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.
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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TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1848.

THE NOMINATION—*The Vote.*—We are indebted to a friend for the following report of several ballotings in the Philadelphia convention:

	1st ballot.	2d ballot.	3d ballot.	4th ballot.
Taylor,	111	.....	.....	171
Clay	97	.....	86	.....
Scott	44	.....	49	.....
Webster	22	.....	22	.....

The nomination, it is supposed, was made on the 9th—two ballots were had on the previous day. We presume the vote on the 4th ballot is Taylor's whole vote—not the majority, as stated by telegraph.

SCOTT AND BELL.

P. S.—By the arrival of the Talleyrand at an early hour this morning we learn (from the clerk of the boat), that when the T. left Memphis—on Friday night, as we understand the report—that it was stated, by telegraph, that SCOTT had been nominated for President, and JOHN BELL, of Tenn., Vice. We hardly know which report to pin our faith to. ☞ Thanks to the clerk of the Talleyrand.

FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.—The U. S. schooner Capt. Page, Horner, master, left last evening for Brazos St. Jago, with Government stores. U. S. schooners Blanch E. Sayre, Capt. Dubs; Louisiana, Capt. Holmes; Gen. Patterson, Capt. Jackson; also left last evening, for Vera Cruz, with Gov't stores.

☞ The letter mail from Liverpool by the "Niagara" arrived yesterday.

DEDICATION.—A German Catholic Church, in the Third Municipality, situated in Ferdinand street, is to be dedicated to the service of the All-Ruling Power, on Sunday next.

AID TO YUCATAN.—A meeting of a number of our citizens was yesterday held for the purpose of taking measures to aid the inhabitants of Yucatan in their endeavors to defend their lives. Mr. J. W. Zacharie presided, and a goodly number of the friends of the cause was but small, still they made up in enthusiasm that which they lacked in numbers. We learn that a resolution was passed calling upon the citizens of New Orleans to subscribe for procuring transportation to take those who may desire to go to the aid of Yucatan from the port of Vera Cruz. This will afford a glorious opportunity to those of our volunteers who still seek for laurels upon the battle-field. To-day, the programme of the subscription list will be issued. The friends of humanity will respond to the call.

☞ Our friend Dufrocq—mayor of the State capital—is on a visit to our town, and if he is a fair specimen of the good folks of Baton Rouge, it must be a healthy place. May his shadow never be less.

ROBBERY ON THE ELLEN BROOKS.—We mentioned in our paper yesterday morning a robbery which was charged to have been committed on board the ship Ellen Brooks, from Havre, and ventured some enquiries as to the manner in which it could have taken place without the knowledge of the Inspector of the Customs, in charge of the ship. The Inspector called upon us yesterday, and showed us the permit which Mr. Reidnoil had obtained to have his property landed, and it purported to be for "five trunks of wearing apparel," which Mr. R. said were stowed in the hold of the ship, but which we [illegible]t entered on the manifest, and which, with the [illegible]ception of one which Mr. R. declared had been broken open, could not be found. There seems to be a great discrepancy between this state of facts, and the statement published upon, as we supposed, good authority, which discrepancy we will not attempt to explain.

STOCKS.—The New York Express says that the news of the ratification of the Mexican treaty had a good influence on the prices of stocks. Treasury notes improved ¾ per cent.; United States 6's of 1856, 1 per cent.

SCHOONER BURNT.—The schooner Sea, of 208 tons burthen, Captain Glidden, from Thomaston, of and for New Orleans, loaded with 1600 casks of lime, went ashore on Monroe's Island, in a squall, on the 31st ult. After getting ashore, she keeled over, took fire, and was burnt. The sails and rigging were saved. The vessel was insured for $1000. The lime is also supposed to be insured.

GEN. TAYLOR.—The Washington Union denies that Gen Taylor has been summoned to attend the Court of Inquiry as a witness.

WALTER'S.—All those persons who are not fond of pompano—fresh pompano—need not pass by "Walter's" to-day. He's got any quantity of them and a good many other good things into the bargain. Call at the corner of St. Charles and Gravier sts.

RUMOR.—It was rumored in Mobile, day before yesterday, that Henry Clay and Gen. P. F. Smith were the whig nominees. Very likely.

The School Fund.

