day of Pentecost, when by the increase of converts Christ came in the prosperity of his kingdom—the church.

A few remarks and we are done:

1. We see that Universalism, as it exists in New Orleans, is not only at war with the Bible, but with philosophy, with morality and common sense; and, that by demolishing all the high sanctions, both of religion and law, its principles if carried out would deluge the whole fair face of our world with licentiousness and blood.

2. That, in teaching that the judgment is past, it not only removes all the terrors of that day from the wicked, but also all the expected consolations of that day from the righteous; and—

3. That it adopts a system of biblical interpretation, which leaves in the Bible no proof of a hereafter, and man to die like a beast, or, if it exhort him to hope for a future, it requires him to hope without any light from the upper world—that if it teach immortality and heaven it teaches what by its own rules of interpretation it cannot prove.

DAILY CRESCENT.

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THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1848.

THE JUDGMENT.—Our readers will find on our first page a Lecture on "The Judgment," by the Rev. Alex. Campbell.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—We are requested to call the attention of the friends of temperance to the grand meeting to be held at the State-house this evening. Several eloquent gentlemen will address the meeting, and it will also be honored with the presence of ladies.

DEATH OF MR. HOPE.—We regret to have to announce the death of one of our most estimable citizens, Mr. James Hope, a native of New York, but for a number of years a resident of our city. Mr. Hope has enjoyed a very extensive reputation for mechanical ability, and as a machinist, has long occupied a position in the very first rank. Among other evidence of his skill, we may mention the Waterworks in the First Municipality, which were constructed by him. At the time of his death he had only reached the age of forty-five years. His funeral will take place this day at 4 o'clock. His friends will meet at 3 o'clock at the Commercial Exchange, in St. Charles street.

☞ We are under great obligations to Capt. Ensor, of the schooner Heroine, for the prompt delivery of our packages.

We also thank Capt. Morgan, of the steamship Fashion, for favors from the Brazos.

FROM THE BRAZOS.—The U. S. steamship Fashion, Capt. Morgan, arrived last evening from Brazos St. Jago, which place she left on the 30th ult. By this arrival we have received the American Flag of the 29th; but it contains not an item of news.

Passengers—Per steamship Fashion—Capts. Payne, Donaldson, Scott; Lieuts. Webster, White, Nash, Sneaton, Nelson, Gray; Mr. Collins, Bearer of Dispatches from Col. Price's command; Lieut. Pike and family; Messrs. Lemand, Flint, Welch, Tibbets, Mullany, Monp, Geiger, Miller, and 64 discharged teamsters and soldiers.

LATE FROM ST. LOUIS.—The steamboat Marshal Ney brings us St. Louis papers of the 27th ult. She arrived by the middle of yesterday afternoon.

MADAME BISHOP.—Madame Bishop's second and last Concert will be given at the Armory Hall on Monday evening next. The public will seize with avidity this opportunity of hearing once more the sweet notes of the lady who has so often delighted their ears with her harmonious tones. The *dilettanti* of our city, we are sure, cannot let this occasion pass neglected.

☞ We thank P. W. Tompkins, M. C., from Mississippi, for public documents.

BODY DISCOVERED.—Yesterday morning the body of a white man was found floating in the river opposite the Convent. It was in a far gone state of decomposition, and could not be recognized. An inquest was held and the body consigned to the grave. The friends of the unfortunate Z. Andrews, of this city, thinking that it might be his body, caused it to be disinterred. On rigid examination the remains were discovered to be those of that unfortunate gentleman. A contusion, we are told, was discovered near the neck, but this in all probability was occasioned by the body striking against the wharf. This is one of the most distressing affairs that we have ever had to record. The day previous to the melancholy suicide of Mr. Andrews, he received intelligence of the suicide of his brother in Mobile. This is supposed to have influenced him to commit self-destruction. We are told, from good authority, that pecuniary difficulty was the cause that led to this unfortunate catastrophe.

MICHAEL FRANK.—The I. O. O. F. of Lafayette have offered a reward of $20 for the recovery of the body of Michael Frank, who was drowned on the 20th ult. His remains have not as yet been found.

☞ We are indebted to the steamer Empire for late Louisville papers.

A GRAND GALA DAY.—On Sunday next, the Artillery Battalion of the Legion will perform their annual exercise, on the plantation of Mr. Hopkins, at Gentilly, about three miles from the city. The muster will be very strong, and the appearance of the *corps* will be, as it always is, neat and soldier-like. On Saturday evening they will march through the principal streets, in warlike order, with ten pieces of artillery, the caissons duly manned, followed by ammunition wagons and forge. The officers and Sergeants will be on horseback.

