DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—
BY HAYES & M'CLURE.
A. H. HAYES....J. E. M'CLURE.
Office—No. 95 St. Charles Street.

TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.
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MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

GEN. BUTLER.—We understand that this distinguished soldier will arrive in this city during the present week. We would suggest that the city authorities should take immediate steps to receive him in a manner worthy of his name and services. It is incumbent upon New Orleans to pay honor to Gen. Butler, not only as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and an actor in the battle of Monterey, but as one of the defenders of this city, on the plains of Chalmette, in 1815.

☞ We are indebted for a great part of the foreign news which we publish this morning, to the Picayune of yesterday.

VERY RIGHT.—We are glad to see that Major Tompkins, the Quartermaster at this post, has taken much pains to preserve the volunteers who come home to be paid off for the gallant services they have rendered in Mexico, from being robbed by sharpers. A policeman is placed at the prinicipal lower entrance leading to the main stairs, and any one who bears the slightest resemblance to these daylight robbers is politely asked what his business is, and if he cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, he is in a manner told that although he may be very good-looking, still he can't come in. Any officer, volunteer or respectable citizen, however, does not meet with the slightest obstacle to impede his progress, but those mite-souled creatures who care about as much for the interests of the poor soldier as they do for their own honor, have a barrier set before them which they cannot well leap.

☞ We return thanks to the clerk of the Andrew Jackson for late river papers.

LAW BOOKS.—We would invite gentlemen of legal profession to the advertisement of Thos. L. White, 53 Canal street, who has on hand a large stock of standard law books, and will be constantly receiving them for sale at Northern prices.

THE NEW CUSTOMHOUSE.—Business will be commenced in the temporary Customhouse, at the corner of Bienville and Exchange Alley to-day. The large warehouse formerly occupied by Lizardi & Co. has been fitted up as well as circumstances would admit of, and the different business offices present a clean and neat appearance. The basement floor will be used as a store-room for samples, the Appraiser's office, and also that of Store-keeper. The second floor, which is a very large and commodious room, will be the office proper for the Collector and his various assistants, and the third floor will be appropriated to the Surveyor of the Port and the Inspectors. We paid a visit to the new Customhouse yesterday, and found there several of the officers. Poor fellows, they looked like birds which had been driven from their parent nest, and wandered about their new official home with countenances full of mournful expression. However, *the* new Customhouse will raise its granite brow and portly form like the fabled sphynx from the venerable pile that now stands solitary and alone. The work of demolition will be commenced to-day, and in the course of a few months we may expect to see a vacant space drearier by far than the ruins of Carthage. If they would let the crazy old tenement alone, it would fall down of its own accord, and thereby save the Government much trouble and expense. By-the-bye, to be more serious, would it not be well for the Collector to have some thousand of placards printed in large letters and stuck up on the levee and the principal business streets, for the purpose of informing our merchants and captains of vesseis the precise location of the new temporary Customhouse. We are of opinion that this suggestion, if promptly carried out, will be of much benefit to those who may have business with the Department.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—This very handsomely decorated theatre has been doing an excellent business of late. The company is certainly one of the best conducted vaudeville companies that has ever visited this city. To-night one of the most affecting and beautiful dramas in the English language, "Clari, or the Maid of Milan," will be performed with a strong cast. A favorite song and a dance between the farce called "Make Your Wills," conclude the entertainment.

☞ Mr. Trist, at the last accounts, was in New York stopping at the Astor House.

HOMŒOPATHY.—We have received from Messrs. Weld & Co., 72 Camp street, a pamphlet entitled, "Evidences of the Power of Small Doses, and Attenuated Medicines." By B. F. Joslin, M. D. The same being an argument in favor of what is called the homœopathic practice. We have not read it, but have no doubt that it is an excellent book, if it establishes the truth of the proposition, that it is better to take but little medicine, and that it would be better still if it proved the folly of taking any.

From Yucatan.

We are indebted to a merchant of this city for a copy of the *Boletin Oficial* of Merida of the 7th inst., received by the schooner Brazos, which left that place on the 12th.

