majority are not at all satisfied with Fergus O'Conner's conduct, or his paper, the Northern Star. Fergus is not bold enough for them, and his journal is denounced as any thing but a Chartist organ. A new leader of the physical force school, a new journal, and a fund of £10,000 for the cause, are spoken of as imperative to insure success for the Charter.

"Another grand demonstration in London is resolved upon by the physical force Chartists, and it is hinted that they will appear armed."

CHRISTENING OF THE LAST.—The latest addition to the royal family of Great Britain, has been christened Louisa Caroline Aberta. The Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London, Norwich and Oxford, officiated. The sponsors were the Queen Dowager, proxy for the reigning Duchess of Saxe Meiningen; Prince Albert, proxy for Duke Gustavus of Mecklenburg Schwerin; the Duchess of Cambridge, proxy for the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

NEW CATHEDRAL.—The Catholic Clergy, now assembled in Retreat, at Albany, N. Y., have personally subscribed the sum of $5100 for the Cathedral in that city, besides pledging themselves to raise liberally from their congregations.

Important from Hayti—Insurrection and Bloodshed.

Dates have been received at Boston from Hayti to the 8th ult. The city of Port au Prince has been the theatre of terror and bloodshed, such as has not been witnessed since the days of the tyrant Dessalines. The Boston Traveller says:

The hatred and prejudice existing against the mulatto population, broke forth on the 16th of April. It was the day of the weekly parading of the guards and army, and all the Generals were assembled at the palace. The President opened the scene by preferring charges against certain mulatto Generals, of treason to the Government. This soon reached the ears of the assembled soldiery, and at a signal volleys of musketry broke upon the air, and several fell victims to the charge; two other volleys were fired. The President barely escaping with his life, succeeded in restoring order. Alarm guns were now fired from the fort, and the whole city set in dreadful commotion. A proclamation was sent forth, calling all citizens to arms, to assist in restoring order.

The call was obeyed, and the mulatto merchants and clerks paraded in front of their warehouses, for protection to their property and their homes. This was just at nightfall. Without further notice the President's Guard, amounting to some 1500 men, with artillery, came down upon them, and ordered them to disperse. A general fire was now opened between the two parties, which resulted in the rout of the mulattoes, who left some 30 of their number dead on the scene of the conflict. The refusal of the mulattoes to disperse, was assumed at the palace as treason against the Government, and on the following morning four of their number were arrested and shot in front of the British Consulate. Several others were shot in different parts of the city, whereever they could be found, and on the 18th one more was shot in front of the British Consulate.

It is supposed that 50 mulattoes were killed in the city, besides many others on the plains. All the foreign consulates, as well as the houses of foreigners, became asylums of the mulattoes, and were densely crowded. A French corvette was lying in the Roads, and the French Consul, with a boldness becoming his dignity, demanded of the President an amnesty on threat of bombardment. This had its effect, and a proclamation was issued granting pardon to all except twelve, whose names were given in the proclamation. This notice enabled the twelve to escape in disguise on board vessels in the harbor.

Another proclamation was issued, calling on all citizens to open their door and resume business on pain of being considered as compromised; but so little confidence was placed in the sincerity of the President, that it was not until the 24th of April that any business was done, and even up to the present date very little has been done except to embark such effects as could be got on board foreign vessels. No further disturbance has since taken place, yet very little confidence is felt that peace will continue many weeks. The President has set out on a tour through the South, with a large force, as it is said to restore order, and until he returns no further demonstration will be made.

The Commercial Agent of the United States hoisted his flag in the early part of the troubles; and his house, in common with the other Consulates, became the asylum of the persecuted mulattoes.

Commerce is at a stand, and the money of the country depreciating every day. Many families have embarked, and others are preparing to follow as soon as they can arrange their affairs.

New York Correspondence of Crescent.

NEW YORK, May 28, 1848.