The guns are those sent hence to Tampico, at the beginning of the war; they were returned here, and then sent to the arsenal at Baton Rouge, to be cleaned and overhauled. Uncle Sam has sent them back with shining faces and in capital order.

After marching through our streets, the battalion will proceed to Mr. Hopkins's plantation, encamp there during Saturday night, and at 7 o'clock on Sunday morning, they will practice target-shooting with the guns, and then be reviewed by Maj. Gally. As soon as these exercises are over, a *dejeuner a la fourchette* will be given, and from the preparations now making, the fête will, no doubt, prove a brilliant and pleasing affair, every way worthy of the distinguished reputation of the battalion. General Gaines, Gov. Johnson, Generals Lewis, Augustin, Tracy, and a host of other officers and citizens have been specially invited to join in the festivities of the day.

ICE CREAM.—We thank the proprietors of the "*Jenny Lind*" saloon for a most delicious bucket of ice cream. Those who wish to cool their palates, or treat their "ladye loves" to a delightful repast, would do well to call, some sweet summer evening, at the Jenny Lind saloon.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Dr. Collyer's unrivalled company of Model Artists will perform tonight for the last time at the St. Charles. We have before given our opinion of these exhibitions, and we now advise all who have not yet seen these chaste and beautiful representations of statuary and paintings, to seize the opportunity while they yet may. The farce of "My Wife's Dentist," will be performed.

☞ In reply to an Italian address, Lamartine, on the part of the French Provisional Government, made a speech, on the 27th of March, at the Foreign Hotel. We see these lines:

"Among the glorious names which you have mentioned, there is one alone which I reproach you with having called to mind, in consequence of the ejaculation which is commonly attached to the name of Machiavel. [Cries of "Yes, yes; he is out of place."] Efface henceforth that name from your titles of glory, and substitute for it the pure name of Washington; that is the one which should now be proclaimed—that is the name of modern Liberty. It is no longer the name of a politician, or of a conqueror, that is required—it is that of a man the most disinterested, the most devoted to the people. That is the man required by Liberty. [Cries of "Yes, yes! bravo! bravo!"] The want of the age is a European Washington; that of the people peace and liberty." [Renewed acclamations.]

Late and Interesting from Mexico.

Gen. Scott may be expected soon—Court probably adjourned—No quorum yet—Peace stock very low, &c., &c.

By the arrival, at a late hour last night, of the fast-running schooner Heroine, Capt. Ensor, from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 26th ult., we are in receipt of our correspondence and full files of papers from the city of Mexico to the 20th ult.

The report of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry is complete to the 20th, on which day it was expected the Court would adjourn.

Gen. Scott may be expected in this city now daily. He probably left the city of Mexico about the 24th ult. Our citizens will not be caught napping. His reception will be worthy the old Hero, and creditable to our city.

The proceedings of the Court of Inquiry are so lengthy that it is utterly impossible to give them in our paper of to-day. On a hasty glance, we observe no new feature in the evidence. Gen. Worth was recalled on the 15th. We will give the proceedings in our paper to-morrow.

Gen. Scott.—Gen. Butler issued a general order on the 17th ult., announcing the resolutions passed by the Legislature of Kentucky, complimentary to Gen. Scott and the soldiers under his command, in the following terms: The commanding General has received the following resolutions of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and in accordance with the third resolution, takes pride and pleasure in communicating them to the army.

Nothing new at Vera Cruz.

Our readers will find a connected account of events in the letters of our intelligent and well-informed correspondent "Chaparral."

It will be observed that the prospect of gathering a quorum at Querétaro is not very promising. In fact, PEACE STOCK IS RATHER LOW.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CRESCENT.]

CITY OF MEXICO, April 18, 10 P. M.

The Government at Querétaro has invited our two Commissioners to that place, and the general impression is that they will leave on Friday next. There has been no addition to the members at the Seat of Government; and unless those who have been elected from Mexico and Puebla hurry on—which they seem to have no disposition to do at this time—I have fears that there will be no quorum of Congress. Within the last week, the friends of Peace have lost much of the hope entertained at my last, on the settlement of the difficulties between the two countries; and in all probability, what I then wrote you, in regard to the peace measures being retarded by the appointment of the two Commissioners, (whom the Mexicans are in hopes they can use,) will, I fear, prove true. There is scarce a Mexican of information or influence who does not believe that, when our Commissioners go to Querétaro, they will be prevailed upon to make alterations in the Treaty of Guadalupe favorable to Mexico.