In this paper we do not find much of importance, it being filled chiefly with the reports of the various commanders, which do not amount to much. D. José Dolores Pasos, commander of the third division, informs the government that the enemy had disappeared from the vicinity of Izamal. The same commander says, a number of Indians have been condemned to death, having been taken in arms, namely, Matias Canul, Leandro pib, Nicholas Yan, Justo Miam, Ignacio Tus, Andres Tus, Manuel Pol, José Miam, Feliciano Pol, José Cuan, and José Inocencio Che.

The General-in-Chief José Cosgaya, reports that he is about to march against the Indians who are stationed six leagues from Izamal.

We find in the *Boletin* the following remarks concerning the conduct of the English authorities at the Belize:

We stated a few days ago, treating of the communication of the Superintendent of the Belize, to the leader of the Indians who captured Bacalar, published in the Havana *Diario de la Marina*, that the protection of the English authorities of that place extended to the barbarous Indians of this peninsula, was in opposition to the principles which the British government and people boast of extending and promoting all over the world. In spite of whatever may be said, we must view with surprise and indignation the conduct which has been observed towards us, by that foreign power, which has more interest than any other in the preservation of this country, of which the establishment at the Belize is a natural part. If our memory is not treacherous, there were agreements entered into between the Court of London and that of Madrid, prohibiting in Belize, as well as in this peninsula, the traffic in guns and powder.

The *Boletin* then goes on to accuse the British authorities of injuring Yucatan by selling arms and powder to the Indians, and calls on Mexico, Yucatan being an integral part of that country, to take the affair into consideration.

We are informed that a commercial house in this city has received letters from Merida and other points, of the 11th and 12th, stating that the condition of affairs remain without alteration, it being still considered that foreign aid is necessary to save the white race from utter extermination.

The Condition of Ireland.

The reports of the trial of John Mitchel, which were received by the Acadia, and the news of his sentence to fourteen years of hard labor in the hulks at Bermuda, received by the America, would seem to show that the Irish question has at last been brought to a crisis. The Irish people must resist by force, if necessary, the execution of the sentence, or they must acknowledge to the world that they are unworthy of the freedom which they claim, and undeserving of the sympathies or even of the pity of civilized nations.

Who is John Mitchel? He is a gentleman of character and education, of talents and influence, of a standing in society which would have enabled him to enjoy to the full all the comforts and luxuries of private life, or even to have received the honors and emoluments of office under the British Government. For what has he been tried and sentenced? For voluntarily abandoning this position of personal security and self-enjoyment, and with devotion and fearlessness, like an honest man and a true patriot, advocating the undoubted rights of his country—the rights of the humble and oppressed, against the proud, the powerful, and the tyrannical. But in the advocacy of this holy cause, he only told the truth of Ireland's wrongs, and of British oppression; and in proposing a remedy he boldly asserted that in the last resort, the people had a right to redress their grievances by force. In taking this position, he only occupied the ground consecrated by the English revolution of 1688—the revolution which drove King James the Second from the throne, and settled the dynasty in the family of the present sovereign. The right of resistance by the people when the acts of government become intolerable, was solemnly decided by acts of parliament, became part of the compact between the people and the crown, and was, during the reign of William the Third, held to be so fundamental a part of the British Constitution, that the House of Commons impeached, and the House of Lords convicted Sacheravel of treason for preaching a sermon in favor of passive obedience. If the doctrine of resistance be not true, then the government of England is an imposition, and Queen Victoria an usurper of a throne to which the present King of Sardinia is legally entitled. Yet for defending this fundamental principle of English politics, the counsel of Mitchel was interrupted and reproved by one of the judges of an *English* Court, and Mitchel himself found guilty of a felony and sentenced to the most ignominious of punishments. But how was the conviction procured? We will say nothing of the conduct of the judges, of the evident desire which they manifested to secure favor by a compliant subserviency to power, but there is a universal belief in Ireland, and that belief is founded on such facts as can not easily leave a doubt, that the jury was packed of the personal and political enemies of the accused, for the purpose of ensuring the conviction. Whether this be true or not, the bare existence of reasons for suspecting it is but another outrage upon the people of Ireland, another drop in the full cup of bitterness which has been presented to their lips.

