DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—
BY HAYES & M'CLURE.
A. H. 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 as the same rates—in advance.....Single copies, *Five Cents*..... The office will receipt for all subscriptions exceeding one week.
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TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1848.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.—Our Mexican correspondence, which we had expected on the Virginia, has not arrived. We were led to believe, that it was put on board that vessel, from information by letter from Vera Cruz; and this opinion was strengthened by our knowledge of the habitual energy and regularity of our correspondents. We can only attribute their failure at this time to some unaccountable accident.

MAIL FAILURE.—We had no mail yesterday from the east. The few country papers that arrived were totally devoid of even local news.

COMMISSIONER N. P. TRIST.—By an oversight, we neglected, yesterday morning, to make special mention of the arrival in this city of Mr. N. P. Trist, on the Vera Cruz steamer. We welcome Mr. Trist to our city, and whatever time he sojourns among us, sincerely hope it will prove pleasant to him. There is a difference of opinion about the merits of Mr. T.'s course in Mexico; but all unite in yielding to him the credit of the purest motives, and the sincerest desires for the country's good.—Our citizens, we feel sure, are equally unanimous in their personal good-feelings towards the returning commissioner.

☞ We are obliged to the steamboat Convoy for papers from St. Louis, of the 26th ult.; the C. arriving early last evening.

ACCUMULATED PARAGRAPHS.—We publish in to-day's issue a number of articles, which, from being heretofore crowded out, have accumulated on our hands.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.—The labors of the Law Professors in this institution having closed, we understand an examination of the students, who applied for admission to the bar, took place during the past week. We are unacquainted with the names of the gentlemen to whom diplomas will be awarded, but will be glad to inform our readers during the coming week. It will be remembered that the Legislature conferred the power upon the Faculty of bestowing licences upon such as were competent, enabling them to practice in the courts of our State.

FOREIGN CAPITAL.—An immense influx of foreign capital is already beginning to set toward various portions of the United States. Well; this republic affords the most secure and unquestionable field for monetary investments to be found now on earth.

☞ The "Monroe Democrat," Aberdeen, Miss., is a good sized, handsomely printed weekly, published by W. D. Chapman & Co. It commences now with new vigor and industry.

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.—A. C. Ainsworth, of NewOrleans, has been appointed by Governor Briggs Commissioner to take depositions and administer oaths to be used in the State of Massachusetts; also to take acknowledgements of deeds and other documents. We are much gratified at this selection; we have known this gentleman in times gone by, and can vouch for his worth as a man and a friend, and hold in high estimation his talents.—*Boston Evening Standard.*

We understand that Mr. A. has received a commission similar to the above from the Governor of every State in the Union, except three.

☞ Ten years ago had any one suggested that folks would repeatedly receive their latest European intelligence through the papers of St. Louis, way up in Missouri, what would the listener have said to such a suggestion?

IMMENSE MEETING IN ST. LOUIS.—A very large and most enthusiastic meeting was held in St. Louis on the evening of the 25th ult., responsive to French Republicanism. The Mayor of the city, Mr. Krum, was appointed Chairman. The address, though long, is so noble, and such an appropriately written one, that we regret much being unable to give, at least, some extracts from it. It was read to the meeting by Mr. Grace, and adopted with cheers. This fine address is to be forwarded to Lamartine, and, through him, to the other European patriots who are mentioned and encouraged in it. Speeches were made, and resolutions adopted; after which, *the largest meeting ever held in St. Louis* adjourned, conscious of having done their part in a work honorable to themselves and to those distant reformers in whose behalf it was arranged.

☞ Epicures who read McKenzie's advertisement of "lunch" for this day, will, we are sure, not breakfast before 11 A. M.

☞ A copy of "Scouting Expeditions with McCulloch's Texas Rangers," by S. C. Reid, has been sent us by the author. The extract in our columns some days since, in relation to Captain Walker, was wrongly credited to a work of Robinson's. It belongs to work first-named above.

☞ The steamer Belle Isle brings us late river papers.

