DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—
BY HAYES & M'CLURE.
A. M. HAYES....J. E. M'CLURE.
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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.
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MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1848.

WHIG CONVENTION.—The latest news we have from Philadelphia, we gather from the following telegraphic despatches, published in the St. Louis Republican of the 7th inst.:

Philadelphia, June 6.—The city is crowded already with delegates and others, who are constantly arriving by every conveyance. Great excitement prevails throughout all classes. It is impossible to foresee the result.

A democratic committee proceed down the river to-day to meet Gen. Cass, who is on his way home.

Louisville, June 6.—Private despatches from Philadelphia, express the opinion that Gen. Scott will be nominated for the Presidency by the Whig Convention.

Should there be any foundation for the latter communication; should its anticipations turn out to be true, there will be singular and exciting times ahead.

Aid to Yucatan.

We learn from *La Patria* of yesterday, that the Committee to assist the Yucatacos, which was formed in this city in April last, have taken into consideration the propriety of calling a public meeting, in order to raise means to transport to Yucatan, from Vera Cruz, such volunteers as may chose to enter the service of the government of that province in its war with the Indians. A preliminary meeting will be held at the office of Mr. Fernandez, No. 38 Old Levee, at one o'clock to-day, and a public meeting will probably be called in the course of the week. "Those of our citizens who desire to render assistance to the whites of Yucatan, can, by contributing a small sum, merely sufficient to furnish transportation, afford them the most effective aid. Two or three thousand men, we have no doubt, will be ready and willing to embark in the contest, and one half the number of such men as would accompany Peoples, Biscoe, or White, would be enough to defeat the Indians, and to firmly reestablish the government. These men once in Yucatan, will remain there, and joined by their friends from the United States, will soon make it a powerful and independent State. Let those, therefore, who desire to favor the whites, and contribute to the establishment of a new republic, put their hands in their pockets and bring out the dimes.

THANKS to the polite officers of the steamboat Autocrat for late St. Louis and Memphis papers.

☞ The ship Dibden, Capt. Haggen, arrived at this port yesterday from Kingston, Jamaica, which place she left on the 1st inst. The schooner with the Baltimore circus company on board had arrived at Kingston. The brig Orange left Kingston one day before the Dibden left Port Royal, with some passengers, bound for New Orleans; but she had not arrived at the passes when the D. came up.

FOREIGN NEWS.—See first and third pages.—For a portion of it we are indebted to an Extra Pic.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.—The total value of exports from the United States, for the year ending 30th June, 1847, was $158,648,622, and the amount of imports, during the same period, $146,545,638; so at least says the Treasury Report. How the large balance is accounted for does not appear; whether it was used in paying debts due abroad, or remained to our credit in foreign countries, or was paid in some way not accounted for at the Custom Houses, we may be perfectly satisfied that it was not lost or given away.

FISH!—Those who are fond of good living—and who is not!—must not neglect to note the advertisements of Walter and Jack Adams. 'A word,' &c.

☞ We are under many obligations to the officers of the Albatross, for Cincinnati and Louisville papers; also to the steamer Fashion for Matamoras papers.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The beautiful play of *La Tour de Nesle* is to be represented at this theatre this evening. The character of Capt. Burridan will be performed by Mr. J. C. Vail. A few nights since, we had the pleasure of witnessing the first appearance of this gentleman, on which occasion he sustained the part of "Claude" in the Lady of Lyons. His performance then elicited much applause, and would not have brought discredit upon an actor of much more experience. This being his second appearance, it is but natural to suppose that much of the constraint necessarily attendant upon a *debut* will have disappeared, and the audience will therefore enjoy even more satisfaction than upon the previous occasion.

LUNCH.—See Clark's 'City Eagle,' 45 N. Levee.

CRESCENT CITY.—The magnificent steamship Crescent City, now lying at this port, will be open for the reception of the public to-day at 12 o'clock. This will be gratifying to all who wish to see the most splendid steamship afloat, at all events in this vicinity.

☞ The ship Suviah and bark Robert Morris—the former with 226 and the latter with 125 discharged soldiers, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz.