The Court of Inquiry, so far as their investigations in Mexico extend, is drawing to a close. I am credibly informed that all the witnesses present here will be exhausted, immediately after which the Court will adjourn, to resume its inquiries in the United States. You will perceive by the proceedings so far that Gen. Pillow has questioned witnesses to endeavor to show that he was the hero of Contreras, of Churubusco, and of Chapultepec—thus taking to himself the credit of every battle in the valley except Molino del Rey, which battle—he terms disastrous; and, strange as it may appear, this day he adduced evidence to prove that he *did* kill the Mexican officer of whom Leonidas wrote so much in italics.

From the interior there have been two days' rumors of pronunciamientos, the principal amount of which is that Gen. Paredes has taken the troops of Bustamente and pronounced against the Government, and expressed his determination to proceed to Queretaro and depose the Government. The same rumor says the Government will come to this city for protection. Another rumor says that a Colonel of the line in Zacatecas has pronounced with 3000 cavalry, and that Arellano, the Governor of Guanahuato, had also proclaimed in favor of Bustamente.

In Zacatecas, Adame, Ex-Governor of San Luis Potosi, had arrived, and it is believed that he had something to do with the movement. I waited very patiently for the arrival of the mail to-night, in the hope that something positive might be received, but my dates from San Luis, being only to the 12th, bringing no confirmation. The editor of the *Monitor* says the news came by an extraordinary express which left San Luis on the evening of the 14th. As I think I before wrote you, if Paredes can raise the money, he will buy Bustamente's troops; but I will not place implicit confidence in the whole until I receive further advices.

From Chihuahua the dates are to the 26th ult. General Price had published a proclamation of the occupation of the city of Chihuahua, in which he stated that his quarters and those of the Quartermaster of the army, should only be taken from the private houses; the rest were to be taken from the public edifices. He does not recognise the armistice, saying, that his orders come direct from Washington, and he does not seem to be of opinion that the orders of General-in-Chief here, hold in Chihuahua, notwithstanding a printed copy of the armistice had been received, he had sent four hundred men with four pieces of artillery to Rio Florido, which borders near Durango.

I have not yet seen any reliable account of the fight at Santa Cruz de Rosales, giving an account of the loss on either side in killed and wounded, but I fear our troops suffered much—they must have done so from the nature of the ground on which they operated. The Governor of Chihuahua, who was taken prisoner in the fight, was released by General Price.

The Governor of Michocan, Senor Ocampo, in resigning, says that he does so, because he does not recognize the right of Mexico to make a peace with the Yankees; he says that with honor it would be impossible for him to support the enemies of his country, which he would have to do by the sixteenth article of the armistice, if he retained his office; which article by sustaining, he would assassinate his brothers and fellow-citizens.

From the other wing of the army late advices have been received, which, if true, would lead to the supposition that Gen. Wool pays as little attention to the armistice as General Price. *El Zacatecano* says, that he has sent 500 Texans to the frontier of Zacatecas, and 800 more to Santa Rosalia, which I believe is a mining district in that State.

CHAPARRAL.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 20, 1848.

Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, the mail from your city came in, bringing dates to the 8th. I was glad to see that my expresses safely reached you, and that you were thereby enabled to give the news in advance of others. When I first commenced writing for you, I determined that you should never be behind your contemporaries; and if, in my exertion to carry out that determination, you should occasionally get ahead, it cannot possibly set you aback.

The proceedings of the Court for the last two days have not been very interesting. Pillow has introduced two or three witnesses to prove that he did kill *that* Mexican officer, and in the manner set down by "Leonidas." Where, Grant and Judge Walker! Wonder what else he will endeavor to prove? One of his witnesses must have hacked as hard against the commandments of God as Bullitt says he did; for a friend of mine told me yesterday that he (the witness who was brought forward to prove that Pillow killed him) had told him often that he himself had killed him. It is all rich, rich, rich; and it will all tend to give the "Modern Gideon" a notoriety which he doubtless thinks a man had better have than to have nothing. General Scott said in the Court yesterday that he had some side-ish evidence to put in against similar evidence on the side of the defence, when the defence rose, and said he had more side-ish evidence to bring in; and if they do this every day, they are yet so far from an adjournment, that it will be a long time ere you see them in the white settlements.

The army, very generally, is pleased with your comments on the Court, and there is little doubt in my mind that the whole country will soon be so.

I received a letter from Querétaro yesterday which represents the "Foreign Legion" there as increasing very fast. The writer, who is a Frenchman, says they number between 800 and 1,000; but all this I cannot believe. I know that we have lost a large number of men by desertion from the army; that a goodly number of teamsters and Quartermasters' men are missing, and a large party of the followers of the army are gone to the interior; but I cannot believe that so large a number have joined the enemy. Some who have left us are well armed, and good soldiers.

