DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—
BY HAYES & M'CLURE.
A. E. 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 rate—in advance. *Single copies, Five Cents*.....The office will accept for all subscriptions exceeding one week.
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THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

FUNERAL NOTICE.—The remains of the gallant Ralph De Pass, of New Orleans, who was killed at the National Bridge in Mexico, will be interred this evening, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his father, on Julia street, one door from Baronne. The officers and soldiers of the Louisiana Volunteers, citizens, and the members of the Fire Department, of which the deceased was a conspicuous and well-deserving officer, are respectfully invited to attend this last, sad, solemn ceremonial of one of their comrades who fell while defending the honor of his country.

FOR THE SEAT OF PEACE.—The U. S. steamer Fashion is under orders to start this morning, at 10 o'clock, for the Brazos. The steamship Galveston is to leave at the same hour, for Vera Cruz. Several small sail vessels will also leave to-day for the seat of peace.

CAPT. GEORGE H. TOBIN.—Yesterday we had the pleasure of grasping the hand of our friend and fellow-citizen, Capt. George H. Tobin. Soon after the battle of Palo Alto, Tobin entered the service of his coutry and remained in the field to the end of the war. He has served in various capacities in different corps, and has always received the highest commendation from his superior officers and companions in arms. He was on the memorable field of Buena Vista, and there, like many other braves, underwent Mexican phlebotomy. Nor did his martial duties prevent his pouring a flood of intelligence and mirth before the world. He is welcome home.

☞ Our Memphis friend may rest assured that we appreciate the feeling which induced him to write. His contributions are most acceptable.

THE CRESCENT CITY.—We understand that the berths in this splendid steamer, which leaves for Havana and New York on Saturday next, are nearly all taken, so that it behooves those who intend to take passage on her to lose no time. This steamer, which is but the pioneer of a line of steamers, is, we think, going to make a complete revolution in the trade between the cities of New Orleans and New York. Formerly it took at least two months to receive goods by sea from New York to this city, after they were ordered. Now a merchant can step on board of a steamer, visit New York, have a week to make his purchases, and return with his goods after an absence from home of only three weeks; and as soon as the telegraph is finished, he can give special orders for goods and receive them in this city in eight days from the time the order was telegraphed. Such are some of the advantages to which our community are indebted (in part at least) to the enterprize and energy of our public-spirited merchants, Messrs. J. P. Whitney & Co. Enterprizing merchants are the best property a city can boast of, and there is no doubt much of the success of the cities of Boston and New York are owing to the indomitable energy of such merchants as the Lawrences, Grinnels, and others of those cities, who have established railroads, lines of packets, manufactories, etc., which would not have been accomplished save through their energetic movements.

AUCTION.—Pierson & Bonneval sell at 12 o'cl'k, at the St. Louis Exchange, a valuable servant.—See advertisement.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—J. Henderson, editor of the Baton Rouge Gazette, died on the 3d inst., after a few days' illness. The Advocate, in announcing the melancholy event, says: "During a residence of some three years in Baton Rouge, Mr. Henderson had won largely upon the good feelings of all who knew him—endowed as he was with those elements of character which tend to constitute the *summum bonum* of society—a warm friend and good citizen."

DEBOW'S COMMERCIAL REVIEW.—We have received the July number of this periodical. It is a good number, containing some able articles, among which are "The South American States," "McCullough's Report, reviewed," "American Statistics," etc.

HYDROPHOBIA.—It is our painful duty to record the fact, that Mme. F. Meynier died on Tuesday night last, after having suffered one or two days previous to her decease, from the effects of the bite of a mad-dog. The virus, according to the testimonials of the most celebrated physicians, will remain in the system for a long time before its poisonous qualities will be found out. The lady in question was bitten nearly three months ago, and it was but lately that she experienced the effects of the poison. She was suddenly taken ill, and then the symptoms of the awful disease commenced betraying themselves. She died in the most excruciating agony, and we are pained to learn that she leaves a family of four children to bewail her loss.... The son of Mr. Larose who resides in St. Philip between Dauphin and Burgundy streets, who was bitten about four weeks ago, died on Sunday evening last in the most horrible tortures from hydrophobia. We hope that our city authorities will take prompt measures to have all the dogs that stray about the city killed, or else compel their masters to keep them within doors. The life of a human being is too valuable to be jeopardized.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The performances at the Olympic Theatre this evening are for the benefit of Mrs. Thompson. This accomplished actress will appear in the drama called "The Foundling of the Forest," as Eugenie, and as "Tom Tug" in the afterpiece entitled the "Waterman." A full house may be expected.