NEW PAAER.—The "Live Oak" is the title of a new paper which is to be published semi-weekly in the city of Lafayette, by W. T. Whittaker & Co. The first number, we understand, will be published on Thursday next. It will advocete the claims of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency.

☞ We are under obligations to the officers of the Silas Wright and of the steamboat Cincinnati for late river papers.

IMPORTANT FROM TUSPAN.—Capt. McLaughlin, of the schooner John Bell, arrived at this port on Saturday evening from Tuspan, reports that that town was menaced by the Indians, who had risen in insurrection, and had accumulated a force of nearly eight thousand men near the place. The greatest consternation prevailed, and the population was continually under arms. An armed American schooner was lying near the bridge ready to open fire upon the Indians the moment they should make their appearance.

☞ The steamer Crescent City, now lying at our levee, bound for New York, we understand refused the sum of thirty thousand dollars for one month's service in government employ, to be used in transporting troops from Vera Cruz to this port.

GLASS STAINING.—By a reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Mr. J. Campbell, No. 195 Gravier street, is prepared to furnish his patrons with all kinds of stained glass. The art of staining glass has been but recently revived, and we are glad to find that Mr. Campbell has been so successful in borrowing brilliant lessons from the artists of France and Italy. If any one wishes to see a sample of the genius of Mr. Campbell, he has only to turn his eyes to the magnificent lamp of Caldwell's establishment, opposite our office. It looks like a small monastery lighted up for the vesper hymn.

FIGHT AT BILOXI.—A street fight came off on Wednesday last in Biloxi between Mr. Howard, the keeper of the Lighthouse, and Mr. Eastman. They fired several shots with revolvers at each other from across the street. The cause of the difficulty was that Mr. Eastman had applied for the situation of keeper of the Lighthouse in contrariety to the wishes of his opponent. One house was wounded in two different places, and the door of a small shanty on the opposite side perforated with the leaden messengers of death. At this time of the conflict, the belligerent parties came to the conclusion that it was no use to fight any longer, and departed in peace.

From Vera Cruz.

We are in receipt of files of the Free American to the 3d inst., by the U. S. transport ship American, Capt. Stuart, which left Vera Cruz on the 4th inst., and arrived at the Balize in six days.

The official announcement of the ratification of the treaty by the Mexican Government, having been received at Vera Cruz, the 190 soldiers, composed of Company F, 4th Infantry, Company K, 6th Infantry, and 33 recruits for general service, were not permitted to land, but were ordered to return to this city. As soon, therefore, as Capt. Howe's Company (G, 2d Dragoons) had been taken on board, the American sailed for this port.

Private Harper, Company G, 2d Dragoons, died at sea, on the 8th inst., of chronic diarrhœa; James Soloman, Company G, 5th Tennessee Volunteers, died of the same disease on the 9th.

We pleased to see that some of our officers in Vera Cruz have commenced raising volunteers for Yucatan, and among them are some of our own Louisianians; the Free American of the 1st says:

Yucatan.—It is with pleasure that we witness that our countrymen in Vera Cruz are taking the necessary steps to give timely aid to the unfortunate sufferers of Yucatan. Capt. Taylor, of the Twiggs Riflemen and Capt. Tenbrink, ex-sheriff of Vera Cruz and ex-1st Lieutenant in that company of Louisiana boys commanded by Capt. Blanchard at Monterey and at the bombardment of this city, have taken the initiative step, and ask for men who wish to follow their example. We have no doubt that their efforts will be crowned with success, and that in a few days four hundred noble hearts will have offered their blood for the relief of the imploring families who are menaced by the dreadful knife of the blood-thirsty savages.

On the 1st inst., the civil authority of the city of Vera Cruz was delivered to the Mexicans. We extract the following items from the Free American:

The civil authority was given up to the Mexicans yesterday. The "Star-spangled Banner," however, still waves proudly over the city and castle, and under its paternal protection we still breathe the air of liberty. Ere this, the civil authority has also been turned over to the Mexicans in the city of Mexico, and in several other places captured by our soldiers.