THE BAZAAR.—An elegant bar-room has been opened, under the above name, at Nos. 215 and 217 Tchoupitoulas street. The good citizens of that vicinity can find at the "Bazaar" every requisite for refreshing the inner man.

☞ We take pleasure in recommending to the patronage of the New Orleans public our talented fellow-citizen, Theodore A. Gould. As an artist, he possesses an ardent love for his profession; but he has abilities of a high order, which must enable him to rise to eminence. He has recently taken a studio on the corner of Baronne and Julia streets, where he will be happy to see any who may be desirous of favoring him with their patronage. In connection with this subject we will state that the beautiful portrait of Schiller, by Mr. Gould, to which we referred some time since, is for sale, and may be seen at our office. So many encomiums have been passed upon this picture by *connoisseurs*, and judges of the art more competent than ourselves, that we deem it a work of supererogation to say anything further.

FLOWERS AND SHRUBBERY.—Matthew Byrne, Seedsman and Florist, at the corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets, has on hand a most complete supply of all articles in his line. See advertisement.

☞ The Northern papers are all wrong in stating that George Washington Dixon has gone to Yucatan. New Orleans still has the illustrious honor of being his residence.

☞ A correspondent asks the following question—who will answer it properly?—"If an anirresistible force were to come in contact with an immoveable body, what would be the consequence?

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—Very considerable alarm is expressed, among the property owners of Washington City, in view of the fact that should mobs "rage and destroy,"—particularly if the persons of members of Congress were assailed—the seat of Government would be removed to some other spot.

MATRIMONY FLOURISHING.—The Baton Rouge Gazette of the 29th ult., says that marriages and giving in marriage are the orders of the day at that place about these times. The editor, printers, devils, etc., are feasting on champagne and wedding cake.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

[REPORTED FOR THE CRESCENT.]

MOBILE, *May* 1.—Cotton sales Saturday, 1500: Middling, 5 to 5¼c. To-day, about 1000 bales were sold after the arrival of the mail at a decline of ⅛ to ¼c. on previous prices.

Foreign News—Rivers—Markets.

[Telegraphed to the St. Louis Republican, 26th ult.]

NEW YORK, April 25.—The steamer brought over upwards of a quarter of a million of dollars, in gold....Treasury notes are worth 98 cents in London, and United States 6's, with the coupons, at par there—equal to 110 cents here.

PROVISIONS.

LIVERPOOL, April 8.—Sales of Western long Middles, duty free, at 52s. 3d.; of Cheese at 40 @ 45s. per cwt.; of Hams at 19 @ 28s 6d.; of Baltimore dry-salted do. at 43s. 6d. @ 44s. per bbl.; Dew-rotted Hemp at 24s. 10d.; Hackled do. at 28s. per cwt. Lard has given way under the heavy supplies, and a further decline is anticipated. Prime Mess Pork is active, and sales have transpired at full rates; other qualities are dull. Tallow is active; the demand is improved and steady; sales are restricted, however, on account of the continental difficulties. Iron is dull, and the demand, both for export and consumption, is diminished. At Glasgow, pig iron is worth £2 per ton, cash. Mixed numbers and bar at £6 @ £10 per ton, delivered in Wales. There was no disposition to operate, but the stocks were light, and the restoration of confidence would improve prices. [The quotations as to Iron are not reliable.]

PITTSBURG, April 25.—There is 3 feet 11 inches water in the river, and at a stand.

CINCINNATI, April 25—7 P. M.—The river is stationary.

NEW YORK, April 25—7 P. M.—Sales of Genesee Flour at $6 25 @ $6 37½, and of Western brands at $6 12½ per bbl. Sales of prime white Wheat at $1 49; of prime red do. at $1 37; of prime yellow Corn at 52c. per bushel. Sales of Western No. 1 Mess Pork at $9 62½ @ $9 87½; and of Prime Western Pork at $9 12½ @ 9 37½ per bbl. Sales of Whisky at 24 @ 24½c. per gallon. Cotton market heavy.