Shortly after the adjournment of the Legislature we called public attention to the fact that the bill making an appropriation for the support of public schools for the next two years, had, through carelessness or accident, been passed over in the Senate, and suggested the propriety of calling an extra session of the Legislature to remedy the oversight. The suggestion, we have reason to believe, was favorably received throughout the State, for though the people have no great desire to have the Legislature in session, they have an anxious wish to complete and maintain the system of public education. The tax levied for the support of public schools will amount to nearly three hundred thousand dollars a year, and by existing laws it ought to be apportioned among the different parishes in the month of November. But once paid into the treasury—as it must be by the tax collectors—it cannot be paid out without a special appropriation, and the bill making the appropriation was the one lost. The payment of this large amount of tax each year without deriving any immediate corresponding benefit from it, will undoubtedly have the effect of bringing the whole school system into disrepute, and may be the means of defeating altogether the wise and patriotic views of the convention that framed the State constitution. The only remedy for the evil is an extra session of the Legislature. But as there is no constitutional limit to such a session, it is, we believe, apprehended that our lawgivers, when brought together again, may give us an extra dose of legislation. This seems to be the only objection to the measure. We think that it is an objection easily obviated. By the constitution, the Legislature cannot sit in this city after the 31st of December next, and there is no danger that, if in session at that time, they would adjourn to Baton Rouge, where there will be prepared nothing for their accommodation, either as a body or as individuals. If, therefore, the Legislature was called together in the latter part of November, the election of President would be over and the motives to pervert the business of the State for mere party purposes would no longer exist, and something might be done in a month that would be really useful. At all events the school appropriation bill would be passed—the school system saved, and a month at most would terminate the session. We hope that the Governor, whose known desire to promote the education of the people must make him interested in this matter, will, on reflection, conclude that one of the "extraordinary occasions" on which he is authorized to convene the General Assembly has arrived.

Whig Nomination.

The Picayune, yesterday afternoon, announced the fact that it had received by telegraph and express, the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention, and that General TAYLOR had been nominated on the fourth ballot, by 171 majority, which, supposing that 290 votes were cast, would give to all other opponents fifty-nine and a half votes. After making the nomination for President, the Convention adjourned. We are, therefore, not yet informed who is to be the candidate for Vice-President, but he will probably be taken from New York or the New England States. Both parties are now in the field. Both have chosen for their candidates men, who under all the circumstances, are their strongest and most popular champions, and now the leaders must marshal their forces, and the rank and file buckle on their armor and sharpen their wits and weapons for a desperate and doubtful contest, for whatever the sanguine or the unscrupulous may think or say, the contest is doubtful, and will depend upon the exertions of the friends of the opposing candidates, and of the principles which they represent. We hope, however, that the good sense of both parties will lead them to eschew noise and flummery of all kinds during the canvass, for although it may be supposed that these instruments are all-potent in catching the votes of the unthinking, yet any victory gained principally by such means, must in the end be productive of no genuine advantage. Let the good sense and sound judgment of the people be appealed to, and what the majority decides the minority will cheerfully acquiesce in, and the country will settle down into something like a settled system of policy. But a triumph gained by appeals to prejudices and passions, by unreasoning enthusiasm, and by a momentary popular effervescence, will only be the beginning of a renewed and prolonged contest for the ascendancy. Let both parties place their principles, their measures, and their men fully and fairly before the intelligent people of the country, and let the people candidly examine and finally decide.

We know that this advice will suit neither the frothy orators nor the scurrilous paragraphists of either side, but we nevertheless give it with the hope that it will suit the mass of the people, who are really wearied with slang and fustian, and who want some more substantial food than the whipped-syllabub which is generally served up to them. Whether Gen. CASS or Gen. TAYLOR is elected, let there be no doubt of the principles upon which they were elected, of the measures which they are expected to favor, and of the general course of their foreign and domestic policy, and all parties will look upon the contest as decisive. Come out, then, gentlemen of the party press. You need not tell us that both of your candidates are honest men. We know that. Nor that both of them have rendered their country good service in war. We know that too. Tell us what they and those who support them are in favor of in peace as well as war; how they propose to develope the resources, increase the wealth and augment the power of this great country—tell us what measures they favor to ameliorate the condition and secure the happiness, while they preserve the rights of every portion of our people. This is what we want to know. And do not use terms of vague and undefinable meaning, which leave your thoughts in a cloud—come out openly and flat-footed, and let the people understand you and judge for themselves. That is the way to come before the American people, and we have very much mistaken the signs of the times if that is not the way you will have to come before them between this and November. Thank heaven, the days of humbug are slowly passing away. Pretences are being repudiated and realities cherished.