The cause of John Mitchel has thus become the cause of the whole Irish people—he suffers for his support of their rights—he suffers for avowing and defending doctrines, which they are bound to maintain or to acknowledge themselves forever the helpless slaves of arbitrary power—and he suffers too, as they believe, by an abuse of those forms of law, upon the preservation of which, in their purity, the little glimmering of liberty which they are allowed to enjoy, depends. If, then, the people of Ireland permit the sentence of the Court to be enforced, they may bid farewell to all claims to present honor or to future hope—they must acknowledge that they deserve their fate, and bow in meek submission to the hand that smites, and kiss the foot that tramples them in the dust. If Mitchel is punished without resistance, who will hereafter risk position, fortune, liberty and life in the cause of the people? Mitchel may have been imprudent; he may have been impetuous; he may have been wanting in that cold calculating policy which will risk nothing while any doubt hangs over the success of a cause; but he was high-minded, generous, devoted, brave; he was one of the men who must take the lead in any and every change in politics and government; and what is more, he was right. Such a man must not and cannot be abandoned in his hour of struggle and of danger; and his enthusiastic and ardent countrymen are not the men to abandon him. The spirit of other days will return. Ireland's sons will be united. They will make at least one bold effort in their own behalf. Now is the time to do or die. Now is the time to

"Strike, till the last armed foe expires,
Strike, for your altars and your fires,
Strike, for the green graves of your sires,
God, and your native land."

☞ As the gallant soldiers comprising our army in Mexico have already commenced to arrive, we deem it our duty to caution them against the many speculators who undoubtedly will endeavor to profit by their arrival, by purchasing their discharges or land scrip at mere nominal prices, and afterward receiving the full value from the government. It is possible that many may be impelled by necessity to part with their papers for a small sum; but we advise them before doing so, in all cases to consult their officers.

THE POULTNEY CLAIM.—This evening at 8 o'clock a meeting will be held in the Terpsichore Hall, Lafayette, of all persons interested in the famous Poultney claim. A full attendance of the claimants may be expected.

☞ Why ought the Whig Convention to have acted with more wisdom than the Democrats? Because it had *Morehead*.

Why should it have made a greater fuss generally? Because it was *Morehead-y!!*

☞ It is a remarkable fact that no less than nine ex-Governors were delegates to the Whig National Convention, who have each been Governor of their respective States.

☞ Henry Peck, the Mayor of New Haven, has been reelected to office in opposition to John S. Rice, the regular whig candidate.

☞ A letter containing a remittance of $3,000 in Treasury notes, was opened in the dead letter office in Washington on the 7th.

☞ A letter in the Boston Post, of the 9th, dated at Lebanon, N. H., June 3, announces the death of Mrs. Oliver H. Bliss, the mother of Major (now Lt. Col.) Bliss, aged 57.

General Cass in New York.

On the 8th instant, General Cass and the party accompanying him, arrived in New York, where he was received in a manner creditable alike to himself and to the city authorities. There were no party distinctions made; but the distinguished Senator was welcomed as a statesman who had done honor to his country. On embarking on board the boat at Jersey City for New York, General Cass was addressed by Alderman Franklin on behalf of the Common Council of New York city. General Cass replied, thanking the Common Council for the favorable sentiments expressed towards him. On arriving at New York Gen. C. and friends were warmly welcomed as guests of the City by Mayor Havemeyer. From Castle Garden he was escorted through the principal streets, and finally to the Astor House, where he had taken lodgings.

THE DUEL AT BLADENSBURG.—We mentioned a rumor on Thursday morning, that a duel had been fought the previous day at Bladensburg, between Lieut. Gillett and a son of the late Com. Dallas, but yesterday we received a letter from Francis G. Dallas, U. S. Navy, at Annapolis, contradicting the whole statement. He says: "I neither fought with any Lieut. Gillett, nor were three shots exchanged. I am not mortally wounded, and so far as insulting a lady is concerned, I can only state that no lady's name has been engaged in the affair, or even mentioned." Mr. Dallas also states that he is not a son of the late Com. Dallas. We are glad to learn that Mr. D. is not mortally wounded, and that Lieut. Gillett was not concerned in the duel. We presume our informant mistook the name.—*Baltimore Clipper, 10th inst.*

Spirit of the Press.