Unless something turns up in the interior, Sevier and Clifford will most likely leave for Querétaro in the early part of the coming week. The Quartermaster has orders to furnish the necessary transportation. Two companies of dragoons will escort them. The friends of Peña have said for several days—"Clifford, why do n't you to speak to us?" He will soon gratify them; but whether he will "trust they are happy," none can say. Quarters have been furnished for the high contracting parties on our side.

Now for peace—a question, of all others, that I fear to speak of. The sanguine friends of the measure being consummated are few and far between. The tardiness of the members of Congress every day lessens the hope. The members are fearful of the question, and even Peña begins to despair. Some of his friends, who have heretofore dispaired, ask the question if our Commissioners would not treat with Peña and his Cabinet, should not the necessary members come together. Peña, they say, is the Provisional Government, and, as such, a treaty could be entered into under the Constitution, and then presented to a future Congress for ratification. Had this Congress met three months ago, the time it should have done under the Constitution, it would have been dissolved under the same instrument on the 15th of April, and it is a matter of question whether this Congress have a right to meet now. If they do not or cannot meet, no new President can be elected; and of course Peña, the Judge of the Supreme Court, will still have to exercise the executive powers—or until some one puts him down by force of arms. I believe a messenger has already been sent to our Commissioners to extend the time of the ratification, as it will be impossible now to get it to Washington by the 31 of June.

I send you a full translation of the news from the interior, of which I gave you a synopsis in my last. The following is an extract from the Star of this morning:

We received, by the last mail, a number of papers from the most important points in the interior. We find but little in them in relation to the treaty; indeed, the editors seem unwilling to touch upon the subject. *El Progreso*, at Querétaro, the organ of the revolutionists and anti-peace party is violently opposed to the treaty. We find nothing, however, either in that paper or in *Los Debates*, the Ministerial organ, in confirmation of the rumor that a *pronunciamiento* had been got up against the Supreme Government.

El Progreso says Ocampo, Governor of Mihoacan, has resigned his place because opposed to recognizing the treaty of peace while the Americans hold military occupation of the country.

Adame, the late Governor of San Luis, has been released from prison, and sent with a competent escort to Zacatecas. He made this request of the Supreme Government, arguing the state of his health and condition of his family as a reason. The *Progreso* concludes an article on this subject in these words: The alliance with the enemy is complete. Señor Adame, for being a friend of the war, is confined by order of the Government of his country. Señor Trias, at Chihuahua, for the same reason, is at the disposition of the Government. What will the world say of this?"

El Porvenir, at Tolnca, has an article on the subject of the assembling of Congress. It says the 15th day of April is that upon which the Congress of the Union should close its ordinary sessions, according to the 71st article of the Constitution. If the Government and succeeded within the few last days in getting the members together, they could, by a motion made to that effect, or by a petition to the President, under the same article, be prorogued for thirty days. But if the quorum should not be in attendance, the editor says Congress cannot be constitutionally convened. The *Porvenir* then remarks upon the culpable remissness of the members in not listening to the voice of their country, and attending to the discharge of their duties. He exclaims—"Heaven have compassion upon us!"

CHIHUAHUA.—The Official Register of Durango has an official communication from Munoz, the commandante General, addressed to the Governor of the State, which states that after a siege of eight days the *Villa de Rosales* was taken by assault, and 400 Texans made prisoners by the American forces. We have stated this before unofficially. Munoz adds that in consequence he is obliged to assume the Executive power of the State, according to the Constitution. He concludes by complimenting the "poor and abandoned State of Chihuahua" for fighting for the National honor, and defending itself from its perverse invaders.

The same private letter states that private advices that four hundred of the American forces in the capital of Chihuahua and Rosales were advancing, with four pieces of artillery, to take up a position at Rio Florido, and that a battalion of five hundred Texans had left Saltillo, in the direction of Bolson de Mapim, and nine hundred more towards the frontier of Zacatecas. On the 27th ultimo an order was published by the American Major General, stating that both Americans and Mexicans would be protected in their persons and property—that private houses would be taken only for the General and Quartermaster—that public and religious buildings would remain under the protection of the United States Government; that a Mexican police be established, and that the municipal and judicial authorities continue in the exercise of their functions until further orders. The Vice Governor of the State sent a note to Gen. Price on the 24th ultimo, requesting him to withdraw his forces to the line which they occupied before the 1st of March last, according to the stipulation of the articles of the armistice. The editor adds: "We do not know the General's reply, but private letters state that he has said that he is not subject to Gen. Butler, but to his Government at home, from which alone he will receive orders." The *Progreso* has a similar statement, on the authority of a private letter, substituting the name of Gen. Scott instead of Gen. Butler.