CINCINNATI, April 25—7 P. M.—Sales of 500 bbls. Flour at $4 31½ per bbl., there are more sellers than buyers. Sales of Barley at 35c. per bushel. Sales of Whisky at 15½c. per gallon, the market drooping. Groceries are without change. Sales of packed Western-cured Hams at 4½c.; of do. Shoulders at 2¾c. per lb. Sales of bulk Shoulders at 2c. per lb. Sales of Cheese at 8c. per lb.

PITTSBURG, April 25—7 P. M.—There is no material change from yesterday in Flour, but the market is, if any thing, more active. Grain, Provisions and Groceries are without change.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25—7 P. M.—The steamer's news has unsettled the market. Sales of Flour have been effected at $5 87½ @ $5 93¾ ℔ bbl. Sales of prime white Wheat at 140 @ 141c. Of prime red do. at 136c. ℔ bushel. The supply of Grain is small. Prime yellow Corn is dull; sales at 51c. ℔ bushel. Groceries are without change. In Provisions there is no activity in any article; quotations are steady. Sales of Whisky at 23½c ℔ gallon.

BALTIMORE, April 25—7 P. M.—Holders of Howard street Flour are asking $5 75 ℔ bbl., but without sales. Sales of City Mills brands at $6 12½ ℔ bbl. There has been nothing yet done in the market to indicate the effect of the foreign news. Sales of prime red Wheat at 138c. Of prime white Corn at 43 @ 44c. Of prime yellow do. at 44c. Of Oats at 34c. ℔ bushel. Sales of Whisky at 22½c. ℔ gallon. In Provisions there is no activity in any article—quotations are steady.

Latest Congressional Proceedings.

[Telegraphed to the St. Louis Republican, 26th ult.]

WASHINGTON, April 25.

SENATE.—The Vice President called the Senate to order at the usual hour. Prayer was offered up to the throne of Grace by the Rev. Mr. Slicer.

Sundry petitions were presented.

Mr. Cass moved to take up the bill relating to the "California Claims," as amended by the Committee on Military Affairs, which motion was agreed to.

Mr. Mason addressed the Senate in reply to a previous speech of Mr. Badger.

Mr. Badger rejoined, defending himself.

Mr. Benton replied.

Mr. Underwood has the floor on this question for to-morrow.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The bill for the admission of the territory of Wisconsin into the Union was taken up, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

The debate upon Mr. Palfrey's resolution was resumed.

Mr. Giddings spoke at some length in opposition to it. He approved of each man's defending himself.

On motion, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the Senate bill, reversing the decision of the Commissioner of Pensions respecting the soldiers' bounty claims.

Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, offered an amendment to the bill, granting bounty lands to soldiers of the last war.

Several other amendments were offered, and the debate was prolonged up to the hour of adjournment.

From New Mexico.

Later from New Mexico—Our Forces not Defeated at El Passo!

We get news from the St. Louis Union of the 26th ult. to the effect that a company of traders arrived at Kansas, from Santa Fé, a few days since, bringing dates to the 18th March. A short time before they left, there were arrivals from El Passo, Taos and Los Vegas. Major Walker and Captain Skillman, with their commands, left El Passo on the 25th February, and Gen. Price on the 1st March. Col. Easton's battalion was left at El Passo. Gen. Price anticipated no resistance at Chihuahua. In consequence of ill health, Col. Ralls, on the 16th January, resigned his command to Lieut. Colonel Lane. Of course the rumored defeat was erroneous. It probably grew out of another rumor; that General Urrea was marching on El Passo, at the head of four thousand men. This latter rumor created quite an excitement at El Passo. Orders were sent to Col. Easton and Major Walker to hasten forward their troops; the streets leading to the plaza were blocked up with strong walls, and every thing prepared for battle, but Urrea was not to be found in that direction. Lieuts. Mullowney and Hepburn, who had been under arrest for a month previous, were released on account of the expected battle. Squire Collins, who was, with others, captured by a party of Mexicans, and imprisoned at Chihuahua, made his escape, and reached El Passo on the 1st March. Col. Gilpin, at last accounts, was encamped on the Moro. Capts. Clarkson and Haley were stationed at San Elesaria, near El Passo. Lieut. Ludwig was at the town of Donana, to protect the place against the incursions of the Apaches. The health of the troops was good.