Edit. Crescent—Did I promise to write at any specified time? If I did, I am sorry for it; for who, in this wonderful place, knows one day what he may have to do the next! Not I. In my last, I think, I was talking of what New York is and is to be—a subject that cannot be complete without a reference to what she has been. One word as to this branch of the subject: My absence for a number of years gits me for a partial appreciation of the changes and improvements continually going forward, while it probably interferes with the interest usually attached to details in such matters. How these things have been done, therefore, I cannot so well say; but that they have been done, I have the demonstration continually before me.

Twenty-one years ago the city of New York contained 1 theatre, 11 banks, 11 insurance companies, 60 churches, and 1 library of some fifteen thousand volumes. The city has now 6 regular theatres, 1 opera house, and numerous places of amusement nearly equal to the rank of a theatre twenty years ago. In the city there are now 30 banks and 116 insurance companies. Of the churches there is a total of about 220, comprising—

Presbyterian *	41	Roman Catholic	17
Methodist	32	Jewish Synagogues	9
Protestant Episcopal	43	Quakers	4
Baptist	25	Miscellaneous	30
Dutch Reformed	17		

[* Including Reformed, etc.]

Of ferries we have 8 from the city across East River, 5 across the Hudson, and 2 to Staten Island.

Of newspapers we have more than 100; and of libraries 15, containing at least 140,000 volumes.

The population of the city at different periods has been as follows:

In 1657	4,302	In 1830	123,706
" 1756	13,040	" 1840	312,710
" 1771	21,863	" 1845	369,875
" 1790	33,131	" 1846	372,759
" 1800	60,489	" 1847	393,827
" 1810	96,373	" 1848	408,762
		" 1849	366,189

It is now not less than 420,000, and may probably number as high as 450,000. I am induced to favor the latter probability from the large immigration to this city during the past three years. In 1847, Mr. Darby, the celebrated geographer and statistician, in giving the United States an aggregate population of 24,053,925 in 1848, assigned for this city 318,875 inhabitants; an under estimate of at least one hundred thousand.

Commerce has increased proportionally, but I suppose your own city affords a more remarkable instance of rapid commercial growth than any other in the world.

E. K. Collins is going ahead with his large ocean steamers, for which he has selected the names: "Palo Alto," "Buena Vista," "Cerro Gordo" and "Contreras." We have already five or six ocean steamers plying from this city across the "big pond." It may be of service to some of your traveling readers to state the time of departure, etc. I will include those running from Boston—which is one of the suburbs of New York—also.

The Hermann, Capt. Crabtree, leaves New York for Bremen and Southampton on the 20th May, July, September, etc. The Washington on the 20th June, 20th August and 20th October. Both leaving Southampton in one month from the day of leaving New York. Passage from New York to Southampton or Bremen: First cabin, $120; second do., $80. From Southampton or Bremen to New York: First cabin, $100; second do., $80. The Sarah Sands will leave New York on the 7th July, 8th September and 7th November. Leaves Liverpool 6th June, 7th August and 10th October. Cabin passage, $90. The America, Capt. Judkins, sailed. Cambria, Capt. Harrison, to leave 24th May. Britannia, Capt. Lang, (from Boston,) 17th May. Caledonia, Capt. Leitch, (from Boston,) 21st May. Acadia, Capt. Stone, (from Boston,) sailed. One of the above steamers leaves each week until November. Cabin passage $120.

To judge from the bill of fare which I have seen copied from a Scotch paper, there is the fattest kind of living on board these ships. It is like going to sea in the St. Charles. By-the-bye would not that be glorious—with old Mudge for captain, Wilson for mate and Spurr for clerk? The accommodations would have to be increased, *shortly*.

Did you ever read how hard Friar Bacon talks in his "Day Book" of your city. With such eloquence, and more truth, he might fill journal and ledger, also, with the superior claims of our own New York.