Capt. Taylor, of the Twiggs Riflemen.—This officer and twenty-five of his men came through from Jalapa (distance 70 miles) in 11 hours, as an escort to Major Graham, bearer of the ratified treaty. This, we believe, is the quickest time ever made on this road without change of horses. Taylor and his Twiggs Riflemen always "crowd the mourners" in whatever duty they may be put upon.

Dr. Vanderlindin, chief surgeon of the Mexican army, arrived here on Wednesday last from the city of Mexico. He is expelled from the country for not having followed the army in its disorderly retreat from the Capital.

Arrival of Gen. Smith.—General Smith's arrival was announced yesterday morning by the guns of Fort Conception. A great number of his old friends immediately went to see him.

Gen. S. is one among his brother officers who has not a single enemy in the army. All cherish him. His fame as a great Captain commenced in the Florida war, and he nobly sustained it in the war with Mexico. His friends in the United States, especially those in Louisiana, who are so anxious to give him testimonies of their gratitude for the eminent services rendered by him to his country, will be disappointed when they will hear that he will be among the last who will leave this country. He is ordered to remain here as commander of the American troops and to superintend their embarkation for the United States. The following is a list of the officers who came down with Gen. Smith:

Capt. Howe of the 2d Dragoons, commanding the escort; Capt. Page, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieuts. Van Dorn and Gibbs, aids-de-camp to Gen. Smith; Major Dashiel, Paymaster; Captain Gleason, Assistant Quartermaster; Capt. Garnett, aid to Gen. Taylor.

Gen. Smith came through the Orizaba road.

We understand that instead of Ampudia it is Senor Quijano who will come to this place as Governor.

The Yucatan excitement is still increasing in this city, and the lists opened for volunteers are rapidly filling up.

PASSENGERS BY THE AMERICAN.—Major E. Vandeventer, 13th Infantry; Capt. G. Morris, 4th Infantry; Capt. M. S. Hone, 2d Dragoons; First Lieut. S. Norvell, 5th Infantry; First Lieut. G. W. Clutter, 13th Infantry; Surgeon D. L. McGugin, 15th Infantry, U. S. A., and Mr. Samuel Jobson, late Inspector U. S. Customs, at Vera Cruz.

FROM THE BRAZOS.—The U. S. steamship Telegraph, Capt. Folger, arrived on Saturday, in 82 hours from the Brazos. To Capt. F. we are indebted for late Matamoros papers. Everything was quiet in the region of the Rio Grande when the Telegraph left the Brazos, and the papers before us contain not a single item of news. The celebrated mail-robber, Charles Engleman, was brought up in irons on the Telegraph, and delivered over by Capt. Folger to the U. S. Marshal of this district. The following are the passengers by the Telegraph: Mrs. Babcock, A. G. Cage and J. S. Martin.

☞ The steamship Fashion arrived yesterday, from the Brazos 8th inst., but brings nothing new. The following passengers came in her:

Mrs. Major Eastland and family, Mr. Green, Capt. Coffee, Lieut. McGill, Capt. Walworth, Mr. Cummings and lady, Mr. Goff, and several discharged soldiers and teamsters.

Gen. Cass' Letter.

In the publication of an independent journal, it is not to be expected that satisfaction can be given to all; nor do we consider ourselves possessed of the happy faculty of pleasing every one in the discharge of our editorial duties. We expect exceptions to be taken to what may at times appear in our paper; because we may sometimes utter opinions which may clash with those of others. Yet when we are betrayed into error our mistake is caused by misapprehension, and is not as the Courier seems to suppose, attributable to design.

When we stated that Gen. Cass' opinions on the Wilmot Proviso might be gathered from the concluding paragraph of his letter, we had no wish to misrepresent him, nor did we mean to infer that he was in favor of the Proviso: on the contrary, our opinion, as induced by that paragraph, was that he was opposed to it. The particular part which caused that belief was as follows:

"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."

It would be a source of regret to us, should we have misinterpreted Gen. Cass's meaning in the above sentences; we are equally sorry that the Courier has misunderstood us.