The Alcalde of San Juan de Guadalupe, under date of the 12th ultimo, complains that he has heard that a party of one hundred Americans were at Caopas on their way to the mines of San Juan (in Durango). One of the military commanders writes to the Governor of the State that he supposes these men to be a portion of those at Mazapil, who were moving from that place in consequence of the armistice.

The revolutionary movement I spoke of in my last was not without foundation so far as San Luis de Potosi is concerned. From Zacatecas nothing but the rumor I then sent you has been received. In the States adjacent to San Luis the horizon looks dark indeed, and until Paredes is arrested the worst may be apprehended. I give you here the substance of a long letter received from San Luis to-day. The writer is a peace man, and writes to a peace man, and in all probability paints it in as favorable a color to the Government as he can:

"The people were in a sad condition and nothing like a restoration of public order, until Paredes will have left the city, is looked for. On the night of the 11th (Tuesday of last week) one of the revolutionists named Tricones, made an effort to surprise the fortress of Guadalupe, creating very considerable alarm amongst the population of that place, and although the blow meditated was warded off, it does not appear that the citizens were yet left in a state of security any greater than they were in before. One or two regiments of the National Guards at Venado, a place to the north of the city, had been disarmed. To complete the disgraces of the day, the agitators compelled Tricones to leave immediately, for the purpose of uniting with Bustamente's division of Dolores Hidalgo. The Monitor's correspondent thinks rather seriously if this disturbance is to be attributed to the recent attempt of the Government of San Luis to apprehend D. Ignacio Flores, who went to Rio Verde for the purpose of inducing the troops of Romero to desert. Flores fled and concealed himself. Another reason assigned, is the neglect and indifference of the State authorities in pursuing Paredes; when it was well known what houses he occupied, nothing was done. One of the pronunciados had gone to Zacatecas to treat with Ampudia, but the parties did not meet.

"In the meantime, a rebellion had broken out at Sierra Gorda. On the 9th a party from Dorotco de la Fuente attacked a band of miserable revolters near Tierra Nueva, in San Luis, killed eight or nine, wounded seventeen and took nineteen prisoners, who were hurried to the prison at San Luis. There was another party of malcontents at the hacienda of Jofre, advancing upon Santa Maria del Rio, and still another of five or six hundred more at Penualas, in Guanajuato and adjoining Dolores.

"These revolutionary movements in the State of San Luis and on the limits of one or two adjacent States, certainly do not augur much towards a peace in that portion of the Republic. The puros, nearly overthrown as they are, have a perfect understanding with the friends of Paredes. This political combination appears to be too much for the Governor and Commandant-general of the State; they both exhibit an astonishing indifference and apathy on the subject. The administration of San Luis has, in the whole affair of Paredes, neglected to discharge its duty towards the people of that powerful State, to the interests of peace and to the Supreme Government. All the officers, both civil and military, have exhibited an amazing want of energy and decision. The result is, that insubordination prevails in various sections of the Department and pronunciamentos are getting to be the order of the day. It would not surprise me to learn that Paredes and Bustamente unite their forces and bid defiance to the Government of San Luis, if not to the Supreme Government itself."

C. P. M.

P. S.—The mail has just come in from the interior, but as the one for Vera Cruz starts in ten minutes (a new arrangement in the Post Office) I must be brief.

The accounts from Chihuahua are to the 1st of April. The Lieut. Governor had handed to Gen. Price an official announcement and copy of the armistice, but that General answered that he had nothing to do with Gen. Butler, and if he had, he could not withdraw his forces from Chihuahua, *having rented houses for six months and purchased a large amount of corn.* His 400 men with four pieces of artillery were still advancing on Durango.

Queretaro dates are in to the 18th, but at a hasty glance I saw nothing worth writing.

No San Luis paper. In haste. CHAPARRAL.

Mexican Items.

☞ We clip the following interesting items from the American Star of the 18th ult.

The Mexican Congress.—The *Nacional*, at Atlixco, has an article in favor of the immediate assembling of Congress. It says: "The re-union of the Mexican Congress was never more important than at this moment; not only to take into consideration the treaty as modified, but also for the purpose of enacting laws for carrying on the war, in case the treaty should be rejected, or establishing tranquility if it should be approved." This is all very well, but in the meantime Congress does not come together. We find not a word in the Monitor from Querétaro. The immortal "sixteen," necessary to form a quorum, are not yet reported to have made their appearance. They are deserters—shrinking from their duty—and ought to be treated accordingly.

Go Armed.—All those who go into the suburbs of the city should have arms with them. Ladrones are all around us, and attack in broad day as well as at night. An individual on horseback was assaulted in the Paseo, near the Almeda, last evening, by four Mexicans, who presented their pistols. He succeeded, by using his whip, in getting out of their way.