Having given to our readers the opinions of many of the leading journals upon the nomination of Cass and Butler, we now place before them the sentiments of the press as far as they have reached us, upon the nominees of the Whig Convention.

From the New York Evening Post (democratic Barnburner.)

We now look upon the Presidential question as virtually settled; General Taylor will be in the Presidential chair on the 4th of March, if he is alive. He will sweep the South, from Cape May to Key West, and from the Ohio to the Rio Grande. Virginia will give her voice for Taylor as surely as South Carolina. Not one of the States, to purchase whose support the letter of Mr. Cass on Slavery was written, will, in all probability, give the author of that letter a vote for the Presidency. In the North his prospects are scarcely less satisfactory.

From the Courier and Enquirer, (whig.)

We place in our columns, to-day, the honored name of Zachary Taylor as the candidate of the whig party in the nation; and from this day the banner of the whigs is in his hands. We go into the contest with him as our leader—and will come out of it, as he has always come out of battle—victorious—there can be no defeat of Zachary Taylor.

Gen. Taylor is the man of the times. He has been called forth by the emergencies of the Republic, and is the only one who, from its present troubles, can lead the nation back to peace—who can withdraw it from the bad consequences of the unwise, narrow-minded and badly ambitious acts of the present Executive.

From the Washington Union.

But they deceive themselves. Let them take General Taylor as their champion. He cannot be elected. Give him even New York—and we are sure that the gallant democrats of the Empire State will not surrender their fortunes without a valorous resistance—he cannot get Pennsylvania, nor Virginia, nor Ohio. The last State is strong for Cass, and her delegates never gave but one or two votes to Gen. Taylor; and without Ohio he cannot be elected. All our friends in Ohio ridicule the very idea of his carrying the Buckeye State. The whigs have not only forced the General upon them as their President, but they would not even give her the choice of the Vice President. For one, therefore, we hold our success as safe in the highest degree.

The Philadelphia Bulletin, (independent) says:

Opinions vary as to his (Gen. Taylor's) chance of success. He will unquestionably poll a strong vote at the South, and may cause the defection there of some of the democratic States. But his fate in the North, if we may judge of the scenes enacted in the Convention, will be more dubious. The great State of Ohio, it is said, is resolved to vote for no candidate who is not opposed to the extension of slave territory, and if this should prove correct, a serious blow will be inflicted on the whigs. To counterbalance this, the vote of Pennsylvania is counted on, and Taylor certainly will run better here than Clay; but we think the whig chance of carrying this State doubtful, notwithstanding. Considerable disaffection seems to exist in the Massachusetts delegation; but that State has such a large whig majority, that the defection will probably not be sufficient to lose the State.

From the Cincinnati Atlas, (whig):

We feel our personal honor, under the circumstances, pledged to the support of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, taking it for granted, as we do, in advance of the official report of the proceedings of the Convention, that he submitted himself unreservedly to its decision, and that he was nominated as a whig, upon satisfactory assurance of his whiggery. Otherwise we are not and will not be bound; but, as we said, we take it for granted, our own conditions are acceded to in the nomination, and therefore we shall feel bound by it, till we receive reliable assurance, which we do not expect, that we are mistaken.

The following telegraphic dispatch from two delegates from Ohio, came to us late last night, after the foregoing was in type. We know not what it implies:

"PHILADELPHIA, June 9, 1848.—T. B. Stevenson, Ed. Atlas: Do not commit yourself on nomination until you hear from us. Write to country editors to stand as armed neutrals. Ohio has been trampled down."

Gen. Taylor in New York.—The Philadelphia North American says a telegraphic dispatch from New York declares that meetings were held in that city on Thursday evening, upon the report that Gen. Taylor was likely to be nominated, and that a committee of one from each ward was chosen to make arrangements for a whig city meeting at Niblo's on Friday evening, to express disapprobation of the expected nomination. The nomination of Millard Fillmore for the Vice-Presidency, who is one of New York's most esteemed sons, and a friend of Henry Clay, will doubtless make the whole ticket acceptable to the whigs of that city and State.

From the Baltimore Sun (independent.)