SUGAR PLATFORM.—We learn that the ground in front of the Customhouse was sold on Saturday morning last, for account of Municipality No. One, for the large sum of $224,650, being $54,650 over its estimated value by the Finance Committee of the Municipality in question.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The number of admissions into the Charity Hospital during the week ending on Saturday evening last, was 139; discharges 131, and deaths 15. There are now about 380 patients remaining in the Hospital.

MAIL ROBBERY.—A man by the name of Charles Engleman arrived here on Saturday last from the Brazos. He was immediately arrested on a requisition from the Postmaster General, which charged him with having stolen from the Post-office at Fort Wayne, Indiana, a letter containing a certificate of a deposit. On motion of Mr. T. J. Durant, U. S. District Attorney, Judge McCaleb issued an order to have the accused removed to the district where the offence is said to have been committed.

APPOINTMENT.—We understand that a letter has been received in this city intimating that Mr. F. A. Sawyer has been appointed Secretary of Legation to the American Embassy at the Court of Spain. Mr. Sawyer is a talented and accomplished gentleman, and will undoubtedly do credit to his mission.

☞ The body of Capt. Holmes, commander of the ill-fated steamboat Clarksville, who perished while gallantly struggling to save his passengers, has been found, and is hourly expected to arrive at St. Louis.

TREASURY NOTES.—By a statement of the Register of the Treasury, under date June 1st, it appears that the entire amount of Treasury Notes outstanding is $13,147,689 31.

The Presidential Canvass.

Every one is now waiting for news from the Philadelphia Convention. The friends of HENRY CLAY and those of Gen. TAYLOR—and both of them have numerous and warm friends in our city—devour with eagerness every rumor which indicates the prospects of their favorite, even the speculations of Washington letter writers, those veracious gentlemen who manufacture their facts as well as their opinions, to suit customers, are caught at as something substantial and trustworthy. Speculation, however, is useless. Before this time the question is decided, and in a day or two, at most, we must know the result. That some of our whig fellow-citizens will be annoyed and disappointed at the defeat of their candidate—but they must study philosophy, and follow the example of the democrats—take things coolly and in as good humor as they can.

But after the nomination comes the election—before the election, however, we are to have the amusement and excitement of the canvass. In this State, should Gen. Taylor be the whig candidate, the contest will be close, animated, and doubtful. The Taylor men and the Cass men, are equally confident of the victory, but they are equally determined to deserve it. There is reason to believe that the ordinary weapons of warfare—senseless declamation, vituperation, falsehood and personal abuse—will be laid aside, and that each party through its public journals, its pamphlets, and its public speakers, will appeal to the good sense and reason of the people, and calmly advocate its principles and favorite measures. The time has passed when the democrats looked upon the whigs as a body of men who supported every thing aristocratic in politics and corrupt and debasing in the social system; and the whigs have at last come to believe that a man may be an earnest and thorough democrat, without wishing to despoil the wealthy of their property or plunge the country into anarchy and bloodshed. Entertaining, then, more liberal views of each other than formerly, what is there to prevent them from coming together in their public meetings and debating the merits of their respective opinions? The very juxtaposition into which they would be brought, by overthrowing unfounded prejudices, would improve both their minds and morals—and the habit of hearing both sides, if it did not enlighten them upon any particular subject, would at least have the good effect of showing them that there are two sides to every question, and that it is by no means always certain which is the right one—a fact which the wisest and most ardent politicians seem not yet to have discovered. Besides the habit of meeting together and discussing the great questions of the day, would have an important and improving effect upon our public men. In order to distinguish themselves they would be obliged to read and think—to place themselves in advance of those whom they attempted to instruct or to convince. Slang would no longer be the staple of a speech, and froth would cease to be the principal ornament of a popular harangue. The "American Eagle"—poor bird—would not be required to take so many fruitless flights into the regions of moonshine; and our flag—"the glorious stars and stripes"—would not be worn out in waving over, partly concealing and partly adorning, thundering sentences devoid of meaning. And it may be that when orators educated in such a school are transferred to the halls of legislation, that they will carry with them the conviction that plain reasoning and some sense were not entirely useless even in those exalted places. Every thing induces us to believe that much good will be attained by conducting the canvass in a manner so reasonable and fair, and we, therefore, concur with our correspondent "Cenci," that the leaders of the two parties ought to make immediate arrangements therefor.