P. S.—We have heard, since the above was written, that 171 was the total vote that Gen. TAYLOR received on the fourth ballot, and not the *majority* over his opponents. We have heard also that on the first ballot Taylor had 111 votes, Clay 91, and Webster and Scott some 40 each. The Webster men adhered to their candidate to the last.

Washington Correspondence of Crescent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 3.

Eds. Crescent—The Presidential nomination by the whigs lies between Taylor, Scott and Clay; with the latter, pretty much out of the question. There has been a privately whispered rumor for a day or two past, that the friends of Mr. Clay would turn over their strength to Gen. Scott; but this is not probable—at least, to any great extent—and the best received opinion is, that Gen. Z. Taylor will be nominated on the second if not on the first ballot. The delegates from the North and East do not extend their journey to Washington, but those from the South and West are here in great numbers. A few minutes before I commenced this letter, an incident, connected with the Vice-Presidential nomination, came to my hearing. Mr. Winthrop, Speaker of the House, had called Mr. Rockwell (of Conn.) to the chair, and was leaving the Hall to go to his private room, when he was accosted by a gentleman, who appeared to speak for a number around him, to know, "in behalf of those gentlemen and some *delegates from Louisiana*, whether he would accept the nomination of Vice-President." Mr. Winthrop's reply was, that "at a proper time he would write a letter upon that point;" and then added, smiling graciously, that he "did not decline the Speakership when that was tendered to him." There have been named for this office, Abbot Lawrence, of Mass.; Andrew Stewart, of Penn.; Thos. Ewing, of Ohio; Truman Smith, of Conn.; and a host of others—each one's chance being as good as the other's.

The Senate has been, and is still, occupied with a discussion upon slavery. The bill before them is that for establishing a Territorial Government in Oregon, where there is no more likelihood of finding a negro slave than in Kamschatka; but the principle of extending slavery into newly-acquired territory is to be settled, and Oregon is to be the scape-goat. The same subject has been discussed in the House to-day, by Mr. Brodhead, of Penn., Mr. Brown, of Miss., and Mr. Rhett, of S.C. It is *the* question of the session.

We have a report here that the Edith has arrived at your port with a positive confirmation of the ratification of the treaty with Mexico. On the other hand, there is a private messenger here, a bearer of despatches from Mexico, who insists that the treaty has not been ratified, and will be rejected. Between such opposite conclusions the public mind is staggering with uncertainty.

Gen. Cushing was on the floor of the House yesterday, looking less like a civilian than when he was a member of the House. He informed me that the Court of Inquiry had three distinct charges to investigate—Scott *vs.* Pillow; Pillow *vs.* Scott; and Worth *vs.* Scott. The public is likely to be satiated with these martial courts; and, for the most part, they are gotten up out of the most frivolous occasions.—Gen. Scott has been quite sick, but is now better.

The Senate has agreed to adjourn from Monday until Thursday of next week. If the House do not adjourn for the same time, they might as well, for there will be no quorum with which to do business.

QUITE A DIFFERENCE.—Upon the subject of the mistakes said to have been committed in his report, by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Walker, the correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:

The report of the House Committee on Mr. Walker's report, is a perfect jewel in point of reasoning and candor. In the first place, the learned Theban, of Connecticut, and the good natured Beotion, of Pennsylvania, charged to Mr. Walker, the Secretary of the Treasury, an alleged error in the tables accompanying his report, which tables are prepared according to law, by the *Register* of the Treasury or *his* clerks, and sent by him to the Secretary, who in turn is *bound* to submit them, as they are, to Congress, and in the second place, the learned committee, (that is the majority of that committee, in attempting to correct the alleged errors in the report of the learned Secretary, committed, themselves, a whole series of blunders, amounting in the aggregate to *more than half the revenue!*

One blunder alone amounts to from seven to *nine* millions of dollars! So they had better take the beam out of their own eyes, than the splinter out of the eyes of the honorable Secretary of the Treasury. When Mr. Walker's statements shall be published, which may be in a week or two, (when the smoke of the Convention will have cleared off,) both Mr. Rockwell and Mr. Strohm, may, perhaps, discover that they can be more profitably employed in making stump speeches than in venturing on the hard and ungrateful road of science. As the French in Simonein[illegible], "*chacun d'apres son merite*," (every one accord[illegible] to his merit.)

