

humane official could be induced to give way. The household furniture, etc., belonging to the unfortunate gentleman, is advertised to be sold by auction on Monday next. A tribute for the bereaved wife and family has been subscribed. Lord Cloncurry has subscribed £100, and has addressed the following letter to the Rev. Dr. Spratt, a Roman Catholic clergyman:

Very Reverend and Dear Sir: I pray you to tender the enclosed acceptance to Mrs. John Mitchell for her children. The miserable state to which the country has been reduced by the anarchy and the different phases of bad government to which we have been subjected, prevents my offering more to that unhappy lady. Very sincerely and respectfully yours,  
CLONCURRY.

Dreadful has sent forward the sum of £50. The Rev. Dr. Blake, Roman Catholic Bishop of Down and Connor, has sent £5, and in his letter enclosing that sum to C. H. Duffy, says: "His (Mitchell's) character, whatever may be said of the boldness of his expressions or aspirations, is now certainly clear of all suspicion of selfish views, and has so much of the heroic in it that it rather commands admiration than justifies criticism."

Although John Mitchell is now drawing out a miserable existence as a "convicted felon," the government cannot entertain the idea that it has subdued the rebel ardor. On the contrary, it is evident that the spirit of the people is rising. The Protestant part of the population are coming forward rapidly and enthusiastically to aid the cause.

The Roman Catholic clergy of four dioceses have adopted addresses to the Queen, praying a repeal of the union. In the fifth diocese, Arlough, a similar address has been signed by sixty-six clergymen. The Roman Catholic Bishop of that diocese, Dr. O'Higgins, is at present at Rome.

The Limerick Chronicle of the 27th ult. says: "This morning 170 crown witnesses, who had been maintained in this city for several months, left for Cork under an escort of police, and will embark at Cove on Wednesday next. A number of them, however, yet remain at the police barracks, who are to be taken shipping from this port."

A letter written by the Dublin correspondent of the Times, dated May 21st, says: "There appears to be more work in store for Mr. Attorney-General Monahan and his Majesty's judges of commission. I am enabled to state, that, at a meeting (private of course) held yesterday, of the members of the Confederation, a motion, by Father Kenyon, was put and carried, to the effect that the Committee of the Confederation, hitherto composed of 150 members, be reduced to 21, to be chosen by ballot. An address, bearing the signature of Wm. Smith O'Brien, and advocating a direct resort to arms, was submitted to the new directory, and unanimously approved. This document is to be laid for final adoption before the open meeting of the Confederates, which will take place tomorrow evening. From all I can learn, and judging from the infatuate tone of the repeal press, the sentence of Mr. Mitchell does not appear to hold out the slightest prospect of an abatement in the fierce agitation which sprang up contemporaneously with the publication of the 4th article of the constitution. The 'moral force' having long since been scattered to the four winds of heaven, the journals hitherto the organ of Old Irelandism, are mending their tactics, by pointing upon the conviction of Mr. Mitchell as an all-sufficing reason for the continuation of the struggle. The rough amalgamation of the discordant elements into which the once formidable Repeal party had been split by the memorable secession of 1846."

France. The Committee of the Assembly appointed to draft a Constitution decided unanimously upon a single President and a single Chamber, both to be elected directly by the people, by universal suffrage.

The project is to be preceded by a declaration that the State is bound to place within the reach of all citizens employment and gratuitous education, and to supply aid to those who require it, and are unable to work. It is proposed that the legislative body be composed of seven hundred and fifty members. The entire revision of the Constitution, the Constituent Assembly to be composed of nine hundred members. The election to take place by department and by ballot from a list. The President is to be incapable of reelection, and must have at least two millions of votes. It is expected that in about two weeks the committee will have completed its labors, so that the project will be brought before the Chamber before the end of June.

It is said that the legitimists are becoming very audacious in Paris. It was reported that they had come to an understanding with the Orleansists or partisans of the Count de Paris, by which they were to support Henri Cinq in consideration that after his demise without children the crown should revert to the Count de Paris.