INDIAN BATTLE.—*Horrible Sight!*—A letter from Fort Snelling, received in St. Louis, on the 24th ult., by a friend of the Reveillé, Mr. Lewis, the artist, gives a brief account of Indian quarrels in the neighborhood of St. Peters. Here is the extract:

"We had a battle north of us, about one month ago, between the Chippeways and Sioux; a war party of Sioux attacked the Chippeways; three were killed on each side, but the Chippeways being the most numerous, drove the Sioux from the field, and got possession of the bodies. These they scalped, and one of them they *skinned entirely*, and hung it on some poles for the Sioux to witness. It so irritated the latter, that they have assembled a very large war party and gone again to attack them. We shall soon hear the result."

THE CONTESTED NEW YORK SEAT.—Probably, from the action of Congress, a new election will be held in the sixth district, New York city, for a member of Congress. At the recent charter election it gave 230 whig majority for Mayor, and 386 for Alderman.

☞ The Hon. Mr. Foote of the U. S. Senate, considers the Hon. Mr. Hale, of the same august body, to be "a bag of wind."

Lafayette Election.

The election in Lafayette yesterday was conducted with the utmost decorum and regularity. The following will show the result. We are not acquainted with the party differences of the citizens of our sister city, but we are sure that the gentlemen elected will make worthy officers:

ALDERMEN....FIRST WARD.			
F. R. King, *e*	104	Thomas Lagan	33
R. Hoyghe, *e*	67	F. Perin	20
M. Greiner	46	J. C. Wingard	18
SECOND WARD.			
D. S. Dewees, *e*	159	M. J. Garcia, *e*	158
THIRD WARD.			
H. Lamb, *e*	63	J. L. Wood	47
H. D. Kean, *e*	69		
FOURTH WARD.			
D. R. Goodwin, *e*	89	R. M. Ellis	59
W. S. Mount, *e*	71		
FIFTH WARD.			
J. Mehle, *e*	77	J. McGovern	66
B. Florance, *e*	69	L. Golding	43

The vote for other Municipal officers stood as follows:

Wards—	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
W. J. Boyce, Treasurer, *e*	187	218	113	113	137	768
Jas. P. Kay, Comptroller, *e*	185	216	111	113	137	762
James Brewer, City Att'y, *e*	110	124	57	57	98	446
D. S. Beecher, " " "	77	91	50	58	38	314
Hugh Grant, Surveyor, *e*	182	215	111	110	133	751
Chas. Klarr, Capt. Watch, *e*	124	152	81	93	83	533
A. Delatre, " " "	58	68	26	17	53	222
R. Parkinson, Com. Streets, *e*	97	121	30	66	56	470
James Jolls, " " "	86	96	77	49	74	382
H. Hinkley, Com. Police, *e*	71	90	45	62	70	338
H. Jackson, " " "	93	90	49	15	50	297
J. Bodley, " " "	24	35	11	35	11	116
D. Adams, Harbor-Master, *e*	101	155	27	45	93	421
Jos. Gann, " " "	88	67	76	72	41	344
B. Stehle, Tax-Collector, *e*	186	216	111	114	131	758
J. G. Fanning, City Printer, *e*	128	136	80	63	90	497
R. Rust, " " "	55	76	28	49	45	253

[*e* Elected.]

From Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, (Mexico,) April 18, 1848.

Eds. Crescent:—We have not much stirring here in the shape of news. Peace or no peace—that is the question! and upon which, opinions are as numerous as are the colors of the rainbow, not only with us, but with the Mexicans. Yesterday, Gen. Cadwalader and Mr. Trist arrived, in ten day's from the City of Mexico. I conversed with a very well-informed gentleman from Mexico, who informed me, that in all probability, the Court of Inquiry would adjourn about the 12th current, and that we may look for Gen. Scott and the members of the Court here in a few days. Our old friends, Fairchild and Kerr, had arrived previous to the departure of Gen. Cadwalader. These commands, composed the escort of Mr. Clifford, the American Minister, who, on his arrival, was received with all the honors due his position.