THE MODEL ARTISTS.—This graceful troupe nightly draw crowded houses at their saloon, 93 St. Charles street. Madame Campbell chooses her *tableaux* from the heathen mythology, and chooses them with judgement and good taste.

LOG-BOOK OF CRESCENT CITY.—We copy the following remarks from the log-book of the steamship Crescent City, Capt. Stoddard, on her last trip from New York to this port via Havana:

The Crescent City left her pier No. 4, North River, at 4 o'clock, P. M., in company with the steamship Northerner, bound to Charleston, S. C. At 6 o'clock 45 min., the Highland lighthouse bore W. by N. 6 miles—the Northerner 10 miles ahead. On the 23 inst., at 6 o'clock A. M., the Northerner bore S. W., distance 8 miles. At meridian the Northerner was bearing W. by N.N., distance 10 miles. At 3 o'clock P. M. the Northerner bore W. N. W., 12 miles from foretopmast head, having gained 18 miles on her in 23 hours. At 5 o'clock P. M. lost sight of her in lat. 36° 30' long. 74° 55'.

REPORTED DEATH OF COL. BRENT.—A gentleman from St. Martinville brings the report of the death of Col. Wm. L. Brent, stricken down suddenly in a vigorous old age. Col. Brent was elected in 1820 to serve this District in Congress, where he remained some time. He was the oldest member of our bar, being not far short of 70 years of age. He retained to the close of his life, a vigor of intellect, a youthful enthusiasm of character, a closeness of application and a general capacity for labor, which rendered him a highly distinguished member of the bar of Western Louisiana. While the report of his death is such, that we are compelled to notice it, we hope the rumor may prove unfounded.—*St. Landry Wkly. 6th inst.*

NEW CHURCH.—The corner stone of a new Methodist church was laid in Mobile on the 10th inst.

Present State of Mexico.

The effect which we long ago predicted would be the result of the treaty of Guadalupe, is almost accomplished, and if it has not already taken place, cannot be long deferred. It will be recollected that we opposed the Trist treaty because we considered that it gave us no reason to hope for a continued peace, but rather contained within itself the causes which would lead to a renewal of the war. We do not claim any credit for sagacity, should our opinion prove to have been correct, for any attentive examination of Mexican politics and parties would have led any one to the same conclusion. We said that no sooner would the American army be withdrawn than the administration would find itself subjected to the attacks of all the factions which distract the country, each eager to grasp the reins of government. This has already occurred, and even before the Vera Cruzan coast has reëchoed to the last footsteps of our retiring army, the standard of revolution is raised, and the country resounds to *pronunciamentos* and *gritos*. The pretext for insurrection is opposition to the treaty, and the war cry, "Death to the North Americans!" In the expression of these sentiments all parties join, with the exception of that actually in power. The federalists, or democrats, the monarchists and the priests have all combined to overthrow the government of Herrera. Should they not be able to succeed alone, they have another resource, which, although a terrible one to contemplate, they will not hesitate to resort to. The Indian population is ripe for revolt. The hereditary hatred of more than three hundred years, though long slumbering, still exists, and the flame which has already been lighted in Yucatan needs but little encouragement to make it spread into the adjacent Mexican territory. It is this powerful feeling of hatred to the white race which will be used by the ambitious factions to aid them in overturning the government. It was the same feeling which caused the overthrow of the Spanish domination. That revolution, however, although accomplished by the Indians, brought them no benefit; it but delivered them to slavery, under different masters, and by a different name. Through the long series of domestic revolutions which has intervened since that time, they have always been the sufferers—never the gainers. Conscious of their own strength, they now stand ready, at a moment's warning, to deliver themselves from their oppressors. They will seize the earliest opportunity, which will be presented when some unscrupulous chieftain, desirous of elevating himself to power, solicits their aid to the accomplishment of his design. We have good reason to believe that such is the intention of Paredes and Jaranta; in fact, they have already called upon the revolted Indians of the Sierra to rally round their standard. As yet they have met with little success in the attempt, because they have not tried to excite a war of *castes*; but as soon as they do this, the indigenous population will be re-animated by the spirit of Morelos and Hidalgo. A flame will then be kindled which cannot be extinguished until every European be swept from the soil of Mexico, or till the United States interpose to avert the threatened destruction of the white race. To this, we believe, it must come at last. The course of events is manifest and inevitable, and may be regarded as the legitimate offspring of the treaty of Gaudalupe. Worn out by civil commotion, exhausted by the fierce contests of revolutionary factions, Mexico must necessarily come under the dominion of a race more capable and willing to calm the tempestuous passions of the people, and develope the resources of the country, than that which now rules and ruins it.

