which will, it is said, be published in the journals in a day or two. He will be again supported by the Socialist party, as he was in the last election.

The army actually on foot now amounts, according to Gen. Lamoricière's calculations, to 548,000 men, the estimated expense for the year being $83,000,000.

It is announced in the *Presse* that the Emperor of Russia will send Count Pahlen to Paris as Ambassador.

There have been several riots so serious that the authorities of one of the Departments had petitioned the Executive to place the Departments in a state of siege. It is stated that Government are in full possession of a Louis Bonapartist plot, with ramifications at Lyons and ten other places, and that they will be put down with a strong hand.

It is said that conferences have been held between the Monarchists and Moderate Republican party in the Assembly, which it is expected will lead to a fusion of all in behalf of the Republic. It is expected that the Constitution will be voted by the end of October, and that the Assembly will then be prorogued till December.

It has been observed with astonishment that the following representatives of the people, hitherto remarkable for the advocacy of the liberty of the press, were silent in the National Assembly during the discussion on that all-important subject:—MM. Odillon Barrot, Berryer, Billault, Dufaure, Lafayette, Lamartine, Malleville, Armand, Marrast, Mauguin, Montalembert, Pagès, (de l'Ariege,) Remusat, Thiers and Tocqueville.

The members of the Orleans family have lately made several attempts to recover the effects which they left in the Tuileries in February. The ex-queen has demanded a part of her wardrobe, which was deposited in a private room. It has been sent to her, with the exception, it is said, of some valuable lace, which has been cut from it and retained. No decision has yet been come to respecting the revenues of the Orleans family. The Government desired to sell wood for the liquidation of a part of the debts, to which Louis Philippe at first consented, but afterwards retracted. The family require that the revenues of their property shall be remitted to them; the Government is opposed to this, and various projects of arrangement have been put forward.

Later intelligence from Paris inform us that the project of the Assembly was proceeding much more rapidly, and with much greater unanimity, than was expected. There seems to be with the majority a desire to have all objections towards a full and fair developement of republicanism removed, they having decided by a large majority that there should be a preamble to the Constitution.

The Assembly proceeded on Thursday, the 7th inst., to examine, article by article, the preamble drawn up by the committee.

Two different amendments were proposed, one of which, the first, was to substitute the word "principle" for that of "dogma," which was adopted.

The second was one proposed by M. Deville, which was intended as a keen satire on the policy of the government, or on Gen. Cavaignac in particular. It was to annex to the words "in the presence of God," the addition, "in a state of siege," etc. The amendments were rejected by large majorities.

The project has been put forth, and has been firmly seconded, and a petition thereupon presented to the National Assembly, praying that body to raise funds to enable 20,000 families, now unemployed in Paris, to establish themselves in the colony of Algeria.

It is not at all unlikely that the treasury, being empty, an effort may be made to raise funds for the object by formal subscription.

Foreign Markets.

In London this morning in the foreign market Exchanges on Hamburg direct report that the business on the Bourse was good, money was very abundant and commercial matters were an improved appearance.

London, Saturday, 1 o'clock—Consols opened this morning at 88¼, and the news from the Continent being deemed rather favorable, prices advanced at this hour to 88⅞@88¾, or for small transactions 88@88⅛. Exchequer bills are now quoted at 3s. premium. In the month of March these securities were quoted 5s. prem.; in June, 2¾. premium. The state of weather is not so favorable to-day.

Liverpool, Sept. 7—In our Corn market to-day we have an improved action. The market is very firm, and yesterday's prices are well supported. Indian Corn is scarce, and Choice American to-day commands 37s. for 480 lbs. and was in demand. The sale of Cotton to-day will probably extend to about 5000 bales. If it were possible to note any change in our market to-day, we should say that the demand is more irregular, yesterday's quotations will remain willing sellers. There is abundant choice offering at yesterday's quotations.

An express from Havre reports that commercial business generally is very dull, and Cotton lower and looking down. American produce generally participates in the same inactivity. The weather is fine and harvest prospects good.

Havre, Sept. 6.—For the past three days our Cotton market has remained in a dull state, the daily sales not exceeding 200 bales, prices have yielded a little under our last quotations. Advices brought by the Hermann and Acadia, up to 23d ult., have just come to hand.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY.—The European Times, in alluding to the sympathy expressed in the United States for the Irish leaders, says: "The injudicious excitement raised in the United States only tends to increase the peril in which the imprisoned confederates now stand. We are sure that any persistence in agitation by certain enthusiastic sympathisers in the United States, for objects wholly unattainable, will tend to increase tenfold the danger of their imprisoned friends on this side; and as sincere well-wishers to the cause of Irish freedom, we earnestly point out to the leaders of that wild movement, that any rash step taken will be likely to recoil with fearful vengeance upon the heads of those who are already overwhelmed by the strong arm of the law which they have outraged."