The all-absorbing topic here, now is, the trial of Lt. Jno. Smith, alias Collington, who deserted with six of Captain White's men, during his absence, or rather on the morning of his arrival from the City of Mexico. The party took with them United States muskets, forty rounds of ball cartridge, and provisions for several days. Capt. White started in pursuit of them immediately after he received the news of their desertion, but after scouring the country for several miles, he had to return, as his horses were broken down. A few days afterwards, they were turned over to Captains Kerr and White, by a party of Zenobia's band, to whom they had offered their services, but which were declined by Zenobia. The Court Martial ordered for Smith's (alias Collington's,) trial, concluded his case yesterday. The sentence as yet cannot be divulged. The evidence against him was most conclusive of his guilt, and though he may not be hung or shot, his punishment will be very severe. The Court will next proceed with the trials of the men who accompanied him. Too much credit cannot be given to Sergeant Peyton, who, understanding that the party was merely going on a hunting excursion, accompanied it, but on finding out from Smith his real motives, positively refused to proceed any further, and though inducements and even threats were held out to him; and in a part of the country known to swarm with guerrilleros, still this youth, faithful to his flag and his honor, disregarded inducements, threats and dangers, and returned to his company that evening, having been deprived by Smith of his musket and cartridges, and at his earnest solicitation receiving a shot gun and a small quantity of shot, and two blank cartridges.

On Sunday last, several pleasure parties left here on several routes. Gen. Kearney, and I am informed, about five hundred others visited Medelin, and there spent a pleasant day. The United States steamer Hetzell, started off with a great many of the aristocracy of this place, and some five or six ladies. They put into the river Alvarado, and a norther springing up, they could not get out again, and had to remain until next day. When they landed, I could not avoid expressing my astonishment at the difference in the appearance of all, since the previous morning, particularly the ladies. Pleasure trips in the gulf do not improve their appearance.

Yesterday a soldier belonging to the 1st Artillery, was whipped in the plaza in pursuance of the sentence of the military commission. Should any thing interesting occur previous to the departure of the steamer, I'll write you again.

Yours, truly, W.

Tampico Items.

From a latter received here yesterday from Tampico, dated 16th ult., we make the following extracts:—

"Colonel De Russey has been assigned the command of a brigade, but not promoted. The brigade consists of the Louisiana regiment, Louisiana battalion, Mississippi Rifle battalion, and Indiana and Tennessee regiments. Harrison has been appointed Adjutant-General for the same.

"No news of peace here. We do not know what to think of it. Tampico has been given up to the Mexican civil authorities. The town is filled with Mexican officers, some of whom strut the streets in uniform. Champagne was in demand when we heard that Gen. Shields was coming here to take command.

Mrs. Marks gave a large party here a week since. It was a glorious affair; the third artillery band was in attendance."

Another letter, which has been placed in our hands, dated at Altamira, April 13th, proposes, in case the peace treaty be ratified, to raise a company, and go from thence to California.

Insurrection in Spain.

A slip from the Patria office was kindly sent us last evening, as follows:

MOBILE, 4 P. M., 1st May.—On the evening of the 26th of March, a violent revolution broke out in Madrid. The soldiery resisted the people, and the fight lasted till 3 o'clock the next morning—during which, it is said, that hundreds were killed. It is said that the cause was a desire for a Republic; the tumult broke out unexpectedly. Councils of war were formed, in order to pass judgment upon those implicated, but no execution had, as yet, followed. The queen mother, Christina, fled in the midst of the commotion, but nobody knows where she went. The minister, Escosura, was wounded in one leg.

On the 27th Madrid was declared to be in a state of siege—and after this, the most perfect tranquility reigned in the capital. But in the provinces the excitement increased daily. Olozaga and Escosura had been arrested by Narvaez. It is said that Queen Isabel will have to leave Spain.