The ticket thus presented to the whig party is undoubtedly a strong one—a very strong one. It will commend itself to multitudes throughout the Union, and will prove a blade of steel to the Baltimore nomination, every way worthy of the contest.

From the Baltimore Clipper (independent.)

This is an office which Gen. Taylor has not sought. He was presented as a candidate by individuals, by mass meetings, and by conventions, without any movement on his part; and he consented to serve only on the condition that he should, if elected, go into the office untrammelled—taking the Constitution as his guide, and the public interests as his aim, in the discharge of his public duties. Thus situated, he has received the nomination of the Whig National Convention, in addition to the various other nominations of him which have been made. As he is an honest man and a tried and approved patriot, there can be no doubt that, if elected, he will conduct affairs upon the principles which he has so repeatedly avowed—adhering to the Constitution, and dispensing office to none who cannot answer affirmatively to the questions of Jefferson, "Is he honest? is he capable? is he faithful to the Constitution?"

LETTER FROM GENERAL SCOTT.—The following is the letter from General Scott, in reference to the nomination read in the whig Convention on the 8th inst.:

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1848.

Dear Sir:—I hasten to acknowledge the honor of your letter of this date.

I admit and feel all the force of the public views you have laid before me.

Until within a few days, I had not supposed that my name was at all likely to be brought before the great Whig National Convention, now soon to meet in Philadelphia, to select the candidate of the party for the next President of the United States.

Whether I receive votes or not in that enlightened body for the high distinction in question, I shall, as a whig, feel myself under every obligation that can bind a citizen to his country, to give to the nominee—whether it be one or the other of the four distinguished names with which mine is associated by you—all the moral influence and support it may be in my power rightfully to exert, and I ought not to doubt that all whigs will be equally patriotic and earnest in the same good cause. Reciprocating the personal friendship with which you honor me, I remain, dear sir, faithfully yours,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

HON. TRUMAN SMITH, &c., &c.

Congressional.

From the Memphis Enquirer of the 15th, we extract the following telegraphic dispatch:

WASHINGTON, June 12, 9 P. M.—In the Senate, Mr. Hamlin, the newly elected Senator from Maine, appeared and was qualified. A report from the Secretary of War on Armories and the Cost of Arms, in answer to a resolution calling for the same, was presented by the Vice President. Senator Yulee moved to take up the bill providing for a Retired Naval List, in order to refer the same to a Select Committee with instructions to report a general bill. After debate, the subject was informally passed over.

On motion, the Senate ordered 30,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner on Patents to be printed.

A special message from the President, communicating the correspondence which had taken place between the Secretary of State and our Minister to France since the beginning of the French Revolution, was received.

On motion of Senator Atchison, the Indian Appropriation bill was taken up and discussed; after which, on motion, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Wallace, the newly elected member from [South Carolina] appeared and was qualified.

Mr. Wentworth moved a suspension of the rules in order to offer a resolution fixing a day for the consideration of the River and Harbor bill, which motion was lost.

Resolutions fixing the 7th of July for the final adjournment of Congress passed—yeas 161, nays 40.

The Naval Appropriation bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole, and then, on motion, adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12, 9½ P. M.—Gov. Jones, of Tenn., eloquently addressed a meeting held to ratify the Whig National nominations.

☞ We take the following Congressional news from a slip issued yesterday by the Delta:

SENATE.—*May* 13.—Senator Hale presented a petition to move the Capital of the United States from its present location, on account of the slave trade carried on it. Petition laid on the table, and a request to withdraw the same refused.

Mr. Webster introduced a bill to amend the naturalization laws in such a manner as to make citizens of the United States the children born to Americans whilst abroad.

A motion to take up resolutions providing for the final adjournment of Congress on the 17th of July, was made and lost. Yeas 16, nays 21.

The House was occupied all day in the discussion of the Naval Appropriation bill.

CONGRESSIONAL.—*Washington, June* 9.—The House met at 11 o'clock this morning. Prayer by Mr. Slicer. The private bills on the Speaker's table were taken up and passed informally over—the members interested in them not being present. Mr. Rockwell, of Conn., moved that the house go into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar. Mr. Jones asked for tellers, believing that there was no quorum. No quorum voted, and, on motion of Mr. Boyd, the House adjourned until tomorrow.—*Baltimore Sun.*

RATIFICATION MEETING.—A great meeting of the Whigs of New York city was held at Lafayette Hall to ratify the nomination of Taylor and Fillmore. The Courier and Enquirer describes it as "rough and ready" and impromptu.