POLITICAL.—We find in the Courier of last evening the following letter from the Hon. R. C. Nicholas. It is a reply to an invitation to attend a Taylor meeting lately held in the Parish of Iberville. Mr. Nicholas, our readers will perhaps recollect, was one of the original friends of General Taylor; he labored hard to procure for the General a legislative nomination in the winter of 1847; and he was nominated elector by the Independent Taylor Convention which met in this city on the 22d of February last.

ST. JAMES, July 2, 1848.

Gentlemen—I had the pleasure, the day before yesterday, to receive your very polite invitation to attend a Taylor meeting on Friday, July 7, in Plaquemines. It is true that very early I was, as you in a very flattering manner express it, a zealous advocate of Gen. Taylor's election—a desire that was felt by me, at that time, in common with many other democrats; but the position given him by his friends in the Whig Convention, together with the character of the gentleman associated with him, gives the ticket a purely party character, and as such, is not likely to find favor with those long connected with the other party. With the highest admiration of Gen. Taylor's character, and the deepest sense of the value of his public services, it is impossible for me to unite with a party, even in his support, who are, and have been, so long warring against principles that have received my warmest support. I cannot bring myself to believe that those principles on which the Government has been administered ever since its formation, with three short intervals, have produced a "*downward tendency of our national affairs.*" Equally unwilling should I be to unite with a party, one of whose favorite weapons of offence seems likely to be reviling and casting odium on the late Mexican war. Believing that it will be one of the brightest pages in our history, I should not be willing to see it sodled or disfigured. I should have heartily united in support of an independent ticket, such as was at first contemplated, and believe the high character and public services of Gen. Taylor would have united enough of both parties to have insured success. Among the considerations that induced me to desire such a result was, first, the hope that such a union would break down the asperities of party, and give more of a national character to our political opinions; and, second, that political machinery, conventions, etc., would be broken up, and that the election of our Presidents would be resumed by the people. Seeing nothing in the present contest to distinguish it from all that have preceded it for the last twenty years, my position must be, where it always has been, with my party. With these views, you will see that it becomes my duty to, as I most respectfully do, not only decline attending the meeting at Plaquemines, but to act as Elector. I am, with great respect, ROBERT CARTER NICHOLAS.
Messrs. ——, ——, of Iberville.

MR. MOREHEAD'S LETTER.—A correspondent of the Picayune says that, owing to the great number of letters written to Gen. Taylor, he has not time to read them all, and consequently a great number were on the 1st of June sent to the dead letter office at Washington. The correspondent thinks it possible that among these was Mr. Morehead's long expected letter. We consider it hardly probable that this could have been the case, unless the letter had been written in anticipation, as the General was not nominated until the 9th.

MEETING AT PLAQUEMINE.—The Whigs of Iberville parish held a ratification meeting at Plaquemine on the 7th. Dr. J. L. Hornsby presided, and John Hagan, Jr., and A. Christin, were appointed Secretaries.

NEW YORK CANALS.—The amount of tolls received on the New York State Canals is less this year than last, up to this date, by about $24,000.

Latest European News.

[From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, July 3.]

LONDON, June 17, 9 A. M.—[By Electric Telegraph to Liverpool.]—The following summary embraces all the news of any interest that has transpired since last night's mail:

PARIS.—A most serious demonstration was apprehended yesterday in favor of Louis Napoleon. All the troops were confined to barracks, and held ready to act at a moment's notice. The National Guard were privately summoned to hold themselves in readiness. This intense feeling arose out of the letter the Prince had addressed to the President of the National Assembly, which was read late on Thursday evening in the Assembly, and which you will receive. It stated that if the people imposed duties upon him he would know how to perform them. This expression, being interpreted to mean readiness to put himself at the head of the State, provoked the utmost indignation. The letter was referred to the committee, and the report would be brought up yesterday. It was expected that the banishment of the Prince would be pronounced, and it was feared that an insurrection in his favor would follow.

Business in foreign Exchange continues extremely dull. Yesterday rates were the same as at the last post. Holland a shade lower. It is understood that a second dividend of two-thirds will shortly be paid under the estate of Rougemont Brothers.

Accounts from Breslau state that the Wool Fair is going on steady. Some extensive German manufacturers had bought largely, but principal purchases were made by English dealers and manufacturers, who operated to a larger extent than usual.

[From the Morning Chronicle, third edition.]