Political Intelligence.

LETTER FROM MR. FILLMORE.—A citizen of Boston addressed a letter some weeks ago to Mr. Fillmore, asking him to inform said citizens of his views in relation to the following points—

First—Are you in favor of a repeal of the naturalization laws of the United States? If so, are you in favor of excluding foreigners from participating in the elective franchise until they have been here at least twenty-one years?

Second—Are you in favor of imposing a capitation tax upon all foreigners who may hereafter land upon our shores of two hundred and fifty dollars each, or to such an extent as to protect the American mechanic from foreign competition in the domestic labor market?

Mr. Fillmore's reply is as follows—

ALBANY, June 17, 1848.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., in which you desire my views on certain points expressed in your letter. These inquiries are doubtless addressed to me in consequence of my recent nomination for the Vice Presidency; but, while I never have, and trust I never shall, shrink from any official responsibility which may be cast upon me, I am admonished by the experience of others, that, as a candidate of the party that has put me in nomination, I am not at liberty now to make or publish any political faith. A Whig Convention, without solicitation on my part, has generously taken me upon trust, and if there be any other sect or party that have sufficient confidence in my patriotism and integrity to give me their vote, on the same conditions, I shall be grateful for the favor; but I must say to all that my past conduct is the only pledge I can offer for the future course. I must be at liberty, when called upon to act, to do what I think is right.

Trusting that, if you do not concur with me in opinion as to the propriety of the course which I have adopted, you will at least believe me when I say that no disrespect is intended to you, or those for whom you speak, in declining to express my opinion on the subjects to which you refer.

I remain, truly yours, MILLARD FILLMORE.

JOHN E. GOWEN, Esq.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.—The Raleigh Register contains an official list of the members elect to the Legislature. The Senate stands twenty six whigs and twenty four democrats, of which number two have since died—one of each party. The House stands sixty whigs and sixty democrats, of whom one, a whig, has since died.

MR. CALHOUN'S POSITION.—It is stated in the Hamburg Journal, S. C., that Mr. Calhoun has written a letter "having an important bearing upon political topics." From this it may be presumed that the distinguished Carolinian has at last determined to relinquish his neutrality.

FREE SOIL NOMINATIONS.—The free-soil party in Beaver county, Penn., have nominated John Clarke as their candidate for Congress. In Butler county, Penn., the free soil party have nominated Dunlap McGlaughlin for Congress.

☞ The Barnburners had a torch-light procession in St. Louis on the night of the 23d ult., immediately after their meeting. Two boys were run over by a span of horses attached to a wagon, which were frightened by the torches. The boys were so badly injured that their recovery is deemed doubtful.

☞ Free baths for the poor are to be established in the House of Industry at Philadelphia.

FROM CINCINNATI.—The following telegraphic dispatch from Cincinnati dated the 27th ult., we copy from the Memphis Appeal—

River rose one inch to-day, but is now falling. Apparently there is no prospect of rain. Markets firm, but generally without change in any particular. An attempt was made to burn the Cathedral and Presbyterian Churches to-day, but was discovered before material injury was done.

The auction store of Messrs. Scott, Otis & Co., was entered and robbed of seven thousand dollars worth of jewelry. A reward of $500 is offered for the thieves.

DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—
BY HAYES, M'CLURE & CO.

A. H. HAYES, J. E. M'CLURE, J. C. LARUE, J. O. PIERSON.

Office—No. 95 St. Charles Street.

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MARRIAGE and OBITUARY Notices are charged 50c. per square.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

BUSINESS.—The business season of our city promises to open briskly, and with prospects in the highest degree favorable. The crops of every kind in the interior are in a flourishing condition, although the cotton crop will not be as large as was expected. The sugar crop is abundant, and grain of all kinds as plentiful as need be. There is every appearance that cotton will bear a fair remunerating price, and the scarcity of the harvest in England and Ireland will no doubt cause considerable shipments of wheat and corn from this port. The import trade, too, which has been gradually increasing under the operation of the warehousing law, for the last two years, will go on improving until our city shall take its proper position as an importing town. Every thing looks fair—and the word is go ahead!

☞ We learn from Capt. Whitney, of the brig Harriet, that news had reached Sisal on the morning of the 23d ult., that the Yucatecos had had a battle with the Indians; three officers were wounded, and five American volunteers killed and wounded.