The effective force of the garrison of Paris consists at present of 46,000 men. It is reported that the Government intends to remove from the army every officer supposed to be lukewarm in his attachment to republican institutions.

The countess of Paris has received a hint that her further presence in Paris at the present moment might be attended with disagreeable consequences, and she has consequently retired to some retired spot at a distance from Paris.

The Minister of Justice, M. Cremieux, has introduced a bill re-establishing divorce in France. Among other reasons it allows incompatibility of temper as ground for divorce. M. Mignet the celebrated historian, had been dismissed from his office in the Department of foreign affairs, in consequence of having written to a friend in Italy recommending the union of Lombardy with Piedmont under a constitutional monarchy.

We publish the following interesting extract from a letter in the New York Tribune, dated May 27th; principally as it confirms what we have hitherto stated to be our belief—that the reports concerning dissensions among the members of the government, and the intended resignation of some of them, were entirely false and without foundation:

Lamartine's last speech on the affairs of Italy and Poland—the worthy companion-piece to his manifesto—bears on every line the stamp of this open and honorable policy, and will finally silence all these low suspicions, these perfidious insinuations, which have sought so busily to extend the ambition, and excite her thirst for conquest, in order to make the people of Europe distrustful toward the French Revolution and the Republic which it has created. Lamartine's declarations, strengthened by official acts and documents, with the universal assent which they have received from the entire Assembly of the Representatives of France, and which they are this moment dispersing finally that deceptive mist and *fata morgana*, which men have endeavored to spread over the young Republic, which were clear and easy to be exploded. The determination of the National Assembly concerning the foreign policy of France is settled up. The male-people bear the same proclamation to-day to all the 37,000 parishes of France, where the Mayors and other black-habited officials will likewise post them up; and thus, in three days' time, the leading idea of the foreign policy of the Republic is known through all France from the Rhine to the Pyrenees, in the palace and the poorest peasant's hut—is discussed, explained, and becomes the idea of the whole nation.

This document of strict coercion, perhaps the first ever promulgated in Europe before which thousands of readers are standing to-day, and which in a few days all the 35 millions of France will have read, finding one universal voice of approval and not one word of opposition, runs as follows:

FRENCH REPUBLIC.  
In the name of the FRENCH PEOPLE.  
The National Assembly, in its session of the 24th of May, comes to the following determination:

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with retributive justice. The supineness he has shown in joining his forces to the Italian League; has long opened the eyes of the patriots of Italy; we cannot doubt that some reaction will follow.

The Emperor still remains at Innsbruck. He had been repeatedly solicited to return to Vienna; but refused, alleging that the inhabitants of that city had given to many proofs of disaffection. The Emperor evidently has a just regard for the dignity and inviolability of his imperial person.

# DAILY CRESCENT.

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## The New Loan.