THE DIFFERENCE.—While the armies of foreign governments turn against the latter, and thus make "no safety for rulers"—our President and Congress have only to give the word, and "any quantity" of American troops are ready to march off to a distant and sickly land, for the honor of our flag, and to espouse the national quarrel. Yet the Tory writers of Europe have been for fifty years prating about the weakness of our Republican government, and the powerful cohesion of their monarchies and aristocracies. The truth is, at this age, no government is so liable to be scattered and revolted from, as that which would seem, on old rules, to be most consolidated.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY.—We have been led into the general error of giving currency to a report that the library of Gen. Washington had been purchased by a Mr. Stephens for the British Museum, at a cost of $5,000. The following is the truth in the case: A library has been in existence for some years, at the North, under the title of the "Washington Library," taking its name from the fact that no books were allowed in the collection but such as contained some account of the "Father of his Country." Some few of the works contained the autograph of Gen. Washington. It is this library that has been purchased by Mr. S.

☞ The Secretary of the Treasury wants proposals for loaning him sixteen millions of dollars. See advertising columns. We have decided not to enter into the competition.

MISSISSIPPI ODD-FELLOWSHIP.—On the 26th ult., a large and imposing procession of the Order moved through the streets of Natchez, under the command of Major W. B. Newman, marshal for the occasion, to the Methodist Church, where an oration was delivered by Judge Dubuisson, in honor of the Anniversary of the Order.

☞ Mike Walsh has gone to Boston to assist in editing the Daily Herald. There 'll be trouble at Boston in certain quarters.

☞ Mr. C. Aaronson, of Bordentown, N. J., declares himself the owner of the schooner Pearl, on which the Washington slaves attempted to escape. He says he is no abolitionist, and did not know any thing of the base uses his little Pearl was coming to.

☞ Thomas Rogers, a school-master, has been tried and found guilty at Lancaster, Pa., of sending a challenge to fight a duel to Mr. Shenk, one of the school directors. The punishment is a fine of $500, and one year in the Penitentiary. A motion has been made for a new trial.

☞ It is estimated that 600,000 men will take part in the Presidential election of 1848, who in 1844, were between the ages of 17 and 21.

RISE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—Much alarm, and considerable inconvenience has been occasioned to the planters on the river, by the rapid rise which took place on Monday, to the extent of one foot in twenty-four hours. It has not yet commenced to subside at this place, but the reports from above lead to the hope that it may begin to fall in the course of three or four days.—*Baton Rouge Gazette, 29th April.*

RIVERS—The Upper Mississippi is rising slowly from Galena down, with three feet water on the Lower Rapids. The Missouri has again risen about five feet; but was on a stand at St. Joseph on the 31st inst. The Illinois is receding, with about eight feet water in the channel from Peoria down. The river at this point is rising slowly. The weather was quite cool yesterday.—*St. Louis Union, 26th ult.*

☞ Mr. Gliddon is now lecturing at St. Louis.

May Day Fete at Carrollton School.

We yesterday, by accident, happened to be at Carrollton and were invited to the examination of the Public School under the superintendence of Mr. Porter and Miss Searls. There were between two and three hundred pupils examined during the day, and the manner in which they answered the various questions put to them by the committee, would do credit to any school of the same description in any portion of the country. Miss Searls, from the limited conversation we had with her, is a lady of superior education and refinement. After the examination was over, the teachers, pupils and their parents and friends, adjourned to the concert room in the garden, where the beauties of nature vied with those of art. The dance commenced, and the happy children were furnished liberally will all the refreshments of the season by their teachers. At six o'clock they all adjourned perfectly happy and contented.

Among the means which make Carrollton pleasant at this time, are the beautiful grounds attached to Mr. Durno's hotel—and also the hotel itself. So easy of access, and so comfortable in accommodations, this establishment deserves every thing that can be said of it in the way of praise.

☞ We give below a copy of a letter from Monterey, California, addressed to Mr. Buchanan, and furnished us by a gentleman of this city. Although not of a very late date, we are induced to publish it, as it is interesting in itself, and contains some facts and incidents which have not before been published:

MONTEREY, UPPER CALIFORNIA, November 10, 1847.