Proceedings in Congress.

[Telegraphed to the St. Louis Republican.]

SENATE, *June 3.*—Mr. Underwood moved to take up the resolution which he had previously introduced, requesting the Commissioner of Patents to report annually upon the agricultural products, prices of manufactures, prices of labor employed therein, &c., of the country.

Messrs. Underwood and Benton spoke at some length in favor of the resolution, but it was finally passed over informally.

On motion of Mr. Bright, the Oregon bill was taken up.

Mr. Foote offered an amendment to the bill, by which the pro-slavery objections of the South might be obviated.

Mr. Wescott spoke in opposition to the amendment, as being defective and deceptive.

Mr. Foote rejoined.

Mr. Underwood addressed the Senate in favor of permitting the citizens of Oregon to settle this question of slavery to suit themselves.

Mr. Dayton asked whether Congress had the right to exclude slavery from the territory.

Mr. Underwood replied in the affirmative, but he hoped that the people most interested in the question would be permitted to settle it.

Mr. Badger proposed to amend by inserting in the bill the words "but shall not be subject to the sixth article of compact contained in the ordinance of 1787."

Mr. Foote accepted the modification. The debate was prolonged by Messrs. Hale, Dayton and Foote, until, on motion of Mr. Hannegan, the Senate went into Executive session, after which it adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Cummins made an unsuccessful attempt to have considered his bill relative to naturalized citizens.

The private bills reported yesterday were then acted on.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up, and the day was consumed in listening to strictly political speeches.

SENATE, *June 5.*—The Senate assembled as usual. Numerous petitions were presented and referred.

On motion, twenty thousand copies of Col. Frémont's map of Oregon and California were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Miller, the bill to increase the medical corps of the navy was taken up, and after being discussed was informally passed over.

HOUSE.—Mr. Lynde, of Wisconsin, was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Cummins moved to reconsider the vote referring to the Judiciary committee, the bill to protect naturalized citizens from the interference of foreign governments or their agents. Upon this motion, an interesting debate sprung up, in which Messrs. Cummins, Levin and Sims, participated. The motion to reconsider was finally carried, and after some debate the bill was recommitted to the committee on the Judiciary.

On motion, it was ordered that ten thousand copies of the report of the select committee on adulterated Drugs, should be printed.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the Naval appropriation bill was taken up and discussed; after which, the House adjourned over to Friday.

June 6th.—Both houses of Congress adjourned today, and until Friday next—[to give an opportunity for the members to attend the Philadelphia Whig Convention.]

Northern and Western Markets.

CINCINNATI, June 6.—Sales of good Flour at $4@$4 6¼; of choice brands at $4 25 ℔ bbl. Sales of Oats at 25c. ℔ bushel. Of Whisky at 14½c. ℔ gallon. Sales of Cheese at 5@6c. ℔ lb. Of Lard at 5¾@6c. ℔ lb, and firm. Sales of Western No. 1 Pork at $8 ℔ bbl. Sales of Hams at 4¼c.; of Sides at 3½c.; of shoulders at 2@2½c. ℔ lb, and in good demand. Groceries are without change, and dull.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday Evening, June 6.—In tobacco, sales were confined to 4 hhds. inferior descriptions, at former prices. Hemp is dull and drooping. Of lead, at $3 23. Of flour, at $3 75 to $4 per bbl., as in quality. Of wheat, about 10,000 bushels, including 1,000 sacks from store on private terms. The market is dull, but prices ranged about the same as yesterday, viz: fair and good fall, 70 to 74c.; prime, 75@76c. Of corn, white and yellow, in new gunny and osnaburg sacks at 26c.; in new gunnies at 25c., taken for shipment. Oats have declined. Sales in sacks at 22@23c., and exclusive of sacks at 18@20c. per bushel. Sale of barley, 277 sacks at 38c., with the sacks. Provisions are steady. Sales pork, prime and mess, without inspection at $5 50 and $7 50: of bacon, shoulders 1¾@2¼c.; clear sides 3½c.; shoulders at 2@2½c.; clear sides 3½c.; hams 3¼c.; shoulders 2c.; clear sides 3¼c.; hams at 3c. per lb.; beside many small lots at about the same range. Of lard, small lots only at former prices; of whiskey, 42 bbls. at 15½c.; 162 bbls. in lots at 16c.; of sugar, 50 hhds. at 3¾c. Freights, no change.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Sales of Genesee Flour at $5 50@5 62½ ℔ bbl. The market, with moderate business, is in favor of the seller. The Grain market is without change. Sales of prime red Wheat at 112c. ℔ bushel. Lead is inactive. Sales at 3¾@4. Hemp, nothing is reported.