THE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE.—We are conducted in a statement relative to the permission to erect buildings, etc., on the "Neutral Ground," by our neighbor of the Bulletin, who says, and correctly too, that the permission granted by the Second Municipality was only to deposit *materials* there. We suspect that the confining the permission to the depositing of materials was an inadvertance on the part of the author of the resolution, and that the erection of the buildings was after all the thing intended, as existing ordinances provided for the use of the streets so far as necessary for building houses, the builder being required only to keep a passage-way of the street and banquet unobstructed; and it certainly would not have been deemed necessary to pass a special ordinance to give the United States a right which every citizen enjoyed. However, we are glad to learn from so good authority on these matters as the Bulletin that no difficulties will be thrown in the way of the Commissioners on account of the buildings in question.

☞ We are under obligations to the officers of the steamship Globe for late Galveston papers.

EXTRA PAY.—We understand that by a decision of the Paymaster General, the three months' extra pay allowed by Congress to the officers and soldiers in the late war, can only be paid for one tour of duty; so that those who served for only three months, as some of our State troops did, will receive the three months' extra pay; but those of them who entered the service again and continued in it till the end of the war will receive no more. This construction does not seem to us a necessary one from the words of the statute, and it must strike everbody as inequitable in its operation. The soldier who served a year under the first call for volunteers would seem to have earned his three months' extra pay. If after his discharge he entered the service again until the end of the war, he supplied the place of some other, who would have been entitled to another three months' pay—there are two terms of service, as much as though they were performed by separate individuals, and it would be no more than just to remunerate them accordingly—the zeal or patriotism of the soldier should not be made a source of profit to the Government, by furnishing an excuse for withholding the amount of pay in question. This extra pay we do not look upon as a gratuity, but as a small compensation for arduous services faithfully and honorably rendered.

☞ The clerk of the steamer St. Paul will please accept our thanks for late river papers.

MARINE NEWS.—The steamship Globe, Capt. Moncrieff, ran aground in the bend at the upper end of the English Turn on Tuesday night, in coming up the river from Galveston. The Palmetto has gone down to pull her off.

The brig Hamet, from Sisal 23d ult., reports having left the bark Wave, of and for New York, to sail about the 15th October.

The schooner Apariceda, hence for Campeachy, touched at Sisal on the 23d ult.

Seven Spanish vessels in port from Havana—one ship laden with ammunition.

☞ Michael Hoffman, the Naval Officer of the port of New York, and whose identity with the Barnburners it was supposed would occasion his dismissal, died in that city on the morning of the 28th ult.

☞ Col. Newbey, with an escort of twenty-three men, arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the 20th ult., where he will remain until the arrival of all of the Illinois troops.

PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—We find the following in the St. Louis Republican of the 22d ult. With Mr. Stockwell, the painter, we are well acquainted, and as a scene painter he has perhaps no superior in the country, and we have no doubt that all that is said in praise of this, his great undertaking, is well deserved. We understand that the panorama will be exhibited in our city during the coming season, and we are glad to see that Mr. Weston, so well and favorably known to our play-going people, will have the direction of the exhibition.

STOCKWELL'S PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER. It will be gratifying to the numerous friends of this gentleman to know that he is rapidly approaching the end of his great work. He has toiled at it faithfully and perseveringly ever since he first conceived the idea, and we will be much mistaken if, when finished, it does not far exceed the anticipations of his most sanguine friends. We have been favored with a sight of it in all its different stages, and we bear witness to its merits. The scenery all along the Great Father of Rivers has been faithfully transferred to the canvas: the numberless boats ascending and descending, are all faithfully drawn; indeed, in many instances the representations are so lifelike that the features of some well known Captain, who at the time, is simply ensconced in his berth below, can be easily imagined. Along the upper river, which is now for the first time represented, and especially in the vicinity of Rock Island, the monotony of the scenery has been happily varied by numerous groupings of Indians. They are pursuing their different avocations and in their peculiar way. The whole painting is, to our knowledge, a faithful sketch, and a person at all familiar with the scenery of the river cannot fail to recognize it.