PARIS, Friday evening.—Prince Louis Napoleon has written to the President, resigning his seat in the National Assembly. The announcement was received with loud acclamations. Paris is calm.

VIENNA, June 11.—All was quiet. The Funds have advanced ½ per cent. Five 59. Exchange unaltered.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—The Inspector General's Department under the control of Brig. Gen. Churchill, is in full operation, as may be seen by the following report:

LIST OF VOLUNTEER COMPANIES DISCHARGED.

1	Capt. Lewis	July 1...	Louisiana Inf.	Volunteers.
2	" Freeland,	" 2	"	"
3	" Akins,	" 3	"	"
4	" Fair,	" 5	"	"
5	" Bustendes,	" 6	"	"
6	" Cole,	" 8	"	"
7	" Mace,	" 10	"	"
8	" Pope,	" 10	"	"
9	" Hunt,	" 10	"	"
10	" Segrin, (will be mustered out to-day.)			

The companies commanded by Captains Warrington and McMillen, will also be mustered out to-day.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.—We publish below the number of arrests made during each year, from 1836 up to the present year. These records we have gathered from the police books of the First and Second Municipalities alone.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

	Colored.	White.	Total.		Colored.	White.	Total.
1836*	260	604	864	1843	2100	3937	6037
1837	485	1144	1629	1844	1932	3608	5540
1838	1263	3116	4379	1845	2060	5284	7344
1839	1532	3129	4661	1846	1630	5649	7229
1840	1895	3572	5467	1847	2228	5717	7943
1841	2372	3290	5662	1848†	1386	4013	5399
1842	2082	3281	5363				
				Total			67,848

* June 1 to December 31. † January 1 to June 30.

By the above, it will appear that 67,848 persons were arrested in the First Municipality alone, from the 1st of June, 1836, to the 1st of July, 1848.... During that period, the Recorders presiding were Messrs. Paul Bertus (deceased), Joseph Genois, Clement Ramos, and Genois, who was reelected.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

July 1, 1837*	1992	July 1, 1844	2890	
" 1838	2732	" 1845	—	
" 1839	2998	" 1846	4881	
" 1840	4354	" 1847	2965	
" 1841	4538	" 1848	5506	
" 1842	3762			
" 1843	3830	Total	40,544	

* From May 1, 1836.

During the whole of the above period, Joshua Baldwin has presided as Recorder.

NEW POSTAGE LAW.—Under the new postage law, letters to Great Britain will pay the usual inland postage of ten cents per half ounce, making the whole amount thirty-four cents per half ounce, and in proportion according to weight.

Hungary—Market for Young Women.

Hungary lies between Austria proper and Turkey, having the Carpathian mountains and the borders of Poland for its northern boundary. It was 2 or 300 years ago the great field of conflict between the Ottoman and the Christian powers, where the latter gained the ascendancy over Mahometanism. Its area is 133,000 square miles, or nearly as large as the States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. The population between twelve and thirteen millions, and divided into only two classes, the haughty nobles and the peasantry. The Hungarian Diet, or Assembly, composed of bishops and nobles, have for a long time possessed high prerogatives. The Emperor of Austria, the ruling monarch, can neither make nor change laws, impose taxes or levy troops without assent of the Diet. But in this the greater part of the population have no direct voice whatever, and although enjoying nominal independence, are like the serfs of Russia, really in a state of *predial* slavery—that is, attached to farms and transferred with the property. The laws guarantee freedom of religious faith, but practically the Catholic preponderates.

The Hungarian peasantry are noted for their attachment to ancient customs, and perhaps in no part of Europe is there a more rigid observance of them. We translate the following from the "*Litterateur Universal*," a French periodical: it relates to one of these customs, and is quite interesting.

"*The market for selling young women*" *in Hungary.*—Every year at the feast of St. Peter, which comes on in the latter days of June, the peasantry of this district (Bihar) meet together at a certain place for the purpose of a general fair. This fair has a very peculiar interest for the young men and the young maidens, for it is there that, whilst purchasing household utensils and family necessaries, they choose for themselves partners and conclude marriages. The parents bring there their grown up daughters, with each one her little dower accompanying her, loaded up in a small cart. This dower is, of course, proportionate to the lowly condition of these mountaineers—some sheep, sometimes a few hogs or even chickens. These girls are attired in their best, and whatever pieces of gold or silver coin they may possess, is string upon a string and neatly attached to the braids of their hair.