The loan of sixteen millions of dollars, authorized by Congress, has been taken at a premium varying from 32 to 38 per cent. We see no great cause of glorifying ourselves over the fact. The interest at six per cent. is a high rate for capital, and the investment is for a long period and perfectly safe. But though we do not find much cause of rejoicing on account of the government, yet the fact that the credit of the country has been rising since 1842, when money was borrowed at a discount, till the present time, when capitalists are eager to pay a premium for the privilege of lending it at the same rate of interest and on the same security, shows the steady progress which good sense is making on the minds of the capitalists of the world, overturning the strong prejudices which they had imbibed against republican institutions, removing the doubts entertained of the stability of our government, and dissipating their delusions as to democratic honesty and punctuality. This improvement in the intelligence of the money-lenders, promises just now, to be advantageous both to themselves and to our citizens. Amid the convulsions of Europe, present and to come, the surplus capital of the wealthy classes will seek safe investments, where it may be beyond the reach of confiscating governments and plundering armies. England has generally been the country to which the surplus tended. Her insular position; her powerful navy; and the general stolidity or quietude of her people, have hitherto pointed her out as the safest place of deposit for the continental surplus. It was this feeling, transferring capital to her shores, which enabled her to borrow the vast sums of money which she expended in the struggle from 1793 to 1815, and at the same time to develop the immense resources inherent in her soil and in her manufacturing industry. But at this day England is not the land of safety that it was in by-gone times. A starving, discontented, murmuring and half-rebellious population at home; a subject kingdom in a state of legal and perhaps of armed revolt; the facility with which a steam navy can land an invading army upon her soil, have lessened the confidence of the money-power in her condition and fortune. Under such circumstances, those who wish to secure their property, seek other countries in which to invest their means, and they find but two upon the face of the earth, which are not in danger of invasion or revolution—Russia and the United States. Stability is only found in the two extremes of absolute despotism and unrestrained democracy. Between the two the choice is soon made. In Russia there is likely to be no change, because the people can effect none—in the United States there will be none, because not ten men of its swarming millions really desire any. Capital then will commence and continue to flow to the United States, enabling us to clear our forests, excavate our canals, construct our railroads, work our mines, and bring into activity all those boundless sources of wealth which are to be found in our soil, and in the intelligence, energy, and industry of our people. The revolutions, commotions, and wars of Europe, will open a new era for the prosperity and greatness of America. No one can calculate the immense changes which this state of things will bring about in a very few years. The future is before us full of hopeful promise, let us be wise and improve the opportunity. Let not the country be utterly ruined, and its editors and orators during the present convulsion, and "it may turn out some pumpkins yet."

## From Havana.

By the brig Salvador, Captain Evans, which arrived yesterday from Havana, we have our files to the 13th inst.

There had lately been much rain in Cuba, in consequence of which the crops had been greatly benefited.

We glean the following items of news from El Faro Industrial:

TELEGRAPHS.—We have been informed that the railroad companies of the city have determined to erect telegraph poles to allow the lines of the road. Moreover, an anonymous society is being formed with the object of establishing a line of telegraph to Matanzas, and to follow the public roads. This society has engaged an intelligent person, who has already had the telegraph poles erected in the United States and other places.

Some Habanero, desirous of literary fame, has been writing a play called "Padre Jararuta." The papers speak highly of it.

A fire occurred on the 11th in O'Reilly street. It did little injury, only burning a bakery.

VENEZUELA.—In the *Reductor de Cuba*, of the 25th ult., we find in the news from Caracas the following paragraphs:

The dates from Venezuela are up to the 5th of April. By them the rumors of the rout of General Paez, by the troops of President Monagas, under the command of General Zamora, are confirmed. There are various versions of this affair. The partisans of Paez attribute it to his extreme confidence and good faith. Having for an escort only forty men, he consented to an interview with Monoz, under the pretext of arranging the political differences. Monoz had a force of 200 men in ambush at the place of conference, who suddenly attacked Paez and his party, who owed their escape only to their courage and presence of mind. In consequence of this affair, the forces of Monagas, being by it disembarassed, marched upon the city of Coro, of which they possessed themselves after a combat, at the beginning of which Gen. Pinango, who commanded Paez's forces in that quarter, was wounded. Gen. Zamora, who commanded a part of the forces of Paez, gave in his adherence to the Government of Caracas, probably in consequence of this disaster.

It appears that the President Monagas saw that, in spite of his triumphs, he must have a rival who would exert him from the high position which he now occupies. He therefore conceived the idea of entering into a coalition with Gen. Paez and his party, and with that view submitted the project of a law to the House of Representatives. It appeared that the President had passed the law with unanimity, but the violent party, wishing to continue the Revolution to its utmost limit, invaded the sanctuary of the laws, and tempestuously dissolved the Assembly.

Don Antonio Guzman, who last year was banished from the Government, has returned to the country, and received in triumph by the people, whose cause he espouses.

The greatest confusion reigns throughout the country; and every one is emigrating who can escape the vigilance of the Government.