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY HERO GONE.—One more link in the chain of Revolutionary patriots and soldiers is broken. Major George Tripner, for fifty years a resident of the District of Spring Garden, Philadelphia, died on the 7th.

RESULT OF THE POSTAL DIFFICULTIES.—Montreal papers state that at Lewistown, on the frontier of Canada, more than fifteen hundred papers, from the western part of Canada, are detained for the lack of payment of postage, and that the same may br said of all the other frontier.

Proceedings of the Philadelphia Whig Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1848.

The day has been a very exciting one in the Convention, and some four or five hours were occupied in completing the organization. The arrangements of the spacious Hall were changed so as to make the proceedings more orderly. The great battle was upon the Report of the Committee on Credentials, which involved two important points: the one as to the delegates who should take their seats from Louisiana, and the other as to the right of the Louisianians to take their seats at all as delegates from the State of Texas; moreover, there were ten delegates from Louisiana with but six votes, and these six votes had been apportioned in such a way as to give offence to one of the gentlemen who had been thrown. Mr. Brasheur, one of the Vice Presidents of the Convention, and filling that post from Louisiana, held that he had been ejected for his preferences for Mr. Clay, and because he would not pledge himself to vote for General Taylor after the first ballot; but the delegation denied this. They found themselves present, ten in all: eight for Taylor, and two for Clay. Mr. B. they had elected to the honorary post of Vice President, and the second Clay man they had put upon the floor of the Convention where he would give his vote for Mr. Clay. "But upon the first ballot, he would do this," said Mr. B., and that was the reason of the preference for another. As for the empty honor of being Vice President, he valued it not a straw, if it was to deprive him of his vote. This question was a long time discussed, and created a good deal of feeling in the Convention, but mutual explanations removed the extremes of opinion, and brought the Convention to a second vote upon the report. There was a similar struggle upon the claims of two delegates from Missouri—one was for Clay and one was for Taylor. The Committee upon the facts reported for the Clay man, because he had a double election, but the Convention admitted eight persons to give seven votes, and will decide this controversy hereafter. The Texas vote came in under the spur of the previous question, the main vote being upon the right of the State Delegations to select delegates for districts not represented. The yeas and nays were called after long and warm debate, the warm friends of Gen. Taylor being for the report, and others against it. It was rejected after a severe contest by a vote of 156 to 126, and the effect for a moment was to discourage the friends of Gen. Taylor, but they rallied again when Texas was allowed to vote permanently through Louisiana, and here the recess commenced.

The evening session for the first two hours was stormy beyond all precedent. The blood of the members was up, and there were groans, hisses, and applause, all intermingled as the voices were heard for their respective friends. A resolution was offered that no candidate should receive the nomination who would not consent to receive the support of the Convention, and who was not known to be a true Whig. Then came a resolution that the nomination should be conferred upon a good, true and undoubted Whig. These resolutions were aimed at Taylor, and defended and assailed with the most ardent vehemence. The enthusiasm and excitement passed from the delegates to the galleries, and when the nominees were submitted, particularly Henry Clay, it seemed as if there would be no end to the shouts. From the Hall the feeling passed into the street, where there was an immense concourse of persons. The first ballot was received in the street in like manner amidst shouts of applause, and the thermometer rose and fell among each as the result was known. The second ballot proceeded more quietly, but with no less excitement. Upon the second ballot, Clay lost 11, Taylor gained 7, and Scott gained 5. No choice, and a new call demanded.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1848.

Eds. Crescent—The deed is done, and Gen. TAYLOR nominated for the Presidency by the Whig National Convention. The nomination is a great triumph for the Southern whigs, resisted as the nomination has mainly been by the North, East and West. A close observer of many conventions, the like of the one just closed I have never seen before, either for the great interest felt in the result or the intense excitement which has characterized all the deliberations. Sometime the storm has raged like the tempest, and from the first moment there has not been a calm of an hour; but now that the deed is done, the acquiescence has been general, and the rebellion so slight as hardly to be worthy of being considered a formal opposition. There was a denunciatory voice heard from a whig of Massachusetts, accompanied by a pledge to do all that could be done against the nominee. There was something of the same spirit in Ohio, and a little in New York and Maine, though the Empire State was mainly won by the nomination of MILLARD FILLMORE, a good whig, and well remembered as the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, who framed the tariff of 1842.