Thus fitted out, every girl who desires to find a husband betakes herself to the fair. She quits the house of her father perhaps forever, and bids her mother adieu, quite ignorant of what roof is to shelter her or what fate awaits her at her journey's end. As to her fortune, it is in the loaded cart that attends her. The object of her journey is never mistaken, nobody wonders at it, nor is there any occasion for a public officer to make record of the deed. On the other hand, the youths who wish to procure themselves wives, hasten to the fair arrayed in the very best sheep-skin garments their chests contained. These savage-looking chaps, who would be quite enough to make our young ladies run and hide themselves, proceed, with a good deal of personal interest and zest, to inspect the fair mountain lasses that are brought thither by their fathers and their uncles, casting many side-glances and wistful looks towards the captivating merchandize. He gives his fancy a free rein, and when he finds one that seems to claim his preference, he at once addresses the parents, asks what they have given her, and what price they have set upon the *lot* so exposed for sale—at the same time stating his own property and standing. If the parents ask too much, these gallant "boys" make their own offer, which if it does not suit the other to agree to, the fond lover passes on to seek for some one else.

We may suppose that the *prudent* young men always keep "a top eye" open to the correspondence of loveliness upon the one hand and the size of the dower upon the other. At last he finds one for whom he is willing to give the price, and a loud clasping of the hands together announces to the bystanders that the bargain is complete. What a terrible *blow* this must be for some lady rival who has not decided quick enough, who is halting and considering whether she *will* suit him, and whether she is as lovely and as accomplished in household matters as some of the others. However, the deed is done and the bargain is completed, and forthwith the young girl (poor thing!) proceeds also to clasp the hand of her future husband. What a moment of interest and anxiety to her! The destiny of her life was sealed by this rude clasp of the hand. In this act she as much as said, "Yes, I will be yours, for life, and I consent to partake of your joys and your troubles, to follow you through weal and through woe." Ah! woman, what a miracle of devotion art thou! Wherever met with, still ever the same fond, confiding creature—ever willing to bestow a whole heart where you have given your hand.

The families of the "betrothed" pair then surround them, offering their congratulations, and at once, without delay, the priest who is upon the ground for the occasion, pronounces the nuptial benediction. Then comes the moment of separation. The young woman presses the parting hand of that family who has reared her, but of which she is no longer a part—mounts the cart of her new husband, whom but a few hours before she never so much as knew, and escorted by her dower, is conducted to the house thenceforward to be her home.

The Hungarian Government has long tried, but in vain, to suppress these fairs for young girls. Positive orders have been given that they should no longer take place, but such is the force of long established custom, united to the necessities of this pastoral race, that all such orders have been disregarded. The fair still continues, and every year such cavalcades as we have described may be seen descending into the plains of Kalinasa, there to barter off these precious jewels of the household tree, as though they were senseless leaves or mere produce of the soil.

Washington Correspondence of Crescent.

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1848.

There was quite an amusing scene in the Senate to-day, caused by the production by Mr. Mangum (in the course of a debate upon the Presidential question) of two editions of the "Life and Services of Lewis Cass," both printed by Messrs. Blair & Rives, in one of which he is made out to be a "Wilmot Proviso" man, and in the other of which, any allusion to the Proviso even is omitted.

Mr. Foote thought that a great deal of importance had been attached to a very small matter, and then branched out in his usual style, into a full discussion of the relative merits of Cass and Taylor, making out a decided case, in his own opinion, in favor of the former and against the latter.

The debate having lasted for near five hours, Mr. Niles rose and with his usual dry humor observed that he thought the Senate had been engaged all day in a very important business, which seemed to him very much like a "ratification meeting." He had seen something in the papers about ratification meetings at Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and elsewhere, and he was sure that the Senate to-day had held a ratification meeting. It had been conducted with great decorum. There were no cheers, no groans, no hisses. The speakers, he said, had reminded him very much of a story told by Dr. Franklin, where two persons after having been engaged for a long time in a warm dispute, referred the matter to the Doctor for his decision. The Doctor replied that he had heard them both, but did not understand the matter, though they appeared to understand *each other* very well. Now Mr. Niles thought this was pretty much the case with the gentlemen who had spoken today. They appeared to understand each other very well—they had each been very successful in *assailing the other's candidate*, but neither of them had been very successful in *defending his own*. However, he supposed, as this was a ratification meeting, the question before the Senate was upon ratifying the nominations of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Conventions, and for his own part he should vote for ratifying both. If that was not the question, he supposed it must be upon the resolution which was before them when the debate commenced, to adjourn Congress on the 17th inst. Perhaps the Senate was prepared to vote upon that.