The forces of Monagas are about to march from Coro upon Maracibo, which will be a very difficult operation.

LATER FROM VENEZUELA.—By private letters in town from Maracibo, up to May 1, we understand that Monagas's troops (which at last accounts were within a short distance of that city) had met with a decided repulse by the Maracibo people, and that upon the 21st ult. they had taken prisoners, and a large number killed. The particulars we have not learned. This, however, is the most decided success the Paez party have met with. We are almost sorry to hear it, as the probability is that this will lengthen the struggle between the parties, and thus tend to keep up the civil war to distract and impair the intellectual republic of Venezuela.—*N. Y. Herald*, June 15.

FROM MARTINEAU.—We obtain from Capt. Welch of the brig *Martin*, from St. Thomas, some additional particulars of the insurrection at Martinique, intelligence of which was brought here by the steamer *Great Western*, from Bermuda. His account is as follows:

The brig *Fox* arrived at St. Thomas from Martinique on the 23d of May. The captain reported that on the 21st ult. he had taken aboard the brig *Fox* a number of the insurgents, and that the date of his sailing, the 23d, held undisputed sway over all parts of the Island excepting Fort Royal; the troops, by order of the authorities, offered no resistance, and remained quiet while the insurgents disarmed them. The man-of-war officers (French) on board, were obliged to take to the boats, and to leave at all times, while French or others were not allowed ashore after sundown.

Capt. W. also reports that the morning he left the alarm bells were blowing in all directions, and the mountain roads and approaches to St. Pierre were covered with negroes, marching from the plantations to the city.—*Journal of Commerce*, June 15.

LATER FROM BRAZIL.—The ship *Ellerlie*, Capt. White, arrived yesterday morning, with files of the *Journal da Comercio*, published at Rio de Janeiro, on the 28th of April.

The U. S. steam frigate *Alleghany*, Capt. Hunter, from Norfolk, had arrived out. The U. S. transport *Eric*, Com. Watson, from the Pacific, arrived at Rio de Janeiro on the 28th of April, and will sail again soon for home. The frigate *Brandywine* was lying in the harbor.

The Brazilian House of Deputies assembled on the 25th of April. Their meetings up to the 28th had been merely preparatory ones, and devoid of interest. The news of the death of Adams' death was received at Rio on the 26th of April.

From Bahia accounts had been received to the 12th of April; every thing was quiet there. Señor Joaquim José Pinheiro de Vasconcellos had been appointed presiding officer of the province.

Quite a severe southwest gale had been experienced on the 24th of April. A large vessel, a Brazilian, the brig *Rosa*, was lost, and many placed in great danger; among them the British man of war *Sage*.

No late news had been received from Montevideo or Buenos Ayres.—*N. Y. Herald*, June 15th.

(Telegraphed to the *Louisville Courier*, 17th inst.)  
Congressional—Great Fire in Norfolk—Markets.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 9 P. M.  
SENATE.—The Senate was called to order. The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from Mr. Bagby, resigning his seat. The news of the death of Adams' death was received at Rio on the 26th of April.

The Senate has ratified the treaty with New Grenada, securing to the United States the right of way over the Isthmus of Panama.

The President has nominated Isaac Toucey, Attorney-General, and Senator Bagby, of Alabama, as Minister to the Empire of Brazil, recalled. Mr. Bagby has arrived from Mexico and reports that Mr. Sevier has ratified the treaty.

HOUSE.—The House was engaged all day with the fortification bill.

GREAT FIRE IN NORFOLK.—Philadelphia, June 16, 9 P. M.—I learn by telegraph that a large fire broke out in Norfolk, Va., on the 15th of the month, which consumed 73 houses, including the Bethel Church. The loss is estimated at \$200,000. The fire was the result of incendiarism.

A large meeting was held here last night to make preparations for the return of the volunteers.

PITTSBURGH, June 16, 9 P. M.—The river has fallen 8 inches in the last 48 hours.