The painting, when finished, will occupy about three times the space of Banvard's celebrated panorama, and the whole time required for its exhibition will be about two hours and a half. It is the most magnificent production of the kind now extant, and reflects great credit upon Mr. S.'s untiring perseverance. We understand that it will be finished in about a fortnight, when it is to be hoped that Mr. Stockwell will favor our citizens with an exhibition, prior to his departure for Europe. Mr. J. M. Weston, who has for so long a time been a favorite at the New Orleans and St. Louis Theatres, will accompany Mr. S. to explain and point out the different remarkable scenes. Every one is aware of the necessity of selecting a competent person for this position, as in his hands, in a great measure, rests the success of the painting. In Mr. W.'s hands this department will not suffer. He has been assiduously weaving together the numerous legends with which the banks of the Mississippi are so prolific, and we feel confident that his discourses will furnish an agreeable and instructive lesson. We wish them all possible success. They deserve it, and we believe they will attain it.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.—By J. H. Bonneval, at the St. Louis Exchange, 12 o'clock, a good steamboat cook; by Morphy & Nevius, at No. 57 Magazine street, 10 o'clock, groceries, wines, liquors, etc.

NEW JERSEY TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have elected Hugh Downing, President; Andrew J. Snelling, of New York, Treasurer; and John C. Potts, Secretary.

☞ The corner stone of a house of industry was laid at Philadelphia on the 25th ult., pieces of Washington's coffin, and of the elm tree under which Wm. Penn made his Indian treaty, being deposited therein.

Telegraph Dispatch for Daily Crescent.

GEORGIA ELECTION.

Telegraphed to the Daily Crescent.

COLUMBUS, October 4—10 P. M.

Whig Majorities.—Lee county (reported) 150, Talbot 85, Putnam 40, Newton 399, Green 536, Taliaferro 408, Washington 118, Harris 391, Upson 180, Chatham 66, Baldwin 44, Morgan 153, Columbia 209, Warren 226.

Democratic Majorities.—Merriwether 230, Houston 12, DeKalb 194, Jones 17, Pulaski 134, Baker (reported) 260, Walton 154, Wilkins on 22....Democratic gain in Troup 100. T. Butler King's District, so far as heard from, 600 democratic gain. [We think there is a discrepancy in the foregoing sentence.—*Eds. Crescent.*].

	Congress, '48. Whig.	Dem.	Gov'r, '47. Whig.	Dem.	Pres't, '44. Whig.	Dem.
FIRST DIST.	King.	Jackson.	Clinch.	Towns.	Clay.	Polk.
Chatham	66		776	582	817	835
SECOND DIST.	Cabaniss.	Walthour.				
Muscogee	284		1639	853	1190	980
Lee	159		320	206	335	121
Houston		12	287	787	659	723
Pulaski		134	219	397	247	457
Baker		260	346	426	223	506
THIRD DIST.	Owen.	Carey.				
Twiggs		96	287	414	388	467
Bibb		100	602	665	706	862
Pike		103	737	835	659	877
Crawford		39	364	484	377	454
Monroe	133		688	670	793	706
Talbot	35		741	813	855	912
Harris	391		785	409	815	464
Upson	180		611	356	643	385
FOURTH D.	Williamson.	Harrison.				
Merriwether		230	739	792	688	926
FIFTH DIST.	Calhoun.	Hawkins.				
Floyd		170	569	600	350	425
Cobb		300	718	975	893	943
Newton	399		913	442	1025	554
DeKalb		194	759	990	580	989
SIXTH DIST.	Harris.	Cobb.				
Walton		154	526	721	525	763
SEVENTH D.	Stevens.	Day.				
Baldwin	44		317	315	234	367
Jones		17	406	443	397	455
Taliaferro	408		363	68	386	67
Putnam	40		388	312	430	351
Green	536		236	131	780	132
Morgan	153		377	281	443	346
Wilkinson		22	588	513	587	509
EIGHTH DIST.	Toombs.	Lawson.				
Richmond	122		679	488	993	747
Washington	118		612	558	629	595
Columbia	209		489	282	693	307
Warren	226		575	325	641	308
Total	3,494	1,854	17,292	15,912	18,374	17,566

The returns from the Third District are complete, and Allen F. Owen, the whig candidate for Congress, is elected by a majority of 438 votes. The vote, so far, shows a whig gain of 808 over the election of 1844, and of 260 over the election of 1847.

From Texas.

By the arrival of the steamship Globe, Capt. Moncrieff, from Galveston, yesterday, we are in possession of papers of that place to the 30th ult. inclusive.

We learn from the news that the brig Mary, Capt. Norris, from New York, blown from off the port by a norther, on the 22d ult. arrived with her passengers and crew safe on the 29th. After the Mary came to anchor inside the bar, the cook and cabin boy of the ship Star Republic, and another negro boy belonging to Capt. S. B. Lewis, took a yawl boat from the shore and sailed for the brig. They left her, to return, about half past nine, but had not been seen or heard of up to the 30th. A norther sprung up about half an hour after they left the brig, and fears are entertained that it drove them out to sea.