Mr. Clayton next took the floor with the view of saying a few words in regard to Gen. Taylor; but the hour being late, and Senators being hungry, he gave way for a motion to that effect, and the Senate adjourned over until Wednesday.

The House of Representatives was engaged all day in a Presidential debate, which arose on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. The Wilmot proviso and the Presidency seem to engross the entire attention of both Houses, and we shall roast here until September, unless the cholera or some other epidemic steps in to frighten members away.

There has been quite an influx of strangers into the city to-day, from all quarters of the Union, to witness the laying of the corner-stone of the Washington Monument to-morrow. Among the distinguished strangers are quite a number of that enterprising class, the *chevaliers d'industrie*. They have commenced operations already, and several pockets have been lightened at the railroad depot and about the Halls of Congress. The ceremonies of to-morrow will doubtless be very imposing, and it is estimated that some 50,000 spectators will be present on the occasion.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—It is reported here that Mr. Marcy will soon resign the office of Secretary of War, and take a foreign mission, in conformity to the modern fashion—be gone a year—pocket $22,0000, and return. Of all the birds in the air, or fish in the sea, who do you think is talked of as his successor? No less a personage than the *practical, business man*, Gen. Sam Houston! This will send Mr. Polk out of power in a blaze of glory. Gen. Gideon Pillow is to be sent to some foreign court, as the treaty of peace puts him out of the army.—*Correspondence Baltimore Patriot.*

GREAT DISCOVERY BY Mr. CALHOUN.—Mr. Calhoun seems to have been dipping into obstetrics recently, and the following are the fruits of his investigations: There never has been but one creation of human beings—that was of Adam and Eve. Babies are born, and men are not. Babies are not born equal. These discoveries are opposed to the fundamental principles of the Declaration of Independence, and would seem to demand a new Congress to proclaim the present condition of humanity.—*Louisville Courier.*

NEW YORK.—The Democratic Union, Watertown, Jefferson county; the Fulton County Democrat, Johnstown; the Palmyra Courier, Wayne county; and the Eastern State Journal, White Plains, Westchester county—all democratic Journals which had run up the Cass flag, have hauled it down again, and declared for Van Buren. So says the Tribune.

COMMERCE OF BALTIMORE.—There have been in the last six months 991 arrivals at the port of Baltimore, 245 of which were foreign. There were cleared 281 vessels.

☞ The amount of Treasury Notes outstanding on the 1st inst. was $13,869,389.

☞ Lord Palmerston has stated in the House of Commons, that the negotiations for a peace between Denmark and Prussia is undertaken by the British Government, singly, and not conjointly with any other Government. This statemept kills the rumor that the British cabinet was acting in conjunction with that of St. Petersburg.

☞ A rumor was published, in the late London papers, that the King of Naples had been assassinated. No such luck, at present, for the Neapolitans.

☞ The London Times gives a London mob an enviable character. It says: "A few watches and pocket handkerchiefs generally prove sufficient to satisfy the ambition of our noisiest revolutionists."

HEAVY CROP.—The crop of wheat in Washington county, Md., will exceed a million of bushels this year.

KILLED.—William Kinner, an old citizen of Butler county, Ohio, was recently thrown from his wagon and killed on the spot.

Occasional Correspondence.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, July 2, 1848.

Eds. Crescent—Happening to hang out my shingle, pending the present period of time, in the goodly city of Memphis, it will tend to soothe a passing moment of my feverish existence, as well as (perhaps) to interest some one of your numerous and diversified readers, to be permitted to dot down an occasional inkling of the multifaced world, physical, intellectual and moral, hereabouts.

This favored spot of the Almighty's footstool truly presents features remarkable to an extreme. Other cities, such as Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, etc., resemble an ordinary pumpkin-vine in their growth—but *Memphis* has sprung up like Jonah's gourd—almost, as it were, in a night! A few vain, fleeting years ago, when I passed through this place, a few frame buildings near the mouth of Wolf River, and some half dozen of a little more durable material and higher pretension, made up the sum total of what they dignified as the namesake of the proud metropolis of ancient Egypt. The population was then some five or six hundred. *Now*, I find one street, facing the river, a continuous row of fine, substantial brick, of two and three stories, extending to the length of something over a mile! With the exception of Front (the street just alluded to) and one or two parallel back ones, there are few regular streets in Memphis, owing to the broken state of the site on which it is built; but, dotting, diversifying and adorning the whole face of the country back as far as the eye can trace, are scattered the most beautiful family mansions, rose-crowned cottages, etc., that the mind can well conceive! Then, the inmates!—there are as beautiful hour-like women in Memphis as ever beckoned the soul of an incorrigible old bachelor, like yourself, to partake with her the joys of either sensual or celestial paradise!