Pachuca.—Col. Withers, Major Lally, Capts. Bodfish and Sprague, of the 9th, arrived in the city on Sunday, from Pachuca, with an escort of Dragoons. We learn that the health of the troops at that post is improving. We have a letter from an officer at Pachuca, giving an account of a recent pleasure excursion in the vicinity, for which we hope to find room in a day or two.

Earthquake.—We have heard from several gentlemen that there was quite an earthquake on Sunday evening, at about 8 o'clock. It is said to have created quite an undulation among the chandeliers of the city, though it belonged to the perpendicular rather than to the horizontal class of these subterranean visiters. We felt nothing of it ourselves, and conclude it was "no great shakes" after all.

☞ The Police of the city is very inefficient at this time, and robberies at night are too frequent. The watchmen are "few and far between," and the matter is deserving of the attention of the Ayuntamiento. One of them complained to us the other night, that they received no pay, and they could not be expected to be very vigilant. This will not do.

Palm Sunday.—El Domingo pasado was Palm Sunday, according to the Mexican calendar. Almost every person one met in the streets bore a palm-bough, interwoven with roses or other flowers.

The Races over the Peñon Course.—Yesterday Doc. Lafon's (Lieut. Butler's) gray horse *Parson Goss*, beat Capt. George's horse *Jim*, according to the decision of the Judges, and a considerable sum of money changed hands. On the third heat Parson Goss (Capt. George having withdrawn his horse) trotted over the course and took the purse. The time was the best ever made over that course, and the two heats that were run were beautifully contested.

☞ Some of the Northern papers get comical items, by hook or by crook, from New Orleans. Not long since, it was announced at Cincinnati that our busy city had been destroyed by an earthquake! (This was just after Rev. Mr. Clapp's sermon on Hell.)....Then we see nothing less than that "Mr. Trist was in process of being sent home in close confinement." After which, it is added, by way of a plumper, that "Gen. Scott had been impeached!"

☞ The Jackson Mississippian of the 14th ult., says that the Commercial and Railroad Bank of Vicksburg has made an assignment of its assets.

☞ A Taylor Convention for the State, was to have assembled in Baltimore on the 26th ult.

POSTMASTER OF VERA CRUZ.—We copy the following letter of Mr. S. D. Allis, Army Postmaster at Vera Cruz, to the editors of the "Picayune"—not because we had any doubts of Mr. Allis's attention to the duties of his office, but to remove such impression (if it existed) in the minds of our readers. We have known Mr. Allis long and intimately, and believe that there are few men better qualified to discharge the duties of the office he fills. In fact, the press of this city is deeply indebted to Mr. A. for his attention to their interests—far exceeding the mere letter of his duty:

POST OFFICE, VERA CRUZ, April 21.

Editors of the Picayune—I have read in your paper of the 12th inst. an article headed "Our Mexican Correspondence," in which you complain of the irregularities and mismanagements of the mails between New Orleans and the city of Mexico; and it is with much regret I see that you are under the impression that the fault lays in this office; but at the same time your complaint refers to your correspondence from the city of Mexico.

By reference to the annexed order, (we have already published this order,) you will perceive that a separate mail is made up at the city of Mexico, and posts on the line, for the United States; and by the first article you will see that I am not authorized to open the mails put up in this way.

Previous to the receipt of this order, I considered it my duty to arrange all mails from the interior, for the United States, to facilitate their distribution at New Orleans, particularly as I knew that the work being done here would save so much time in New Orleans, and thus expedite the transmission of the mails. By particular request of the editors of the New Orleans newspapers, their correspondence has been placed in the hands of commanders of such vessels as carried the mails. Capt. Maston, the quartermaster of the post, has rendered every facility to enable me to comply with this request, and all which now fall into my hands is sent in this way; but if editorial correspondence is mailed in Mexico with the immense mass of correspondence which usually comes from above, and they are put into bags sealed and directed to New Orleans, I cannot violate the orders from headquarters; and as long as this order remains in force they will have to go in the mails to your city, the only place where they can be opened and overhauled. Will you do me the favor to set this matter right with the public.

I think it proper to state, also, that the Mexican Post Office Department has nothing to do with the United States mail. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. ALLIS, Army Postmaster.

Latest Congressional Proceedings.

[Telegraphed to the St. Louis Republican, 27th ult.]

WASHINGTON, April 26.

SENATE.—At the usual hour the Vice President took his chair. Sundry petitions were presented and referred. A bill was introduced and adopted to supply members of the House with Houston's "by authority" reports of the proceedings of the Senate.