AMERICAN *vs.* BRITISH STEAMERS.—In the late race between the American steamship United States and the British steamship Niagara, the American vessel proved victorious. Bets of two to one had been made in Liverpool on the Niagara; but John Bull's vanity was destined to a very rude shock. It is supposed that the Crescent City, having on her recent voyage to this city displayed such admirable sailing qualities, will, on her return to NewYork, be put upon the Liverpool line.

MEETING IN CHARLESTON.—The democrats of Charleston held a large meeting on the evening of the 6th, which was addressed by Mr. Yancey, of Alabama. A set of resolutions were adopted expressing the adherance of the meeting to the democratic creed, while at the same time repudiating the action of the Baltimore convention. Among the the resolutions we find the following:

Resolved, That under no political necessity whatever will we support for the office of President or Vice President of the United States any person who does not amply satisfy us that he is opposed to any and all forms of excluding slavery from the territories of the United States.

Resolved, That the democratic party of Charleston District had neither lot nor part in the late Baltimore convention; and that the resolutions of the convention, the nomination of Gen. Cass for the Presidency, and the proceedings generally, are unsatisfactory and objectionable, and the action of that convention is disavowed by us, and imposes no obligation upon the democrats of this district.

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient now to commit ourselves as to preference for the Presidency—we shall await the developement of events, and at a proper time will use our best exertions for the candidate whose elevation would in our opinion best serve to advance the principles set forth in the foregoing resolutions; the great question of equal rights under the constitution of the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States being ever considered by us as paramount to all other issues.

A resolution offered by Mr. J. G. Holmes declaring Gen. Taylor the choice of the meeting, was laid upon the table with but two dissentient voices.

CLAY MEETING.—The friends of Henry Clay, in New York, held a meeting on the evening of the 2d inst., in order to urge his claims upon the Philadelphia Convention. Among the resolutions adopted we find the following determined and significant expression of opinion:

"*Resolved*, That having, in good faith with our fellow whigs throughout the Union, presented the name of that illustrious statesman and devoted whig, Henry Clay, for the consideration and subject to the decision of the National Convention, as the candidate of the whig party for the Presidency, we have a right to demand that the Convention shall not entertain the name of any man as such candidate who will not, in like good faith, abide by the decision and sustain the action of the Convention. And we feel it to be due to our integrity as whigs to declare ourselves absolved from all obligation to sustain a nomination not made in conformity with the spirit of this resolution."

GEN. CASS' VISIT TO PHILADELPHIA.—A letter from the democratic candidate for the Presidency to the editor of the Pennsylvanian, announces that he intends to visit that city on Tuesday next, to remain over Wednesday. He will be accompanied by Senators Bright and Allen, and will put up at Jones' Hotel.

POLITICAL POETRY.—The democrats in one respect, have the advantage in this campaign. Their candidate for the Vice Presidency, is not only a warrior, but a poet. Should the democracy be at a loss for campaign songs, they will only need to call upon their candidate for a supply.

COMPLIMENTARY.—Senator Dickinson, of New York, one of the hunker delegation to the Baltimore Convention, in a speech delivered before that body, regretted that he had not been born in Virginia. The democrats of Troy seem to entertain the same views, if we may judge from the following resolution passed at a barnburner's meeting in that city:

Resolved, That in Senator Dickinson's expression of regret "that he was not born in Virginia," his democratic constituents *fully agree with him*. That it is the only point on which there is any real sympathy between them and him. That they implore him to attempt to remedy the evil (in which he had no voluntary agency) by *emigrating* as soon as possible to the State of his preference.

The resolution was adopted with a tumult of applause, and when the band struck up "Oh! carry me back to old Virginia," there was a perfect uproar of laughter.