The Argus, published at Bonham, Fannin county, states that the settlement of French Communists, at the Cross Timbers, have suffered a good deal during the summer from fever and ague, of which they have much horror, and many of these settlers are leaving the colony and moving to New Orleans.

There were ten deaths in Houston during the four days ending on the 21st ult. The Presbyterian of the 23d, published at that place, says:

"There is a great deal of sickness at present existing in this city; but the fever has not yet taken a very malignant character, and as sanitary measures have been adopted, we hope soon to have the pleasure of recording its diminution."

We find the subjoined paragraph on the same subject, in the Star:

"We are happy to state that the health of the city is again rapidly improving. Few new cases of fever have occurred, and these are of a mild character, and are yielding to medical treatment."

W. S. Raynor, a representative in the Texas Legislature from the county of Fort Bend, died recently at his residence in that county. The Galveston Civilian says:

"He possessed good ablities, was an honest and independent legislator, and a most kind-hearted and amiable man."

The following, in relation to the funeral obsequies at the re-interment of the decimated Mier prisoners at Lagrange, is from the Civilian:

"The ceremony of re-interring the remains of the decimated Mier prisoners, the massacred volunteers of Capt. Dawson's company, and the other martyrs to the cause of liberty in Texas, took place at Lagrange on the 18th inst. Between two and three thousand persons were present. Col. Lester acted as marshal of the day, and a large procession was formed—the hearses, escorted by the military, under Col. M. K. Snell, of Houston, in front, followed in the order named by the relatives and friends of the deceased; Masonic Fraternity; Public Officers; Citizens and Strangers. An appropriate funeral discourse was delivered by Rev. Mr. Kinney. The whole ceremony is described as having been very becoming and impressive."

The Victoria Advocate gives a pleasant picture of the improvements of the West. It says—

In every part of Western Texas the spirit of improvement is rife. Towns, villages, farms, buildings, roads, wharves, ferries, hotels, stores, schools, churches—every thing that marks the progress of a people, are seen springing into existence with great rapidity.

A public meeting was lately held at Bastrop to petition the Governor to convene the Legislature, in order to take into consideration the subjects of land titles, the apportionment bill, and the sales of property for back taxes. The preamble to the resolutions adopted on the occasion, we learn from the Galveston Civilian, sets forth that certain persons have located and are locating certificates upon tracts of land, long since granted to colonists, who have supposed their titles to be indisputable, subjecting the owners to vexatious litigation, and preventing the sales of property; that "much dissatisfaction prevails on account of the illegal apportionment bill;" and that "much difficulty and inconvenience to all citizens owning land out of the county in which they reside, has been and must necessarily be the result of the operation of the former tax law." An extra session of the Legislature is then asked to consider these matters, and "in order to procure the passage of a law to prevent the locations which have heretofore been granted to the citizens of Texas."

The Civilian opposes an extra session, on the grounds that the judicial tribunals are the proper ones to settle disputed claims, and that the good which may be obtained from an extra session, will not be adequate to the expense.

Passengers:

Per steamship Globe from Galveston—Mrs. Burbank and serv't, Mrs. Warness and child, Miss Hyatt and twenty, Mrs. Fullerton, Messrs. E. Wolf, Goosel, J. C. Shell, Pratt, Cohen, T. Hutchinson, Wm. Rendell, M. Gilbean, W. Fowman—4 on deck.

Sporting News.

The St. Louis Reveille gives the annexed report of a trotting match at that place on the 23d ult.:

Trotting Race, 10 miles, in harness—purse, $100.

C. S. Ellis's b. g. *Boston*.....1
J. Wheeling's b. g. *Rough and Ready*.....2
W. Schenk's b. g. *Forrester*.....3
R. McC'Blens's b. m. (on the 5th mile).....dr

The weather was fine, the track in good order, the attendance numerous, and the betting on time spirited. Boston took the lead in the first mile, followed throughout by Old Rough and Ready, (the others no where in particular) winning handsomely in 41 min. 1 second. A wide difference of opinion existed in regard to the time—a large number of by-standers making it 34, 35, 36, and 38 minutes—while the judges, who we believe to have been scrupulously correct in their decision, made it as given above.

The members of the Jockey Club of St. Louis organized themselves into a new club on the 23d ult., adopted a new constitution and by-laws, and elected the following officers:

President, Col. D. D. Mitchell; Vice Presidents, Col. Charles Keemle, Col. A. B. Chambers, George W. Goode, M. S. Cerre; Stewards, James McDonough, Dr. C. J. Carpenter, B. W. Alexander, N. R. Hawley; Secretary, James A. Valentine; Executive Committee, Charles Keemle, A. B. Chambers, George W. Goode.