There are no amusements here—that is, none of a permanent character. Both Rockwell's and Stickney's Circus Companies will be here in a day or two—and then for *intellectual* ground and lofty tumbling!—Speaking of lofty tumbling reminds me that "Ratification meetings" are now the order of the day here. Gens. Taylor and Cass are both proven to be the greatest scamps on earth! And yet, should we live till the 4th of March, proximo, I have no doubt, by going to the Capital, we might see one of them in the White House, as its rightful occupant. (Taylor'll be the man, I think; but this opinion of mine is "*entre nous*," "*sub rosa*," or, in other words, "between ourselves.")

The peace of our remarkably quiet city (for the size—numbering some 12,000 inhabitants) was seriously disturbed this Sabbath-day week, by the commission of an atrocious and cold-blooded murder, upon the person of a peaceful, honest citizen, named McCulla, by the keeper of a livery stable, named Edgar. The details are in the papers—but no one out of the city could have formed any idea of the excitement pending his trial, during Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of last week. The state of public feeling was, indeed, fearful; a self-constituted guard of citizens surrounded the jail nightly—and when the examining Justice, on the last day of the trial, on summing up the evidence, pronounced it MURDER in the first degree, and refused to take bail—a shout which rent, almost, the blue concave—testified the fact that public opinion is rarely deceived in matters that "come home to mens' business and bosoms," as Lord Bacon, or somebody else says. The character of the perpetrator of this horrid deed is bad—and his bearing during the early stage of the trial, was callous and heartless to an extreme degree. But his tone became changed—and he is now "grinding in the prison-house" in Raleigh, (nine miles from this place,) awaiting his trial before the proper court, which sits on Wednesday next. As the people here seem opposed to capital punishment, he may take a trip as far as Nashville—and stay there *some time*—before the summer's end.

The health of Memphis is now superb. Government at present employs two or three hundred workmen in her projected New York, which helps the place some. Beautiful view of "Raokonsack," of a still, moon-light night!—Home, a poet's paradise. YOUR, S. S. S.

Officers reported to Gen. Brooke, July 12.

Col. John W. Tibbatts, 8th Infantry, from Monterey.
Lt. Col. H. L. Webb, 8th Infantry, Monterey.
Major R. G. Beale, 10th Infantry, Monterey.
Lt. Charles J. Helm, 8th Infantry, Monterey.
Major George T. Howard, Quartermaster, BuenaVista.
Lt. Thomas Hawkins, 16th Infantry, Monterey.
Lt. T. M. Winston, 18th Infantry, Monterey.
Lt. J. R. Cooke, Virginia Reg't, BuenaVista.
Lt. Wm. M. Levy, Virginia Reg't, BuenaVista.
Capt. A. P. Churchill, Volligeurs, VeraCruz.
A. C. Hensley, Ass't Surgeon, 16th Infantry, Monterey.
Major S. Woods, 15th Infantry, Mexico.
Capt. J. F. Hoke, 12th Infantry, Mexico.
Surgeon Robert B. Ritchie, 12th Infantry, Mexico.
Lt. J. C. Simkins, 12th Infantry, Mexico.
Lt. A. M. Perin, 12th Infantry, Mexico.
Wm. Barksdale, A. C. S., BuenaVista.
S. L. Kemper, A. Q. M., U. S. A., BuenaVista.
E. Downing, A. A. Q. M., Rifles, BuenaVista.
Morris S. Miller, A. Q. M., U. S. A., VeraCruz.
Thomas D. Martin, A. C. S., U. S. A., VeraCruz.
Capt. Duncan, Ohio Vols., RioGrande.

☞ **Funeral Notice.**—The remains of the late RALPH DE PASS, who was killed at the National Bridge, in Mexico, will be interred THIS EVENING, Thursday, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his father, on Julia street, one door from Baronne.

☞ The officers and members of the Louisiana Mounted Men, and of returned Volunteers, the officers of the Militia of this State, and the military generally, together with the Fire Department, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. jy13

Married:

In the town of Opelousas, on the 29th ult., by Robert Taylor, Esq., JOHN ANDRUS to Miss JOEIA ANN, daughter of Mr. Gilbert Sloane, all of St. Landry Parish.

Died:

At Opelousas, on the 30th ult., after an illness of ten or twelve days, Mr. BENJAMIN ANDRUS, aged about 37 years.