POLITICAL.—Joseph H. Kuhns is the whig candidate for Congress in the ninteenth district of Pennsylvania.

☞ Col. Doniphan arrived at Baltimore on the 4th inst. The Colonel is a delegate from Missouri to the Whig National Convention.

GEN. CADWALADER.—The Philadelphia Greys gave a splendid entertainment to Gen. Cadwalader on the evening of the 2d inst.

A NAVAL BATTLE, PERHAPS.—The steamer Porcupine, which arrived at Genoa on the 11th of May, states that an Austrian frigate, pursued by two Sardinian frigates, was seen off Messina.

IMMIGRANTS.—There arrived at New York during the month of May, 32,877 immigrants, at the rate of nearly 400,000 per annum. Of these there were from Germany, 11,036; Ireland, 15,539; England, 3771; Scotland, 889; France, 584; Holland, 526; Switzerland, 193; Italy, 19; West Indies, 39; Spain, 69; Denmark, 7; Wales, 207. The arrivals for the previous month were 14,531.

PROPOSALS.—The Canal Board of the State of New York are to receive proposals on the 20th of June, for a loan of $800,000. The stock is to bear an interest of six per cent.

☞ The Petersburg Railroad Company have agreed to subscribe $10,000 to the Meherrin Navigation Company.

NAVAL.—Commodore S. Skinner, chief of the Bureau of Construction; Commodore Smith, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and Commander Harrison, ordered to the U. S. sloop-of-war St. Louis, now fitting out for the Brazilian station, arrived at Norfolk on the 3d inst.

UNSUCCESSFUL.—The experiments which have been made at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, by Capts. Paulding and Forrest, on the U. S. ship St. Louis, with Capt. Taylor's Sub-marine Camels, are said not to have proved successful.

THE WHALE FISHERY.—The accounts from the Kamschatka fleet of whalers are said to be bad. Upwards of fifty vessels are reported as having done nothing. There have been several severe shocks of earthquakes felt at sea in that region, which are supposed to have frightened the whales off their usual feeding-grounds.

MORE COLONIZATION.—Proposals for colonizing Vancouver's Island, accompanied by a glowing account of the place and of the benefits likely to result to the settlers, have been extensively circulated throughout Great Britain.

STRAWBERRIES.—The editor of the Philadelphia Bulletin has seen strawberries four inches in circumference. That's rather ahead of us.

NEUTRALITY AND INDEPENDENCE.—In Macon county, Mississippi, there is published a paper called the "Noxubee Rifle," whereof J. W. Ward, Esq. is editor. The Rifle is no pop-gun, and its shots often "drive the cross." The editor thus burns his powder in his last number, and if his neighbors do not walk up as invited and acknowledge that he has hit the mark, they deserve to hunt on a cold trail all their days:

A Word With You.—We had made preparations this week to enlarge the Rifle—not because an increase of patronage demanded such an improvement, but because summer is upon us, and as we have no children to nurse, preferred working to wearing out shoe-leather in spinning street-yarn. Many have objected to our paper because it is small, and we intended to lay a trap for them, but the size of our press prevented.

To those whose objections were grounded upon our neutral course, we have nothing to say. We gave them a chance to prove the sincerity of this declaration by proposing to publish a democratic campaign paper, which should have consumed the Philistines even as the fiery tailed foxes of Sampson did their grain, but no sooner did we come to a "present" with the Escopette than they "crawfished," as we expected. They can therefore take their seats. Blackberries are ripe, and we shall endeavor to exist until cotton opens. We do not think the less of any man for not taking our paper. No sir-ee. Though we must confess we think more of those who do. We are content to receive glory in part pay for our labor, but we should be better satisfied were it adulterated with a sufficient quantity of lucre to calm the fears of the *provision*-al department. Once more, and for the last time, we invite you to come forward and take sweet counsel with us. If you wish to subscribe for a paper which shall guide you out of the labyrinth of ignorance you can do so by calling on Mr. Ward—(no relation to the gentleman who owned the ducks)—who will waive his rank and meet you as an equal on such occasions. This is the last time we shall ever address you on this important subject. Ponder it well, and if you conclude that it is not necessary to have a paper in vigorous existence here, we are satisfied. The treaty of peace will not be ratified, and patriots will continue to be in demand.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY—By the Niagara.