Sir—My last, to the State Department, was under date of August 23d, 1847. Since that time nothing of importance has transpired in the political affairs of California. A few weeks ago the natives received a rumor that troops from Sonora were on their way to re-conquer the country, although the people have nothing in particular to complain of; yet, we think some few of them would have rose. There may be 1200 men in California able to take up arms for every one hundred men who might arrive from Sonora up to that number—the same number might join them after their arrival. Of the whole amount, perhaps one-third are willing to join, one-third could be persuaded—the remainder, with few exceptions—would be compelled to come forward, if there was to arrive a thousand Sonoraneans, unless our own force were larger. Col. Mason has perhaps 600 men under his command. From the strange and singular manner the Frémont Volunteers were paid, (and the merchants and farmers who advanced funds to conquer California,) Col. Mason may fail in obtaining many volunteers here, if circumstances required them. The natives of California, the Americans in particular, now here, are prospering far beyond any former time. Foreign goods are sold as cheap, and produce at higher prices, and in my opinion the most of the people wish for no more change of flags; the most sensible of them being aware if the American flag is lowered, the "Bear" (insignia of the party who rose in June, 1846, and took Sonoma) rises—but there are too many in the country with nothing to lose, who would urge on those who otherwise are peaceably inclined. Yet, we do not anticipate any disturbances here—certainly none from the Supreme Government of Mexico—and we feel confident that Gov. Mason will not let any revolutionary characters escape unpunished.

Now, when our countrymen in California and the wisest and most industrious of the natives are experiencing the good effects of the change of Government, the new tariff has arrived; Col. Mason and Com. Shubrick has substituted a modified one. It may be a great stretch of authority on their part, but if they had not done so, the commerce of this territory would have been ruined for the time. The Californians manufacture not a piece of any one wearing apparel, (excepting a few Indian blankets,) not a tool of any kind; our axe handles we import—all the boards, bricks, etc., made in California are by those who have adopted the country. One thousand feet of boards sell here for $50; a barrel of common brandy (eighteen gallons) the same price—the freight of which, from the want of vessels, consume a great part of this amount; not a single port in California can purchase half a cargo costing $5000 in Boston; not a port can find convenient warehouses for two such cargoes. In view of these circumstances, it will be perceived that the tariff could not go into operation. The bark Anita, just from Boston, has a cargo costing in that city $25,100; she has sold about one-third within ten days in this town, and received for it about twenty thousand dollars, and will easily sell the remainder by touching at four more ports. Of this twenty thousand dollars, perhaps one-tenth is sold to Californians—and at the ascribed duties of Com. Shubrick, pays Government four thousand dollars—her cargo even at the modified duty of twenty per cent., will pay twelve thousand dollars—near one-half of the original cost of the cargo; and this is chiefly paid by foreigners—not by Californians; and one-half of the actual consumers here are of that class. On the Sacremento all are so—freights are so very scarce, and merchandise so dear, it would advance the interest of our cause and assist our emigrants if there was no duties levied here.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, Sec'y State, Washington, D. C.

ALABAMA ODD FELLOWS.—The Odd Fellows at Mobile have elected the following officers for the current year: S. J. Chapman, R. W. Grand Master; David Solomon, W. D. G. M.; E. B. Lyman, W. D. G. Warden; Samuel Penny, W. G. Secretary; S. B. Skates, W. G. Treasurer; W. E. Jennings, W. G. Chaplain; John Silsby, W. G. Representative; Daniel Geary, W. G. Marshall; Jarvis Turner, W. G. Conductor.

RUNAWAY SLAVES.—The New York Sun, of a late date, says that from ten to fifteen runaway slaves were passing through that city daily. By the present laws of New York it is a penal offence for any citizen to assist in arresting a slave.

Thoughts on Religion.

Messrs. Editors—As the publications of the Rev. Messrs. Clapp, Brickell and Campbell, on the subject of "Future Punishment," have excited some little stir among the "dry bones" of this community, and as it is a subject well worth the consideration of every rational being, will you allow me to offer the following brief remarks, on Religion, penned in the hope that they may be the means of inducing others to search the Scriptures, and, like the "noble Bereans," satisfy themselves whether these things be so or not.

According to our view of the matter, Religion, to be catholic and perfect, must be consistent with the character of the Deity. Its principles must be merciful, just, holy, immutable.