BALTIMORE, June 6.—Sales of Howard street Flour at $5 62½. Of City Mills at $5 75 ℔ bbl. Sales of prime white Wheat at 128@130c. No sales of provisions worthy of report.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6, 7 P. M.—Sales of Western Flour at $5 50 ℔ bbl. Of Corn Meal at $2 31¼. Of prime red Wheat 118c. ℔ bushel. Of prime yellow Corn at 51@52c. ℔ bushel. Of Western No. 1 Mess Pork at $11 50 ℔ bbl. Of Western Lard at 7½c. ℔ lb—the market is nearly bare. Sales of Lead, on six months' time, at $3@3 75. Cash sales of Whisky at 23½c. ℔ gallon.

☞ The editor of the New York Herald is a funny fellow. His latest joke is an attempt to make some people believe that the New York Barnburners are about nominating Gen. Taylor for President! This is decidedly the best thing of the day. The old General the candidate of the "Wilmot proviso" democrats, would be about the strangest political fellowship ever formed—Capt. Tyler and Col. Botts sleeping in the same bed, would be a trifle in comparison.

CONGRESS.—Both Houses of Cohgress adjourned on the 9th inst., to enable the members to attend the National Convention.

TONNAGE.—The increase in the enrolled and registered tonnage of American vessels, in the year ending June, 1847, was 276,961 tons, and the whole amount of tonnage at the same time was 2,839,045.

DEATH OF KEOKUK.—This celebrated Indian chief was poisoned a few days since by one of his band. The murderer was arrested, confessed his guilt, and was immediately after shot by several of the tribe. The Sacs have lost in Keokuk an intelligent leader.

OPPOSITION.—The following paragraph shows the feelings of the English in relation to the American steam navigation companies. We are not sorry to see it. The temporary reduction in freight and passage will have to be made permanent, if the English lines expect to compete with ours; and this early display of ill feeling will admonish the good people on this side of the Atlantic of the necessity and propriety of supporting their own vessels:

FREIGHTS AT LIVERPOOL.—The arrival of the American steamer United States has induced the British and North American Steam Packet Company to reduce their freight by this steamer, Hibernia, from £7 per ton measurement to £4, and by the Niagara, hence 20th inst., to £2 10s., after which the old rate will be resumed. The rate of passage is also reduced to £30.—*Harnden & Co.'s Circular, per Hibernia.*

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.—Late accounts from Canada represent the country to be in a state of the greatest agitation; the whole French population, and almost all the Irish, both of whom detest British rule, are ready for revolt.

☞ A petition is in circulation in Ohio praying, for the removal of the seat of the Federal Government from Washington to Cincinnati.

☞ The democrats of Charleston were to hold a meeting on the 6th, at which Mr. Yancy, of Alabama, a member of the Baltimore convention, was to speak.

☞ The barnburners of New York were to hold a mass meeting at New York, in the Park, on the 6th instant. It was rumored they would nominate General Taylor for President, Mr. Benton for Vice President; and General Dix for Governor of the State. The hunkers are to meet on the 12th, (to-day.)