France.

At the meeting of the Assembly on the 16th ult., the question of the validity of the elections for Corsica being brought forward, it was decided that the proscription existing against the Bonaparte family should not prevent MM. Pierre and Napoleon Bonaparte from taking their seats.

M. Louis Blanc being also returned for Corsica, his election was annulled, in consequence of an irregularity in the admission of foreigners into the hall of election. Mr. Louis Blanc mounted the tribune, and made some observations, which were listened to with the most chilling coldness.

The Assembly then proceeded to appoint the committee for preparing the project of the constitution.

The following is a sketch of the members of the new ministry: M. Bastide and M. Duclerc were, since the 24th February, under secretaries of state in the departments in which they have now become Ministers. Colonel Charras was also under secretary in the war department, and has the character of being an able administrator; but he is only appointed minister of the war department *ad interim*. M. Recurt was one of the adjoints of the Mayor of Paris, and has, within the last two days, been elected a Vice-President of the Assembly. He has the character of being a sensible, liberal and moderate man; but his administrative capacity has not yet had an opportunity of being known, as he has all his life been employed in administering medicines to the good people of the Faubourg St. Antoine. Admiral Casey is very little known, even in his profession. M. Trelat, who is also a physician, was the candidate of the ultra-republicans, and is considered a nominee of M. Ledru Rollin. Much attention has been drawn to the appointment of M. Jules Favre, as under Secretary of State for the Foreign Department. M. Bastide, the minister, is understood to have the full confidence of M. de Lamartine, who, though he ceases to be at the head of that department, will probably continue to overlook the business of it; but M. Jules Favre is the nominee of Ledru Rollin, and it is insinuated that he is placed as a check on the too pacific M. Bastide. M. Favre was the under secretary in the department of the interior, under M. Ledru Rollin, and the principal instrument in all the acts of violence which emanated from that office, and which have done so much damage to the Republic, in the eyes, not only of Frenchmen, but of all Europe.

Colonel Clement Thomas, of the 2d Legion (formerly editor of the *National*) is named general-in-chief of the Paris National Guard, in the room of that weak old man, General Courtais.

The Executive Government has just issued a decree for retaining the National Guards under arms until all the guilty in the late attempt shall be in the hands of justice.

The National announces that the army of the Alps, which already consists of three divisions, is to be augmented by a fourth division, formed of three brigades of seasoned troops, which are already under orders from Algeria, and which are considered the best in that colony. The command of the new division is given to Gen. Lorre d'Arbouville, whose headquarters are to be Avignon. The army of the Alps, with this addition, consists of 38,000 effective troops.

The army of the Rhine consists of 36,000 men, of whom 12,000 are to be concentrated in Strasbourg and its neighborhood; 12,000 in the neighborhood of Haguenau; and the other 12,000 at Colmar and the neighboring communes.

Orders have been given at the Arsenal at Bayonne, for the arming of the whole of the points of defence of the coast in that arrondissement. Orders have also been given to repair the fortifications of Calais and Dunkirk.

The National says that a telegraphic dispatch received at Cherbourg, on the 13th, ordered the immediate arming of four steam frigates, which are in that harbor, and of which two were built for transatlantic steam packets. The 100 gun-ship Henry IV. has also been ordered to be launched forthwith.

The Paris Presse states that an order has been given to the manufactory of Chatellerault for 100,000 muskets, to be completed as quickly as possible. It was added to this rumor that a levy of 200,000 men, from 18 to 30 years of age, was about to be decreed. "Thus not a single fault of past times, nor one of its crimes, will in all probability be avoided." The Constitutionnel states that orders have been dispatched to the port of Rochefort to prepare two frigates for sea, one of 60 guns and the other of 52.

Russia.

Advices from St. Petersburg to the 9th ult., state that the export of gold had been prohibited by Imperial ukase.

Bohemia.

The discord between the Sclavonians and Germans seems to increase, and it is probable that the contending parties will resort to violence for the settlement of their quarrel. The Kelnische Zeitung publishes the following letter from Prague on this subject: "The terrorism of the Czechs has begun. Three hundred fanatics form a corps, dressed and armed as in the time of Zy[illegible]. They call themselves Swornorst. Similar corps are at Tabor, Neuhaus, and in other places. The whole number of those Zyska warriors is computed to amount to 20,000."