The Ratification Convention has been most enthusiastic, and attended by at least a crowd of ten thousand, assembled this evening in Independence Square. Nothing indeed can be more marked than the enthusiasm among the masses, and it would seem to indicate the election of Taylor by at least all the whig States of the Union. I cannot picture to you the enthusiasm felt by the Taylor delegates themselves. The nomination of Mr. Fillmore gives great enthusiasm to the New York whigs, who adhered to Mr. Clay to the last, and who claimed something for the sacrifice made by them. But for this, and respect for Mr. Clay's friends, Mr. Lawrence of Boston would probably have received the nomination.

The crowds have been scattering until 1 o'clock, and yet crowds remain.

The Louisianians have borne a conspicuous part in this fight, and conducted themselves with great coolness and dignity. Mr. Conrad made one of the best speeches to the Convention endorsing the whigism of Zachary Taylor; and indeed this is vouched for by all his friends in a manner, and upon evidence, which here none seemed inclined to doubt.

I have attempted for you no sketch of the proceedings, but gave merely the result and the state of feeling as it seems upon the surface. The scene of interest after to-night will change to Washington, where I shall report myself as your correspondent again. ORLEANS.

Bird's-eye View of the Vote for President.

States.	First Ballot. Taylor.	Clay.	Scott.	Webster.	Second. Taylor.	Clay.	Scott.	Webster.	Third. Taylor.	Clay.	Scott.	Webster.	Fourth. Taylor.	Clay.	Scott.	Webster.
Maine	5	1		2				6				6				6
N Hampshire				6				6				6				6
Mass		12				12				12				12		
Vermont	1	5			1	5			1	5			2	2		
Rhode Island		4			1	3			1	3						
Connecticut		6				6			2	3						
New York*	29	5	1	1	28	5	1		28	6		4	13	17		
New Jersey	2	4			3	4			4	3			4	3		
Pennsylvania	8	12	6		9	7	10		12	4	10		12	4	10	
Delaware*									2				2		1	
Maryland	8			8					8	5						
Virginia	15	2		15	2				15	2			16	1		
N. Carolina	6	5			6	5			7	3	1		7	1		
S. Carolina	8	1			8	1			8	1			8	1		
Georgia	10			10					10				10			
Florida	3			3					3				3			
Alabama	6	1		6	1				6	1			6	1		
Mississippi	6			6					6				6			
Louisiana	5	1		5	1				5	1			5	1		
Texas	4			4					4				4			
Arkansas	3			3					3				3			
Tennessee	13			12					13				13			
Kentucky		5			7	5			7	5			11	1		
Ohio*	1	20		1	1	21			1	21			1	21		
Indiana	1	2	9	3	1	8			5	1	6		7	1	4	
Illinois	4	3		4	3	1			4	1	3		4	1		
Michigan		3	2		2	3			3	1	4		2		3	
Iowa*	2	1			3	1			3	1			3	1		
Missouri	6				6				6				6			
Wisconsin	4	3			4	3			4				4			
Total	144	97	13	99	118	86	10	29	133	78	34	7	171	97	23	14

* On the first ballot, John M. Clayton, of Delaware, received 4 votes—1 from New York and 3 from Delaware; on the 2d, the same vote; on the 3d, 1 vote from Delaware. * On the first ballot, Judge McLean received 2 votes—1 from Ohio and 1 from Iowa.

First ballot, whole vote, 279—choice, 140; 2d, 275—choice, 138; 3d, 279—choice, 140; 4th, 280—choice, 141.

Statement of the Ballots for Vice-President.