Religion consists in the worship and adoration of the Supreme Being, from a consciousness of his infinite perfections, and the propriety as well as necessity of regulating our lives and actions in such a manner as to evince our love and obedience to our Creator. To love the Lord our God with all our heart, with all our soul, with all our might and strength, and our neighbors as ourselves, are in fact the first principles of religion. And that we may not be ignorant of our duty toward God, He has been graciously pleased to communicate, from time to time, to holy men, by his Spirit, those particular duties which we find recorded in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments.

In these sacred volumes, the whole duty of man is defined by certain specific laws and commandments. Obedience to these laws is made a condition of eternal life; disobedience, of eternal death. *These laws no man ever has fulfilled.* Therefore, every man, or all mankind, were made subject to eternal death. The mercy of God interposes, and a remedy of equal magnitude with the majesty of the violated law, and of universal efficacy, is provided in the Lamb slain from before the foundation of the world. Christ became the surety for all mankind. The justice of God is satisfied, and he can now be just in justifying the ungodly.

The souls thus ransomed have yet conditions to perform in order to secure their enjoyment of eternal life. But, alas! the same propensities to evil, disobedience, and rebellion against God, exists in man in every age, as it did in Adam. Some, by the grace of God, are made obedient, while the greater proportion continue in rebellion.

Now the inquiry naturally arises, did not the omniscience of God foresee all this before the creation? Certainly; since there is nothing hid from his all-seeing eye. If this be admitted, the next inquiry is, can God be merciful and just in consigning this great, this immense majority of souls to an eternal, never-ceasing, and hence unmerciful punishment? Charity says, No; since it is inconsistent, nay, utterly incompatible with the character and principles first-named of the Deity. We therefore conclude, that whenever the Spirit of God acts alike upon all men, which some Christians term "the effectual workings of the Spirit," then will all men believe to the salvation of their souls. But, since it doth please God, for his own wise purposes, not to act by his Spirit upon all men in the body, to their effectual faith in this life; and as He has accepted Christ as the surety for all men, "*who is the propitiation for our sins, and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world;*" and having also manifested the saving influences of His Holy Spirit upon the dead, or rather the disembodied spirits of the antedeluvian world; His immutability emboldens us to believe that he will continue thus to act upon the spirits of the dead until all mankind are made the willing and obedient subjects of His grace and salvation: so that, "*as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive.*" Such a faith is consistent with the character of God; and such, we believe, was the faith of the Apostles; and although, as will be readily seen, it differs widely from that of many Christians, who teach and, we have no doubt, honestly believe in the dogma of eternal damnation. We think it has been repeatedly proved, by the only reliable evidence, the Holy Scriptures, that all mankind have been predestinated and elected to eternal life in Christ Jesus the Saviour. We freely admit that, to all human appearance, there are but *very few* indeed who obtain an evidence of their election or acceptance in this life; but, as we have the RATIFIED OATH of the Most High and the testimony of the Redeemer, supported by the most glorious promises of God, "by the mouth of all His Holy Prophets since the world began," we are content to look forward with patience and an unshaken faith to that transcendently glorious period when God will, "in the dispensation of the fullness of time, gather together in one, all things in Christ, both which are in heaven and which are on earth, even in Him." (*Ephesians* 1: 10.) J. P.

"Hurry, scurry,—grave or gay,
All must trudge, the First of May."

Yesterday was doubtless a great "time" in New York, Brooklyn, and the demesnes adjacent. For it was *moving day*; the period of vexations, losses, quarrels, fights, smashes, squallings, and so on. Cartmen are the only people who in New York welcome the approach of this terrible era. To them alone is it a day of satisfaction, for then they have just as much work as they can do, and at their own prices. Alas! what breaking of crockery, what spilling of portable wares, what torrents of perspiration, what contests of temper, what weariness, what bruises, what general horrors, are superinduced by the first of May, in the regions we have mentioned above. A custom—that "moving"—more honored, indeed, in the breaking than the observing. Heaven protect us here, from its introduction!

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Mobile, November 11, 1847.

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