Miscellaneous.

Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister, and Count Bunsen, the Prussian Minister, were in the House of Commons during the debate on the navigation laws, and appeared to take the deepest interest in the proceedings.

It is said that the Government contemplates an immediate application to Parliament for authority to raise a loan for emigration. The amount, it is said, will be at least £500,000, perhaps £1,000,000.

Some important regulations are about to be submitted to her Majesty's Postmaster-General for better securing the safe transmission of bank notes, and every description of securities, to all parts of the world, without the slightest interference with the postoffice revenue.

The batteries at Newhaven, East Blatchington, and Seaford, on the Sussex coast, are under repair, and guns are arriving from Woolwich to be mounted on them.

Official notification has been received of the blockade of the port of Venice by the Austrian Government. The blockade will commence on the 23d of the present month.

The price of wheat has never been so low, perhaps, in France as at present. The price is 20 per cent. below the average. The coming harvest also gives every promise of being excellent.

It is stated that from £12,000 to £13,000 in gold are now transmitted weekly to Holland, in payment for cattle, butter, and other provisions.

The votes given in favor of M. de Lamartine at the different electoral colleges amount, says the *Patrie*, together to 3,548,201.

Madame Pauline Vioardot Garcia, a star whose rising was loudly announced, made her debut in England at Covent Garden, London. She appeared as Amina, in "La Somnambula," thus putting herself in direct competition with Jenny Lind, and is said to have made a great impression. She is allowed to be a worthy representative of the name of Malibran.

A communication from Cuxhaven states that Lubec vessels are to be exempt from the embargo.

The Prince and Princess of Joinville will spend the summer at Rio Janeiro. The Brazilian Government had, it is said, an idea of appointing the prince to the command of the Brazilian naval forces, but abandoned it lest it should meet with opposition by England.

Letters from Hamburg of the 16th inst. are not favorable. Prussian cavalry and infantry, under Gen. Wrangel, has advanced farther into Jutland. The Sweedish Government seem in earnest in the cause of Denmark. A credit of 2,000,000 banco dollars has been unanimously agreed to by the committee towards the current expenses.

THE DIPLOMATIC POLICY OF ENGLAND.—In the House of Commons on the 16th ult. Mr. Urquhart called the attention of the House to the relations of this country with Russia, in reference to events in the north of Europe. Lord Palmerston insisted that England had neither overlooked the designs of Russia, nor pursued a policy subservient to her aggrandizement, in consequence of having acceded to the principles of the Holy Alliance. He objected to the production of either set of papers for which Mr. Urquhart had moved. After a speech of Lord Dudley Stuart, on the affairs of Poland and the late enormities that have occurred at Posen, the motion was withdrawn.

FROM HAYTI.—Capt. Thomas, of the schooner Charles A. Hammond, from Port au Prince the 19th of May, arrived at NewYork on the 3d, reports that matters were settling down to quietude—produce coming in, and the merchants resuming business.

BLOCKADE.—The Danish Consul at Boston has given notice, from the 16th May, the following harbors only will be blockaded, viz: Svinemunde, Wolgast and Cammin, Kiel, with the mouth of the Schleswic Canal at Holtenan. Before any new special publication emanates, no other harbor is to be considered as blockaded.

SPECIE.—The steamship United States brought $125,000 in English sovereigns.

NEW BANK.—A new Bank is about to be established in New York by the title of the "Dry Goods Merchants' Bank."

☞ The export of cotton from the port of Savannah, amounted during May to $488,794.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—The tolls received at Chicago for the first five days after the opening of the canal amounted to $1,426 50.

CROPS.—The Wilmington Chronicle says that the wheat crop in North Carolina is unusually promising.

☞ The Concordia Intelligencer of the 10th announces the death of Richard I. Lawrence, an eminent member of the bar and intimately identified with Concordia and Tensas Parishes.

☞ To Purchasers of Clothing.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.'S
"ONE PRICE STORE," No. 34 MAGAZINE STREET,
Where may be found the Largest and
BEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING,
of every description, in New Orleans.
At this establishment every article is offered at the very lowest price at which it can be sold, and no reduction can in any instance be made. Purchasers, whether they are good or bad judges of the quality of goods, may rest assured of obtaining every article at the very lowest price, without the trouble of beating down, or the fear of being cheated. We have but one price for goods, and that invariably is the lowest in the city. Our stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods is now very large, comprising
Over $60,000 Worth.
Made in the latest and best manner and warranted.