Lamartine's Justification.

M. de Lamartine has just published a pamphlet in defence of his conduct while a member of the Provisional Government. It has created the greatest sensation, and the first edition was sold off in the course of a quarter of an hour. It is in the form of a letter to the electors of the various constituencies who returned him as their representative in the National Assembly.

After commencing by declaring that "that popularity which had greeted him everywhere without cause, has been withdrawn from him without motive," he proceeds to specify the accusations brought against him—

"It has been said, then, that I was ardent in ambition, but weak in power—that I truckled with terrorism—that I dealt with communism—that I plotted with the principal factions who wished to dishonor the Republic—that I conspired with the prisoners at Vincennes, and supplied Sobrier with arms—that I mixed myself up with attempts at an armed propagandism on the frontiers of Governments to which I had promised peace—that I compromised the safety of the Republic, by not throwing forces over the Rhine and the Alps—that I retarded the elections, in order to prolong the dictatorship of the Government of which I formed part—that I was an accomplice in the manifestation of the 200,000 men on March 17—that I was hesitating and taking no measures on April 16—that after the meeting of the National Assembly I refused, through pusillanimity, the unitary power which the National Assembly, as it is said, was disposed to offer me—that I made an alliance with men whose opinions were at variance with my own—that the motive of my alliance with these political adversaries is to be found in interested relations between them and me, in our common depredations upon the public treasury, or in an infamous venality—that these pretended adversaries had in their hands the proofs of this venality, and that I was obliged to purchase their silence by conceding to their opinions—that I paid my debts with the money of the Republic—that I remitted to England the fruit of my malversation—that I maintained the *ateliers nationaux* to overawe the National Assembly—that on May 15, I wilfully left the Assembly unprotected—that I did not know, or would not provide against the events of June 23—that neither I nor my colleagues had prepared the military forces necessary—that the conflict was prolonged through this want of forethought—that the blood of this civil war rests upon our hands."

Lamartine answers all these charges severally. He declares that the revolution of February took him by surprise. After the scene in the Chamber of Deputies, when the Provisional Government was appointed—

"We marched," writes he, "to the Hotel de Ville at the head of a column of the people. We were borne along under a canopy of sabres, pikes, and bayonets, into the halls stained with blood and encumbered with the dead and the wounded to a small table, at which the Government was organized. At this very hour commenced outside the conflict between the two Republics—the one violent, sweeping, dictatorial, and terrorist, in language, in gestures, and in odior; the other moderate, pacific, legal, unanimous, and constitutional—between the Republic of your wishes and that you would not have. The first act of this terrorist Republic was blood. During two days and two nights, armed men repeatedly inundated the square, the courts, the halls of the Hotel de Ville. They insisted upon our instantly giving to the Republic the character, the attitude, the emblems of the first revolution. My colleagues and myself resisted at the peril of our lives. Twenty times during these seventy-four hours I was taken up, dragged, carried to the doors and windows, on to the head of the staircase, into the courts and the square, to address men of another epoch, who to fallaciously interpreted the will of the people, and to hurl down those emblems of terrorism with which it was attempted to dishonor the Republic. You must remember the last words which decided the victory in favor of the tri-colored flag: they were on the lips of my colleagues. I only was called upon to pronounce them:—'The red flag, citizens, which you present to us, has never been anywhere, except round the Champ de Mars, trailed in the blood of the people; the flag which we wish to preserve to the Republic has made the tour of the world, with our bravery, our glory, and our liberties!' Was this the premeditated ambition of a post into which chance has thrown us, on the breach made in society? Was this weakness? Was this a compromise with terrorism? Decide!"

He justifies his peace policy, and shows that, so far from having been an accomplice in the demonstration of March 17, it was directed against himself! Of the most disgraceful charge brought against him, that of peculation and venality, Lamartine disposes triumphantly. The following statement is highly interesting:

"On the 1st January last, fifty three days before the Republic, my general income amounted to 2,500,000f. [$500,000, a very large fortune, be it remembered, in France,] in lands, houses, personal property, investments, and literary property. My debts amounted to 500,000f. Nothing is more easy than to verify these two amounts by the lands, inheritances and other contracts. But, I am told that I had, in 1847, debts to the amount of 1,100,000f., but now have no more than 600,000f. and consequently must have paid the other 500,000f. out of the Public Treasury. Citizens, I have very little difficulty in replying to this. The 500,000f. of debts were paid off by me six months before the Revolution. Out of what funds did I reimburse, in 1847, these 500,000f.? Out of 200,000f. [$400,000] received from the publisher of the *Histoire de Girondins*, and 450,000f., the price of my patrimonial estate of Péronne, near Macon, sold by me at that period. For proofs of this, go to my said estate and its purchaser—my notaries, my publishers, my creditors—and they, with my deeds, releases and acquittances, will answer better than I can. As to the management of my fortune since the day of the establishment of the Republic, and my accession to power up to the present day, the following is the account: I have been obliged to borrow 110,000f. to pay 105,000f. I am ready to produce witnesses to those who may remain incredulous. Their names will answer for the truth and morality of these transactions. It is shown, then, that the source of my partial reimbursements in 1848 was not in the public Treasury, but in the funds of my creditors and friends. I blush at being obliged to expose all these particulars, but the people have a right over the reputations of their representatives. A short time before February 23, I concluded with booksellers, editors, capitalists and proprietors of journals, contracts for the copyright of my literary works, past, present and to come, amounting together to the sum of 540,000f. I hoped by my assiduity to pay all my creditors in a few years, and thus preserve my patrimony to my numerous and beloved family, and for the more numerous families of the farmers who live upon my estates. The charge of public affairs and the crisis, of which I could not take advantage against the honest and generous men with whom I had entered into contracts, have compelled me to annul those contracts, and will oblige me to reimburse the advances which have been made to me. I have, therefore, voluntarily sacrificed to the Revolution these 540,000f. Such are the benefits which I have received from the Republic."

M. de Lamartine then enters into the history of his connection with Sobrier, Blanqui, Raspail, Barbès, and De Flotte. This connection was, he contends, so far from being a crime, one of his best titles to the approbation of his fellow-citizens; and he declares that the object of it was "to influence by private political conversation, and endeavor to rally to the Republic, constitutional, honest, moderate, and practical, the men who were capable of serving or ruining it." He concludes with the following splendid passage:

The Republic inspired by Washington shall triumph over the Republic of a Babeuf, Robespierre, and Danton! In other ages, other ideas, other thoughts, other men! This is the truth with regard to scenery. The votes you have made of your representatives in the National Assembly are a guaranty for the triumph of the popular and regular Republic as we understand it; it is the honesty of the people that you have sent in them; the honesty of the people is its salvation! The National Assembly will save France. Our sole glory lies in having felt that. Attach yourselves more and more to the National Assembly. It is your own sovereignty; and is worthy of you. Only give it time. Impatience always does violence to good intentions. A Government for ages is not to be instituted in three months. Accept my adieux, citizens! Nominated ten times by you as a signification and not as a man, confounded henceforth in the ranks of simple representatives, descended from a power too high for my ambition, and desiring that I may never ascend again to it, forget me, but do not accuse me. Perhaps there was one service to which I merited your suffrages; it was the day in which I sacrificed them to concord. For myself, I shall bear you in my memory all the days of my public life. Every time that I shall cast into the urn a vote of good intent toward the people, for family, for property, for society, for conscience, I will say to myself I am casting your vote with my own: I will say that two millions are voting through me for this unanimous Republic, in which, in your votes, I recognize the interests of all are legitimatised by the will of all, and defended by the hands of all, under the most free and most potent of Governments.

Louisiana.

CHANGED HANDS.—The Bayou Sara Ledger has changed hands, the former proprietor, Jas. Douglass, having sold out to Messrs. J. R. and E. Marks. The Ledger retains its democratic politics.

HEALTH.—The Baton Rouge Gazette states that Baton Rouge remains healthy, and any reports to the contrary are unfounded.

CROPS.—The Southern Tribune of the 30th ult. says that some of the sugar growers of Point Coupée are commencing grinding, and it is thought that the crops will yield well. The cotton crops were thought some weeks past, to be very good, but owing to recent winds and rains they are somewhat damaged.

NEW SUGAR.—The Opelousas Gazette of the 27th ult. says that Mr. Wm. B. Lewis commenced on the 21st to make sugar on his plantation near Opelousas. But as his intention was merely to try his new machinery, only a small quantity, which was of very good quality, was made. The cane generally is tolerably ripe, and many planters purposed commencing to grind the next week. The crop promises to be tolerable if unfavorable weather does not set in.

The St. Francisville Chronicle of the 30th says: "In this section of the State it is pretty well ascertained what will be the yield of the cotton crop. We have conversed with many intelligent planters upon the subject, who assure us that there will not be more than two-thirds of a crop made. Accounts from every section of the State give the same estimate.... The health of our town and parish is excellent."

John H. Farmer, who was committed to jail in Carroll parish on a charge of murder, for killing McDorman in June last, died in prison on the 23d. Since his committal, his mental anguish has been very intense; at times his sanity has been doubtful.