At Biloxi, on the 1st inst., Judge THORNTON LAWSON, of the Seventh Judicial District.

On the 30th ult., Mr. ISAIAH J. ROBINSON, a worthy and respected planter, of the Parish of East Baton Rouge.

In Baton Rouge, on the 1st inst., after a short illness, Mr. HENRY CAMSTER, aged 45 years.

In Baton Rouge, on the 4th inst., at the residence of Mr. Nicholas Michel, of lockjaw, Mr. HENRY VOLMAR, a native of Bavaria, aged about 24 years.

In Baton Rouge, on the 1st inst., after a lingering illness, SETH J. V. ALLEY, son of James and Mary Alley, aged 6 years and 10 months.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels Yesterday.

ST. CHARLES.... J O Howell, La; Capt Wessels, S Halley, Surgeon, Capt Bankhead, Col J W Tibbatts, Lt Col H L Webb, Maj R G Beale, Asst Surgeon A C Hensley, Capt J W Bramson, Lt C J Helm, Lt T T Hawkins; Lt T M Winston, Capt Duncan, Maj G T Howard, Surgeon W Travis, B H Garrett, Lt L M Shumacker, Lt J R Cooke, Lt W McRory, J Henderson, Capt Hoer, U S A; Col J S Dalaney, F F Bowen, D W Senters, Miss W B Robertson, J Lawrence, Miss Porter, La; W D Blanchard, D Hall and lady, C White, Alabama.

VERANDAH.... B F Dunlap, La; G F Smith, Md; S R Marye, W Peck, Miss; Lt L W Berry, La Mid Vols; I B Lawless, Mo; R A Wainwright, D C; W H Gamblen, La; A D Champney, La.

PLANTERS'.... T P Ferguson, J F Simmons, W A Clark, Ala; T H Jackson, F Kirtley, Miss; J Alger, Tenn; R Rendall, Maj Irwin, Ohio; Capt J H Young, Ind.

HEWLETT'S.... W S Glass, Texas; D F Miller, La; W Ringe, D Holcomas, J Boyd, J Rex.

☞ **Panama Hats.**—THREE THOUSAND Panama HATS, suitable for the season, or for Soldiers returning from the SEAT OF PEACE, A No. 1, first quality, at the very low price of

$39 per dozen, or $3 50 each.

☞ Call at SANDS' CLOTHING EMPORIUM, 35 Poydras street, corner of Tchoupitoulas.
jy6 1m

Presents for Wives, Sisters and Sweethearts.

☞ We beg to call the attention of our friends returning from Mexico, and travellers generally, to the following list of FANCY ARTICLES, ordered and selected expressly with reference to their establishment for

PRESENTS.

FANS—Of Pearl, Ivory, Feather, Paper, Silk, &c.
CARD CASES—Pearl, Shell, Silver, &c.
RETICULES—Silk and Velvet, elegant patterns.
PURSES—A fine assortment, new styles.
DESKS—Ebony, Rosewood, Papier Maché, &c.
WORK BOXES—Ebony, Rosewood, Papier Maché, &c.
DRESSING CASES—Ebony, Rosewood, Papier Maché, &c.
PORTFOLIOS—Leather, Velvet, and Papier Maché.
ACCORDEONS—Best French, double frame.
MUSIC BOXES—Shell and Tin Cases.
BOUQUET HOLDERS—A pretty assortment.
GOLD PENS—Of the first makers, Gold and Silver Cases.
PARASOLS—Last styles.
JEWEL BOXES—Ebony, Rosewood and Papier Maché.
CHESS MEN—Chinese, English and German.
PORTE-MONNAIES—Gold and Silver enamelled, and all the
ODEUR BOXES—From two to six bottles. [new styles.
PAPETERIES—Of Ebony, Rosewood, Paper, &c.

☞ Now in store, our usual stock of fine LINEN and COTTON SHIRTS, Gloves, Suspenders, MONEY BELTS, Stocks, Cravats, Canes, Umbrellas, Gold Pens, &c. &c.,
GUINNESS & BUSH,
Dealers in Toilet, Fancy, and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
12 CAMP STREET.
jel9 1m

☞ **The Queen's Delight**, which forms an essential ingredient in the GRAEFENBERG SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND, is probably superior to Sarsaparilla itself. Professor Frost, of Charleston, speaks of it as follows: (☞ See Bulletin No. 6, 32 page.) jel8

☞ **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 bening 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 15 00
Croton and Alpaca Sacks	4 00 to 7 00
Linen Sacs and Coatees	2 50 to