☞ Jacob Collamer declines a re-election to Congress from the second district of Vermont.

ENORMOUS LOSSES.—The Paris correspondent of a London paper states that Mr. James Rothschild estimates the losses of the house of Rothschilds, by the late revolutions in Europe, at *two hundred millions of francs.* From this we may judge of the enormous fortune and credit possessed by these bankers; for, notwithstanding their losses, they have not failed in any of their engagements.

NAVAL.—The U. S. steamship Alleghany, for Rio Janeiro, was spoken April 15, lat. 8 20 S., long. 31 35 W., all well.

SPECIE.—The whole amount of specie exported from the port of New York, from the 1st of January to the 13th of May of the present year, is stated at $6,250,968.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERNER.—The steamer Northerner arrived at New York, from Charleston, on the 1st, with 70 cabin and 34 deck passengers. In addition to her usual freight, she brings $19,500 in gold, and $9,000 in silver.

EXIT OF SPECIE—The Duchess d'Orleans, which sailed from New York on the 1st for Havre, took out $340,000 in specie.

DEPARTURE OF THE STEAMER.—The Caledonia, Capt. Leitch, left Boston on the 31st ult. for Liverpool, with forty passengers and $59,622 in specie.

☞ The ship Andrew Scott, from Apalachicola for Boston, struck on Scituate Beach, on the 29th during a heavy fog. She was got off on the 31st during high tide, and towed in.

DEAD SEA EXPEDITION.—Lieut. William F. Lynch, commanding the exploring expedition to the Dead Sea, embarked from his ship (the Supply) on the 15th April, and launched his boats, with the scientific party, on these mysterious waters, on the 22d, under highly favorable auspices—the weather being mild and calm, the officers and men being in good health and in fine spirits. We may expect a very interesting narration from the pen of Com'r Lynch, when he returns to the United States.

☞ The St. Louis Horticultural Society held a meeting on the morning of the 24th. The efforts of this Society, to direct attention to horticulture in the vicinity of St. Louis, have already met with much success.

CHEAP.—Strawberries are selling at four cents a basket (about half a pint) in the New York market.

Political Banquets.

Editors Crescent:—I did believe at the time a cotemporary journal made the admirable suggestion, that the collective body of the people should hold "Political Banquets" in this place during the presidential canvass, that other papers would have seconded a motion so highly commendable. It doubtless deserves, and I am satisfied, would receive, the cordial approbation of all well disposed, honest and fair-dealing politicians, who are not afraid to compare and test, publicly, the superiority of their principles and the relative merits of their opposing candidates for office, on the same rostrum with their political opponents.

Much good every way would result to this community and to the country from such a movement, chiefly in the promotion of that fraternity of feeling and good fellowship which should always subsist and be encouraged among us, though we may be divided in opinion on subjects of political policy. Such a step, would perhaps, bring us back to those good and glorious old times and happy usages, when the American people, like brothers, were wont to meet together in mass without party strife or party organization, and discuss and listen to the discussion, *pro* and *con.* of the great constitutional principles and policy of the country. And after hearing both sides, it would be an easy matter and a pleasing duty for the people to make up their minds for whom they would vote, influenced only by the facts and arguments in the case, like enlightened jurymen, they would retire from the Banquet to the ballot-box and there render a fair and honest verdict. But as things have been heretofore conducted, the people have not had an opportunity of acting or judging impartially in the great business of making our chief rulers. They have been divided into miserable party factions for the promotion of selfish and ambitious purposes, striving by every artful contrivance to circumvent and defeat each other. They have only been permitted to hear one side of the question—fair and open discussions have been withheld from the mass of the people. This is all wrong, and no good can or ever did come to any people by placing them in a wrong position. Let them be put right. They will put themselves right if scheming politicians would let them alone. Let the people meet at banquets, in the market places, public squares, or where they please, without party distractions, and call upon their Lamartines, their Pages and their Rollins, and demand a free and open discussion both of public men and public measures. Let them hear both sides and understand the bottom and top of all questions of public interest, on which they may be called upon to act, and they will always act right—will always act for the public good. And the present seems a most propitious time for the experiment. Parties appear, thus far, to be most astonishingly well pleased with the candidates brought out—every feeling and disposition looks favorable for the banqueting project; and to me, sirs, the thought, the hope of such an era, of such a change in the political animosities of parties, is really more than delightful, it is exquisite. What! think of the "Lion and the Lamb lying down together!" Hunt and Soulé meeting at the same political banquet! Preston, Larue, Prentiss and Peyton holding forth upon the same rostrum! Why sirs, it is decidedly the richest, happiest thought invented since the days of Alexander the Coppersmith. And, too, imagine what a singular pleasure it will afford every one, while seated at the festive board, amidst this "feast of reason and flow of soul," to see the friendly cup of ——, yes, cold water, and *nothin' else*, freely circulating among the Sons of Temperance, with a *leetle drap* of the "O-be-joyful" for the mere *temperate.* Why the suggestion is a glorious one, and the entertainment will be jumped at and swallowed down with avidity by the whole community. Let the public press but take this matter in hand, and you will soon find whigs, locos, men, women and children, ready to maintain the grand shout of "Long Live Political Banquets!" Yours, CENCI.