In New Orleans, a young man with merit and talent is almost sure to succeed. With us, humbug is essential to success: a man must not try business unless he has a large stock of it on hand. The secret of almost all success, with us, lies in deception. My qualificatory "almost" leaves abundant margin for every honest merchant engaged in our trade. Amongst our money-dealers we look for *honor*—not honesty; and numerous are the instances in our community where fortunes have been acquired and are now enjoyed in direct contempt of all really honest principles. We are not the only community that tolerates this state of things, but I cannot deny that we foster the iniquity more tenderly than any other city in the world; and our laws, carefully as they are now framed with the object of protecting the unwary, cannot reach the wealthy operator who takes advantage of our gullibility, and often coins our sufferings into gold. The evil is increased by the facility of its use; and those to whom we should look for antidotes, supply us with more of the poison. Our newspapers and our dispensaries are deeply infected, and moral and physical diseases are propagated by means which have been established with the object of destroying them.

We have in New York, as I have before mentioned, over one hundred newspapers. Of these, not one-half exert a healthful influence on society. Thirteen of the number are unequivocally and unblushingly immoral. Some there are, and those too who advance pretensions to the advantage of respectability, do not hesitate to pander to the miserable predictions of the mob, by singing *quotidian pans* to the presiding spirit of butchery which has ravaged two nations for the last two years; and those who cry against the murder of an individual, McCoy, by Lilly, Sullivan & Co., as an outrage upon the community, to be redressed only by a capital penalty, can land to the skies the men and the principles which have produced such wholesale butcheries as those of Palo Alto, Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, and Molina del Rey. In this, too, the course is not confined to us—the military fever—a moral cholera, is wide spread over the land, and penetrates even to the ballot boxes, threatening again to put one of our successful Generals in a seat which, by one of their class, has already been used as a throne. Am I treaching on politics? Indeed such was not my purpose. *Revenons a nos moutons.*

Our leaders of Humbug in the newspaper branch, are the Sun and Herald, and their success, in a pecuniary point of view, is almost without a parallel. There is no falsehood too gross for admission into their columns, if its publication can be made to serve the temporary interest of their proprietors, respectively, the mutual hatred of whom is of the most cordial description. The Sun, long ago, hoisted a falsehood on a sliding-scale at the head of its columns, representing its daily circulation to be 30,000 copies—thence rising to 32, 35, 40, 45, 50, and 55,000, at respective periods of a few weeks. The Herald, determined not to be outdone, placed 40,000 against the Sun's 30,000, and subsequently raised the figure as the Sun advanced, until the lie got too gross even for the Herald's stomach. The daily circulation of the Herald, therefore, became stationary at 45,000, and remained so for some time, when a quarrel about the patronage of the city Post-office, rendered it to the proprietor's more immediate interest to disclose the truth. The foreman, pressman, etc., although they did not hesitate to set up and print a daily falsehood, could not be hired to swear to its truth; but, with the assistance of trickery worthy of the source, and extraordinary efforts, of forcing circulation, dating back some months, the total circulation of the different papers issued from the Herald office proved to be some hundred more than that of the Tribune. This total circulation amounted to about one-third of that stated at the head of the paper, but at once began to increase, and will probably continue to do so until it is again swelled up to the original number. The circulation of the Sun is immense—perhaps double that of the Herald, but of course falls thousands short of the representations of its proprietor. An adequate notion of the liberality of its management may be gathered from the following notice to correspondents, which for some time past has held a place at the head of its editorial columns:

"Voluntary correspondence—particulary such as conveys late news—is solicited from all parts of the world, and the writers are promptly remunerated for all that is made use of, at from $1 to $5 per column, according to merit and importance."

Are there any New Orleans people who wish to become correspondents of the New York Sun?

Yours respectfully, INDICATOR.