SENTENCES.—At New York, on the 25th, Thos. Hayes was sentenced to be hung on the 17th of November, for the murder of his wife; and Jacob Haifler seven years to the State prison, for manslaughter in killing Patrick Cogan.

The Difference.

"Good morning, Doctor."

"God morning, Sir. How do you feel to-day?"

"Oh! I'm recovering rapidly. Why, Doctor, my sickness was n't as severe as a bad cold. How are your other patients doing."

"Very well, very well indeed; but I have two patients that I havn't yet decided whether they have yellow fever or *dengue*."

"What is the difference between these diseases, Doctor?"

"Fifty dollars, Sir."

"Pardon me, Doctor, I don't understand you."

"Why we charge one hundred dollars for yellow fever and fifty for *dengue*."

"That's the difference, is it? Well, Doctor, I'll take a dengue bill.

"He! he! he! Can't do it, Sir. Yours was a positive case of the yellow—pain in the back—pain in the head—aching of the bones, accompanied by high fever. Can't do it, Sir, I assure you."

PUT WATTS INTO THEM.—In a late publication of the New Jersey Historical Society we find the following anecdotes of the Rev. James Caldwell, of Revolutionary memory:

On the attack upon Springfield on the 25th of June, 1780, he was present and, in every way he could, encouraging the troops. It is said that during the conflict the wadding of a company of soldiers failed—Caldwell flew to the Presbyterian church, then under the care of the Rev. Mr. Van Arsdale, father of the late Elias Van Arsdale of Newark, a distinguished member of the Essex bar, and filling his pockets and his arms with Watts' Psalms and Hymns, rode back to the company, scattering them among them, crying out as he flung one here and another there, "*Now, put Watts into them, boys.*"

The following anecdote is related of him and his devoted friend and pious parishioner, Abraham Clark, whose name is yet familiar to the people of East Jersey, as Congress Abraham. Over the door of the office of Caldwell, in Chatham, were the letters D. Q. M. G., being the initials of Deputy Quarter Master General. Perceiving Mr. Clark approaching the door he went to meet him and found him intently gazing upon the above letters. "What," said he, "are you looking at so earnestly?" "I am looking," replied Clark, "at those letters, and I am striving to comprehend what they mean." "Well, what do you think they mean?" asked Caldwell. "I cannot conceive," replied his friend, "unless they mean 'Devilish Queer Minister of the Gospel.'" The anecdote shows the great familiarity between the men; and after a hearty laugh over the joke the pious patriots took counsel together as to the affairs of the state and nation.

HOW A FAMILY BAKER ALWAYS GETS THE BEST.—The New York bakers must be great rascals. The Tribune says: "Your family baker is your only ingeniously honest man—and the way he manages to preserve his reputation and eat his neighbor's mutton, is this: *Imprimis*, he buys a lean, scraggy joint, for eighteen pence. From the dozen joints sent in by his neighbors to be baked, there will be one not much better than his own. This he swaps, and the customer never smells the difference. With the newly acquired joint, the baker makes a similar exchange with the next best among those of his customers, and so proceeds until he arrives at the nicest, largest and fattest of all—nobody but himself being either the wiser or the gainer. Isn't it a happy thought!"

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ALFRED MUNROE & CO.'S ONE PRICE STORE.
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Black, blue and fancy colored Cloth Dress Coats;
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Blue and brown Pilot Pilotots and Sacs;
Coal French black, blue, brown and mulberry Coatee Pilotots and Sacs;
Black and fancy Tweed Cassimere with Pelisse and Sacs;
Fancy colored Tweed and Cadrine Pilotots, Sacs and Overcoats;
Black, blue and drab Beaver cloth Pilotots and Sacs;
Plaid Cassimere and Heather plaid, do. do.;
Tweed, Cadrine and plaid Cassimere Pilots and Lamartine Coats;
Blue Pilot Cloth Roundabouts;
Black and fancy Tweed, Heather plaid and fancy Cassimere plaid Roundabouts;
Blue, green, coal-colored, green and white Blanket Pilotots and Sacs;
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Blue Pilot Cloth Cloaks.

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French and English black Cassimere and Doeskin Pants;
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French and American Cotton ade Pants;
Tweed and Satinet Pants.

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Black and colored Cloth Embroidered Vests;
Colored Cashmere Vests of all qualities and styles;
Elegant patterns Rob Roy Plaid Vests;
Black Cloth, Cassimere and Merino Vests;
Black and fancy Silk Velvet do.;
Rich figured and striped Silk do.;
Splendid Tinsel Ball do.;
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Superfine all linen Shirts—collars and bosoms;
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