Mr. Badger submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on the Library to purchase Brown's portrait of Gen. Taylor—which was laid over.

Mr. Hale asked for the consideration of the Riot Bill. Not granted.

On motion of Mr. Niles, the California claim bill was taken up. Mr. Mason moved to amend the amendment by substituting "a Board of Commissioners appointed for the purpose," instead of "Col. Frémont." A debate sprung up on this proposition, in which Messrs. Underwood, Benton, Niles, Cass, Phelps, Crittenden, Allen, Butler and Badger participated. After which, the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.—A message, in writing, was received from the President, communicating a copy of the correspondence between Gen. Scott and Mr. Marcy.

The Speaker announced that the next thing in order was the reports of committees. Sundry reports were presented, read and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Botts, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill providing for the repeal of the law which leaves the power of retaining old or new generals, at the close of the war, discretionary with the President. Mr. Houston, of Ala., opposed the bill. Messrs. Holmes, Botts and Stanton advocated it. Mr. McKay offered an amendment, which was negatived. Mr. McLane moved to lay it on the table; decided in the negative. On motion, the House adjourned, without having taken any definite action on the bill.

WASHING-DAY AMONG THE MOBILE FIREMEN. Last Monday was "washing-day" among the fire engine companies of Mobile. The Register says that there was a trial of power between two of the companies, which was quite exciting. On the first trial, Franklin No. 3 played into Merchant No. 4, and washed or flooded her in 2:23; after which No. 4 played into No. 3 for 5m., but could not succeed in repaying the compliment. A silver cup, presented by Mrs. Geo. Cullum, was the prize, and it was awarded to No. 3. The whole passed off, as have all similar trials, in the best good humor and decorum.

PRUSSIA.—It is to be lamented that the Prussian people did not finish their work, while they were about it, on the 18th, 19th and 20th of March. A little perseverance, and Prussia would have been rid of monarchy forever! Two thousand citizens were killed in Berlin during the dates mentioned!

☞ The Albany Atlas wants the Washington Union to publish the fifteen column address of the Democratic members of the N. Y. Legislature. The Union, confessing its sins of the past, indignantly damns the pondrous document as one it "has no mind to."

Washington Correspondence of Crescent.

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1848.

The great excitement of the last week, growing out of the abduction of slaves, has, in a measure, subsided. The runaways have mostly been sold to the slave buyers, and fifty of them were sent to Georgia late last week. It will go hard, as of right it should, with those who tampered with these deluded persons, and led them on to their destruction. Some, indeed, declare them to be kidnappers, real negro-stealers, and that under promises of liberty the design was to sell them into new slavery. It is certain that money was exacted from each of the adults of the party, and that they were paying for their own entrapment. The white persons found on board the Pearl, are all committed to await their trial in June next. It will be an exciting trial and go hard with the offenders.

The citizens of Washington, and particularly the President and city authorities, receive high praise for their successful efforts in keeping the mob at bay. For three nights the crowd assembled in front of the New Era office, and it was preserved only through the stringent orders of those high in authority, and the firmness of the police. All rejoice now that the law has had its course, and that no property has been destroyed. The New Era folks, the people were well satisfied, had had nothing to do with the abduction of the slaves. The act, indeed, had been condemned in the paper, and with it, all unconstitutional means of getting rid of slavery. The property-holders also, many of whom were slave-holders, were quite ready to arm themselves, if need be, to put down the mob.

The debates in Congress show the deep feeling which has existed upon this subject for the last eight days. The southern members, particularly from the border districts, are in a high state of excitement as is natural, for news reaches the city every day of the escape of slaves, either of their own volition, or instigated by others. In the mean time, upon both sides of the House, among the southern members, and among members from the north, some modification of the slave laws of the District of Columbia are deemed necessary. They have been deemed too stringent by some, and not of adequate severity by others. The law of 1793, in regard to fugitives from labor, and for carrying out the constitutional provision for the arrest of such fugitives, it is also proposed to change. From the northern and southern states memorials have come in—the one asking for a more stringent law, and the other section of the Union denouncing it as unconstitutional. These, therefore, are times for the wisest and the coolest deliberation. The Union is shaken by these assaults upon the institutions of the country, and by these conflicting agitations between different members of the Union, more than it could be by all the foreign bayonets in the world. There is, unfortunately, fanaticism in all sections of the Union; and if it may be rebuked in both, as it is very likely to be, all will go well in the end.