STATES.	FIRST BALLOT. Fillmore.	Lawrence	Stewart.	M'Kean	Sergeant.	SECOND. Evans.	Fillmore.	Lawrence
Maine	1	6	0	0	0	1	1	5
New Hampshire	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	5
Massachusetts	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
Vermont	3	2	0	0	0	0	5	0
Rhode Island	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
Connecticut	2	4	0	0	0	0	3	3
New York	32	4	0	0	0	4	27	5
New Jersey	5	2	0	0	0	0	7	0
Pennsylvania	2	0	10	9	4	0	26	0
Delaware*	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Maryland	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
Virginia	3	14	0	0	0	0	2	13
North Carolina	1	6	1	0	2	0	1	9
South Carolina	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Georgia	1	8	0	0	0	0	5	5
Florida	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
Alabama	1	5	0	0	0	1	4	3
Mississippi	0	4	2	0	0	0	2	4
Louisiana	0	6	0	0	0	0	4	2
Texas	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	6	6	1	0	0	0	4	9
Kentucky	7	2	0	2	0	0	11	0
Ohio	22	0	0	1	0	0	21	0
Indiana	10	2	0	0	0	0	11	1
Illinois	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Michigan	4	1	0	0	0	0	5	0
Iowa	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	0
Missouri	5	1	0	0	0	0	5	0
Wisconsin	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	2
Total	115	109	14	13	6	6	173	87

* On the first ballot Clayton received 3 votes from Delaware, and there were 8 scattering, viz: New York 5, North Carolina 1, Kentucky 1, Iowa 1. On the second ballot, Arkansas gave Clayton 3 votes; Kentucky and Ohio each gave George Evans 1 vote; and Sergeant received 1 in N. C.

Whole number of votes on first ballot, 274—138 necessary to a choice. On second ballot—whole number 266—choice, 134

[Telegraphed to the Baltimore Sun.]

Ratification Meeting.

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED—*Enthusiastic Ratification, etc., etc.*—The grand ratification meeting has been progressing at Independence Square since about 4 o'clock this afternoon, and the greatest enthusiasm prevails. The transparencies and illumination of the whole square is beautiful beyond description.

The speaking is going on from several different stands, and the Southern delegates, especially those from Louisiana, have given the vast assemblage the most positive assurance that Gen. Taylor is not only a whig, but an enthusiastic admirer of whig measures and whig statesmen.

The name of Millard Fillmore, as Vice-President, also meets with a most hearty response. His principles are of the most unwavering whig stamp.

Gov. Morehead, of North Carolina, the President of the Convention, is now speaking from the main stand, to thousands of listeners.

POLITICAL.—John Wentworth (democrat) was unanimously renominated for Congress, from Illinois, on the 6th inst.

Still Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

From the Memphis Eagle, of the 14th inst., we copy the following telegraphic dispatch, noticing the arrival of the America at Boston on the 13th inst:

The steamship America arrived this day, bringing dates of the 3d inst., from Liverpool, and having been only 10 days out. There have been armed assemblages of the Chartists and Repealers; and serious riots have taken place in various parts of England. Business has been almost entirely suspended in the manufacturing districts. Mitchell has been convicted, and sentenced to transportation for fourteen years, and to labor in the hulks at Bermuda. At the last accounts Paris was quiet.

Consols 84¼. Cotton, Ordinary 3d.@3¼d.; Middling 3¾d.@3¾d.; Middling Fair 4d; Fair 4¼d.; Good Fair 4¾d.; Good 4¾d.; Orleans Ordinary 3d.@3¼d.; Middling 3¾d.@3¾d.; Middling Fair 3¾d.; Fair 4¼d.; Good Fair 5¼d.; Good 5¾d.@6d.; Choice 6½@7d. The market is languid and in favor of the buyer.

The following is from a telegraphic dispatch to the Delta:

Armed assemblages of the Chartists and Repealers have been held at different points. Serious riots have taken place in England, and business is almost entirely suspended in the manufacturing districts....At the last accounts Paris was tranquil.

MARKETS.—Flour—Canal, 27s. 6d @28s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 27s. 6d. Corn—White, 32@34s.; Yellow, 34s.@36s. 6d. Meal—34s. 6d@35s.; market dull and tendency downward. Wheat—White, 7(@8s.; Red, 6s.6d.@7s.3d. Rice—3s.@3s.8d. ℔ 60 lb.; inactive market, in favor of buyers.

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