NEW YORK, June 16, 8 P. M.—Flour—The market with much of the best quality, is in favor of the demand, and is falling off. Grain—The market is in favor of the demand, and is falling off. Cotton—The market is in favor of the demand, and is falling off.

## Politics.

To judge from the newspapers, one would suppose that the whole country had run mad, or was in a fair way of going mad about the Presidential election. We know not how it may be in other parts of the country, but we can answer for this city, that if there is any great excitement, or any excitement at all, we have been unable to find it. Things go on very much as they did before the Presidential nominations—always allowing for the lassitude and inactivity attendant upon warm weather. We imagine that any attempt to get up an excitement, in the present state of public feeling, will be unsuccessful as that of a solitary boy who, a few evenings since, cried out in the street—"Go it! Who's afraid! Let 'em get up row!"

THE SIXTEEN MILLION LOAN TAKEN.—The Picayune of yesterday contains telegraphic news announcing that the sixteen million loan had all been taken. \$14,096,750 was awarded to Messrs. Corcoran & Riggs at a premium of 3.02 per cent. The remainder was taken at premiums varying from 3.06 to 3.48 per cent.

DEATH.—Dr. Henry Tooley, an old and respected citizen of Natchez, died on the 18th inst.

The Sherport Gazette says, the river is still rising, and is overflowing to considerable extent above. The river at Natchitoches is rising rapidly.

AVFUL MURDER.—A most awful murder was committed in Philadelphia on the morning of the 14th. A Mr. N. Johnson was killed by an insane man named Bew. Mr. Johnson was literally cut to pieces. He had been placed in the cell of the insane man to prevent him from injuring himself.

LANGFELDT.—This person, recently convicted of murder in Philadelphia, is to be hung on the 20th of October.

DROWNED.—A promising and only son of Mr. Caddington, editor of the Vincennes Gazette, aged 15 years, was drowned in the Wabash, 27th ult.

Presents for Wives, Sisters and Sweethearts. We have for sale a large assortment of presents for wives, sisters and sweethearts, at the following list: FANCY ARTICLES, ornate and selected expressly with reference to their usefulness.

PRESENTS. FANS—Of Pearl, Ivory, Feather, Paper, Silk, &c. CARDS—Paper, Shell, Silver, &c. RETICULES—Of various materials, and designs. PURSES—A fine assortment of styles. DESKS—Of various styles, and materials. WORK BOOKS—Of various styles, and materials. DRESSING CASES—Of various styles, and materials. PORTFOLIOS—Of various styles, and materials. ACCORDIONS—Of various styles, and materials. MUSIC BOOKS—Of various styles, and materials. BRUCCLET NECKLACES—A large assortment. GOLD PENS—Of the first makers, Gold and Silver Cases. FANALS—Last styles. FIBROUS BOXES—Of various styles, and materials. CHESS MEN—Of various styles, and materials. PORTFOLIOS—Of various styles, and materials. ODEUR BOXES—Of various styles, and materials. PAPERERS—Of various styles, and materials. DRESSING CASES—Of various styles, and materials. PORTFOLIOS—Of various styles, and materials. SHIRTS, GOSWORTHY, ROSEWELL, STOCKS, GOSWORTHY, GUINNESS & RUSH.

DEALERS IN Tailor, Fancy, and Genl. Furnishing Goods, 240 No. 10 CAMP STREET.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO'S "ONE PRICE STORE," No. 24 MAGAZINE STREET. Where may be found the Largest and BEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING.

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 bargaining, and the fear of being cheated. We have but one price for *ready-made*, and that invariably is the lowest in the city. Our stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods is *large, complete, and well selected.*

Over \$60,000 Worth. Made in the latest and best manner and warranted.

Black and colored Cloth Dress Coats, \$10.00 to \$25.00. Black and colored Cloth Dress Coats, \$10.00 to \$25.00. Black and colored Cloth Dress Coats, \$10.00 to \$25.00.

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