The proceedings in Congress to-day have been of but little interest, and occupied not more than half an hour's time in each House. A motion to meet at 11 o'clock was voted down, which is somewhat extraordinary in view of the late period of the session, and the amount of business to be done. An unsuccessful motion was made to take up the Ten Regiment bill—more unsuccessful than ever, as the vote was eighty-eight against suspending the rules, to eighty-four in favor of the motion. There is some obstinacy in this matter. The bill lies upon the Speaker's table with a number of other bills. None can be removed by consent of the minority, unless all are removed at the same time, and all may be removed but the Ten Regiment bill by consent of the majority, who say that they are also willing to send the bill to the Committee on Military Affairs, to bide its time—and the fate of war.

There are many conflicting opinions prevalent upon the honorable issue of negotiations growing out of the treaty with Mexico. I believe the Department here are not as well informed as the press as to the real prospects ahead.

Of the Oration here to-day, in honor of the French Republic, I hear high praise. It was from Mr. Coxe, of the Washington bar, and a very able lawyer. Of the procession, it hardly merits as much praise. The day was blustering and the turn-out not very general, though at the Capitol, where the crowd met in anticipation of the services, the attendance was very large—made so, in part, by the early adjournment and the attendance of the members of Congress. There were the flags of France and Germany mingled with those of our own happy land. There was music and the Marseilles hymn mingled with the national airs of America. There was a printing press too, worked by the craft, the members of which distributed an "Ode to France" to the crowd. The procession was, upon the whole, creditable to the city, though much smaller than it should have been; but this was, in part, owing to the disagreeable day. The celebration closed with the Marseilles, sung in full chorus, with homely "Yankee Doodle," with the return of the procession and the firing of cannon.

Congress, it is supposed, will go to work in a more business-like manner to-morrow. ORLEANS.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

[REPORTED FOR THE CRESCENT.]

MOBILE, May 3—5:35 P. M.

Sales of 2,500 bales Cotton—price in favor of buyers. Middlings, 4¼@5¼c. [5¼ ?]....Freights, for Liverpool, 17-32; Boston, 9-16.

The subscription to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad stock opened on Tuesday; 1,118 shares taken; today, 875 shares at $100 each—taken mostly by the lower classes. 250,000 shares are necessary to secure a charter.

Northern and Western Markets.

[Telegraphed to the St. Louis Republican, 27th ult.]

CINCINNATI, April 26, 7 P. M.—Sales of 400 bbls. flour at $4 31½ per bbl....600 sacks oats sold at 26c. per bushel....400 bbls. whiskey sold at 15½c. per gallon....Linseed oil sells at 53c. per gallon....40,000 lbs. bulk bacon sold at 3c. per pound....700 pieces bulk sides at 3¼c....Western sides sold at 3¼@3⅜c....Lard at 5½c....Cheese 7½@8c. per pound.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26, 7 P. M.—Sales of 500 bbls. western flour at $5 87½ per bbl....Cornmeal sells at $2 25....Rye flour at $3 75 per bbl....1500 sacks prime red wheat sold at $1 36@1 37....Prime yellow corn at 50@51c. per bushel.... Groceries are without change....Green sides, western pork, sells at 3¼c....Western lard at 7½c....Nominal sales of whiskey at 22c. per gallon.

BALTIMORE, April 26, 7 P. M.—The markets generally are without change in any particular, and dull.

NEW YORK, April 26, 7 P. M.—The flour market is firm, with good eastern and home demand. Genesee at $6 25@6 37½; and western brands at $6@6 18¾ per bbl.; Howard street brands at $6....For prime white wheat $1 40 is offered. ....Prime yellow corn sells at 51@53c. per bushel....Provisions—there is no activity in any article; quotations are steady ....Groceries are without change.

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☞ For Agents, see Graefenberg's Series, on fourth page. m2

☞ Fashionable Clothing—*CHEAP FOR CASH.*—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 34 MAGAZINE street, would call the attention of purchasers to their assortment of

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which they are offering at very low prices FOR CASH ONLY.

☞ The following described goods are all of the latest styles, and are made and trimmed in the very best manner. All our goods are warranted in every respect.

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French Merino or Drap d'Ete Dress Coats, Frocks and Sacs	from $10 00 to $18 00
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Plaid, Striped and Checked Linen do. do. do. do.	3 00 to 4 00
Brown, Yellow and White Linen do. do. do. do.	3 00 to 4 00
Black and colored Cashmerette Polka Coats and Sacs	6 00 to 14 00
" Drap d'Ete do. do.	12 00 to 14 00
Llama Cloth and Caspian Tweed Sacs and Polka Coats	6 00 to 12 00
Croton cloth, Drap d'Imde and Seersucker Sacs and Coatees	3 50 to 6 00

Pantaloons.

French Merino or Drap d'Ete Pants	from $5 00 to 7 00
Black, Drap de Vienne, English Merino and Paramatta