TELEGRAPHIC.—Morse's line of telegraph is now completed between Memphis and Bolivar, Mi.

GEN. TAYLOR.—It is said that Judge Saunders, of Louisiana, now on his way to the Convention, is authorised to present the name of Gen. Taylor to the Convention, with a pledge that he will abide its decision.—*Louisville Journal.*

☞ A meeting of the friends of General Taylor was held in New York, on the 1st inst.

INVITATION TO GEN. SCOTT.—A committee has been appointed by the city of Richmond to proceed to Frederick for the purpose of inviting Gen. Scott to visit Richmond.

☞ At the last accounts Gen. Scott still remained in Washington.

☞ The Louisville Courier denies that the whig delegates from Michigan have been instructed to vote for Mr. Clay.

☞ A correspondent of the New York Herald writing from Washington, asserts positively, that a letter had been received from Mr. Clay, in which he expresses his determination to withdraw in favor of General Taylor.

☞ Gov. Shunk, of Pennsylvania, continues to improve in health.

WASHINGTON ELECTION.—Col. Seaton, of the National Intelligencer, has been re-elected Mayor of Washington.

☞ What dose of medicine does a man like when his daughter is naughty! Do 'nt you know? Why, he takes an *elixir!*—(he takes and he licks her.)

☞ **Emmet Club.**—The Regular Monthly Meeting of the above Club will be held on MONDAY EVENING, *June 12*, at 8 o'clock, in the Hall of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, No. 198 Tchoupitoulas street. Punctual attendance is requested. By order. WM. J. CASTELL, Secretary. [je10]

☞ **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 1m8ip 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, 26 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

☞ **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 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 Laun	3 00 to 4 00
Single Milled French Black Doeskin	4 50 to 7 50
Listado Check and French Drill	2 00 to 5 00
White Linen Drill, Irish Linen and Linen Duck	3 00 to 5 00
French, English and American Cottonade	1 00 to 2 50

Vests.

Black and colored Silk and Satin Vests	from $3 00 to 6 00
White and colored Marseilles	2 00 to 5 00
Orleans Silk and Linen	3 00 to 4 00
Plain and Fancy Figured Linen	3 00 to 4 00
Super Buff Cashmere	3 50 to 4 00
Rich Fancy Velvet	5 00 to 8 00
Rich light Silk and Satin Vests, for Balls and Soirees	4 00 to 7 00

Shirts and Drawers.—White Linen and Muslin Shirts; Striped Linen and Cotton Shirts; Brown, Pink and White Cotton Knit, Gauze Cotton, Gauze Merino, Gauze Flannel and Silk Undershirts and Drawers.
Rich and Fancy Silk Cravats; Muslin and 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 $16 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 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 2dptiyl

☞ **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 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. je8 6t

☞ **Dr. Cullen's Indian Vegetable Remedy.**—For the cure of Gonorhœa, 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