SOMEBODY TO BLAME.—A discovery has been made in New England, surpassing in greatness and merit that of the man who inflicted a blow upon the person of Wm. Patterson. It has been ascertained by a Coroner's Jury, that the Captain and Engineer of the steamboat Halifax, were to blame for the explosion of the boilers of that boat. This remarkable fact can scarcely be sufficiently commented upon.

SMALL NOTES.—It is forbidden, after the 1st inst., for any person in Virginia to pass or receive in payment, notes of a less denomination than five dollars, issued by banking companies out of the State.

GOOD.—A wealthy rake at Cincinnati having insulted three ladies, two of them held him while the third gave him such a cowhiding as he deserved.

TRADE OF TEXAS.—Ten years ago the trade between New York and Texas was confined to a single schooner—now there is a line of ships constantly employed.

☞ The shipment of coal on the Schuylkill Canal, Penn., from Schuylkill county, for the week ending the 25th ult., amounted to 47,000 tons.

☞ Memphis has a population of 12000, and a commerce amounting to $5,000,000 per annum. Memphis is no doubt destined to be a place.

COTTON BOLLS.—Mr. Gray has presented us [editors Alexandria (La.) Democrat, 7th] with some Cotton bolls. They look promising, and give assurance of early picking.

CROPS.—The wheat crop in the State of New York is unusually promising. In some parts of Maryland the fly has made its appearance, and is causing much injury.

IMPORTANT.—Lord Brougham says that "Liberty is a plant which does not flourish in a republic"—nor could Lord Brougham. His lordship, having been Chancellor of England, was, we believe, seated upon the woolsack; he must have had some of its contents pulled over his eyes.

DETERMINED TO RUN.—Colonel Richard M. Johnson is on the stump for Governor of Kentucky, declaring that he will not give way to Mr. Powell, the regular. Of course if he has decided to *run*, he must anticipate defeat.

NOVEL DEFINITIONS.—Drilling a soldier—running him through. Breaches of trust—trousers not paid for. Ball practice—a dancing lesson.

EXTENSIVE ARMY.—The militia force of the State of Maine, as at present organized, consists of the Governor and his Aids, and the Adjutant General.

HIGH.—Spanish doubloons sell for $126 at Port au Prince. If we had the good fortune to possess any we would send them there on a speculation, but not having any, we don't think we will.

RETURNED.—J. R. Scott, the tragedian, has returned to his native land, after a successful tour in England.

☞ **To Travelers.**—We have now in store a fine lot of LEATHER DRESSING CASES, of American manufacture, to which we invite attention. They are unsurpassed for compactness and service.
CAMP CASES—Knife, fork and spoon, in neat cases, for the pocket.
DRAM FLASKS—Glass, cup and bottle, in good cases, for the pocket.
COMBS and BRUSHES of all kinds.
PERFUMERY of all kinds.
CRAVATS, STOCKS and SCARFS.
SUSPENDERS and SHOULDER BRACES.
DRAWERS and UNDERSHIRTS;
MONEY BELTS and PURSES;
KNIVES and RAZORS;
GOLD PENS and PENCILS;
UMBRELLAS and CANES;
GLOVES and HANDKERCHIEFS;
STRIPED LINEN AND COTTON TRAVELLING SHIRTS;
NAUTILUS LIFE PRESERVERS;
FINE LINEN AND COTTON SHIRTS, fourteen sizes, all made of the best materials, and in the best manner;
NE PLUS ULTRAS, the most convenient of Portable Writing Cases.
We are constantly receiving additions to our almost endless variety of beautiful Fancy Articles for PRESENTS.
GUINNESS & BUSH,
Dealers in Fancy and Toilet Articles,
my23 1m2dp 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. mh8

☞ **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 Cheapian 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 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
Lisade 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 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 $18 to $25
Black Doeskin and Cassimere Pants	from $4 50 to $10

ap21 2dptf 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 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 Cauvase 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 2dptjyl

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

☞ **Conclusive Proof.**—The proprietor of
BILLINGS' SYRUP,
the great