Coats.

Black and colored Cloth Dress Coats	$11 00 to $25 00
Black and colored Cloth Frock Coats	12 00 to 25 00
Black and colored Cloth Sac Coats	10 00 to 16 00
Cashmere and Tweed Sac Coats	6 50 to 10 00
Fancy Tweed Business Coats	6 50 to 10 00
Overcoats—all descriptions	8 00 to 15 00
Merino Sac Coats	5 00 to 15 00
Merino Dress Coats	6 00 to 15 00
Merino Frock Coats	6 00 to 18 00
Croton and Alpaca Sacs	4 00 to 7 00
Linen Sacs and Coatees	2 50 to 4 00
Cashmaretta Sacs and Frocks	10 00 to 15 00

Pantaloons.

Black Cassimere Pants	$5 00 to $7 00
Black Doeskin Pants	5 00 to 10 00
Colored Cassimere Pants	4 00 to 7 50
Black Satinet Pants	3 00 to 4 00
Colored Tweed Pants	3 00 to 4 00
Cottonade Pants	1 50 to 2 50
French drap d'Ete Pants	5 00 to 7 00
English Merino Pants	3 00 to 4 00
Linen Drill Pants	2 00 to 3 00
Linen Check Pants	2 00 to 2 50
White Linen Drill Pants	3 00 to 5 00
Indian Nankeen Pants	at 2 50

Vests.

Colored Cashmere Vests	5 00 to 7 00
Black Satin Vests	3 50 to 5 00
Colored Silk and Satin Vests	2 50 to 6 00
Rich black embroidered Vests	at 8 00
Rich fancy Velvet Vests	5 00 to 9 00
Gold and silver figured Vests	4 50 to 8 00
Best white Marseilles Vests	3 00 to 6 00
Best colored Marseilles Vests	2 50 to 5 00
Best buff Cassimere Vests	3 50 to 5 00
Rich light Silk Vests	4 50 to 6 00
Rich light Chalies Vests	3 50 to 4 00
Best black Silk Velvet Vests	5 00 to 7 00

Shirts, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, etc.

Superfine all Linen Shirts, stitched bosoms, $2 50 to $4 50; superfine Muslin Shirts, linen bosoms and collars, $1 50 to $2 75; French Gingham and Cotton Shirts; Hickory check and Negro Shirts; Merino, Flannel, Gauze, brown, white and pink Undershirts and Drawers; Silk Undersmirts and Drawers; very rich styles fancy Cravats; Italian and French Black Silk Cravats; Silk and [illegible] Handkerchiefs; Linen hemmed Handkerchiefs; Linen and Silk Gloves; Black Kid Gloves; Cotton, Merino and Linen half Hose; Silk and Gingham Umbrellas, etc. etc.; also, Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags. jel3 tf

☞ 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 & RUSH,
Dealers in Fancy and Toilet Articles,
12 *CAMP STREET*.
my23 1m3dp

☞ 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

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

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. 84 *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 Cauvasa 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 2dptjy1

☞ 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 in a few days, if used according to the directions. It acts first by purging off all irritating matters in the system which aggravate the disease, and at the same time it acts upon the secretions through the medium of the blood, by which all vestiges of the syphilitic taint are eradicated from the system. The constitution, instead of being injured, as it often is by the use of Mercury, Copaiva, and other powerful and stimulating medicines, is benefited, and the individual finds himself in the enjoyment of better health than he was before. It also eradicates Venereal Sore Throat, Secondary Syphilis; cures Whites or Leucorrhœa in women, and is a general purifier of the system.
☞ Prepared and sold by ROWAND & WALTON, 376 Market street, Philadelphia....Only Agents in New Orleans, J. WRIGHT & CO., 151 Chartres street. je5 2dplm

☞ Writing.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, *Nos. 15 Camp and 29 Chartres streets*, will keep their *WRITING ACADEMY* open during the entire summer and fall, so that pupils can, in a short time, be well fitted to fill the most profitable