DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—
By HAYES & M'CLURE.
A. H. HAYES.....J. K. M'CLURE.
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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.
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THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

☞ By the Maria Burt we have received our Mexican files, for the delivery of which, we return thanks to Capt. Riddle.....The following is a list of the Maria Burt's passengers:

Major W. H. Polk, bearer of dispatches; Lieut. Maynard, U. S. N.; Lieut. Dorn, 3d Drag.; Lieut. J. H. Mitchell, 1st Cav.; Capt. J. Walker, Volt.; Col. E. A. Hitchcock; Capt. Rowland, 2d Art. and officers under his command; Lt. Hagner, and officers under his command; Col. Domingues and family; Capt. Jennifer; Dr. Jas. S. Gaines; Major Winship; Major Buchanan; and 40 discharged Quartermasters' men.

FOR THE SEAT OF PEACE.—The U. S. steamer McKim, Capt. Breath, will leave this morning for Vera Cruz....The chartered steamer Ocean, Capt. Freeborn, left last evening for the same destination, and the steamboat Hercules, Capt. Brown, also for Vera Cruz....The brig Mary A. Jones, Collins, master, left yesterday for Tampico, and the schr. Sarah, Capt. Hoyt, for the same place. These vessels are mainly intended to transport our troops from the seat of peace to this country.

☞ The barks Warwick, Capt. Lowry, and Gen. Jesup, Capt. Anthony, have been chartered at Philadelphia by the Government, to bring home the volunteers now in Mexico.

From Campeachy.

By the arrival, yesterday, of the Yucatan schr. Ventura, Captain Dorantes, from Campeachy, which port she left on the 13th inst., we learn that the Yucatecos and Indians had a fight about the 1st inst. at Bolenchen, in which the Indians lost about 900 men, and the remainder retired to the mountains. There were no Indians in the neighborhood of Campeachy, Sisal, or Merida, but all the small towns in the interior were either destroyed or deserted by the whites. The inhabitants had nearly all come to Campeachy and other walled towns for protection. There was a U. S. bomb-ship at Campeachy, and a U. S. schooner at Sisal when the Ventura sailed.

☞ The officers of the James Dick have furnished us with late papers, for which we return thanks.

NEW WORKS.—We have received from J. B. Steel, "Half Hours with the best Authors," by Charles Knight. This is a work which we take great pleasure in commending to our readers. It comprises selections from numbers of the most eminent authors of our own and other languages. No one can better or more agreeably employ his leisure moments, than in devoting his idle "half hours" to these gems of literature, which he will find already selected. The work is, we believe, used as a reading book by many of the best female seminaries in New York.

☞ We thank the steamer Montezuma for late Mobile papers.

PRESIDENTIAL.—There was a rumor generally current in our city yesterday, founded, as we understand, upon very good authority, that General Taylor had expressed himself in a manner which would manifest any thing but satisfaction, on his part, with the course pursued by the Louisiana delegation in the Philadelphia Whig Convention. It is said that he utterly repudiates the exposition of his feelings and wishes, as set forth in the paper read by the delegation, and declares that it was made without any authority from him. He also denies Mr. Conrad's right to explain or set forth his opinions in the manner in which it was done by that gentleman. We do not know whether this rumor is entitled to implicit credence; we give it as it runs. Whether it be true or false, we shall probably know in a day or two from Gen. Taylor himself, for it is not likely that the gentlemen who composed the delegation will allow their conduct to be questioned in the public manner in which it has been, and will be, without an attempt to justify their course by the authority of the General, if they have it.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—This evening will be performed the thrilling drama called the "Pirate's Bride," in which Mr. N. B. Clarke, Mrs. Thompson and Miss Kate Meadows, sustain the principal characters. The performances will conclude with the farce of "Catching an Heiress."

BRITISH BARK DEFIANCE BURNT.—Captain Riddle of the steamer Maria Burt, which left Vera Cruz on the 14th instant for this port, arrived yesterday, reports that on the 19th instant, at 6 o'clock, P. M., saw the Br. bark Defiance, Capt. Steers, hence for Liverpool, on fire in West Bay, about forty-eight miles W. N. W. of the S. W. Pass. Captain R. passed within one mile of her, and seeing no signal of distress, and after running some distance past returned to her, and went ashore in one of his boats, and saw Captain Steers, the chief mate and two boys, who informed him that the crew had set fire to the bark in three different places, and then took to the long-boat. Captain Steers only saved what provisions was on deck, and about six bales of cotton. Captain S. stated that he would remain in sight of her until she went down. When Captain R. left every part of the bark was in flames. The Defiance was cleared on the 12th inst. for Liverpool, by P. Maxwell & Co., and had on board 586 bales cotton, and 5234 sacks corn.

TAYLOR VS. CLAY.—We have been permitted by a friend, says the New York Express, to make the following extract from a private letter from General Taylor, dated BATON ROUGE, May 13, 1848.

"None but the kindest feelings exist between Mr. Clay and myself, and he is well aware, should he be nominated and elected, such a result will cause to me no mortification or ill feeling, but rather pleasure and congratulation."

MILLARD FILLMORE.—Millard Fillmore, the whig candidate for Vice-President, is the Comptroller of New York, to which high office he was elected by over 38,000 majority. He was Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the 27th Congress.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE.—The New York Tribune says it is reported in New York, that Martin Van Buren has consented to accept a nomination for the Presidency from the free soil democracy. Query—*free soiled—the great unwashed?*

☞ Gen. Houston was to address the democrats of Wilmington, Del., on the 13th.

THE BARNBURNER CONVENTION.—The Barnburners' Convention will meet in Utica to-day. Each Assembly district (of which there are 128 in the State) elects one regular delegate, besides three honorary delegates—so that there will be about 600 delegates in the Convention.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.—By direction of Mr. H. A. S. Dearborn, of Massachusetts, the Philadelphia True Sun withdraws his name as the candidate of the National Native American Convention, for Vice-President.

☞ It was expected that the telegraph between this city and Montgomery would have been at work yesterday. The wires are all up and everything ready for working, but from some cause which has not been detected, the messagers would not come through. Within a day or two, we presume this obstacle will be overcome. The line is in fine working order between Wetumpka and Montgomery.—*Mobile Tribune, 20th.*

FREIGHTS.—The Louisville Courier says it has never known freights there so low and scarce as at present.

Ireland—John Mitchel.

The deed is done. Mitchel has been sentenced to a felon's doom. He has been hurried from the land he loved and suffers for. No hand has been raised for his rescue; no blow struck in his revenge. From the Court-house to the transport ship, the distance was small and the movement rapid; but between sentence and execution something should have been done—something, at least, attempted. But no—not even a respectable mob interfered between power and its victim. How brave and generous men could hold their hands when they beheld his heroic devotion, his determined resistance to oppression, his self-devotion to the great principles of human liberty and his country's rights, and then beheld the penalty inflicted upon him, surpasses our comprehension. How his fellow-countrymen could see his parting from his innocent and now fatherless children, his last embrace of his great heroical wife, and yet not burst forth into one general storm of rage, rebellion, and revolution, is to us a mystery. Better far had it been for Ireland and mankind that the city had been laid in ashes, that its streets had been barricaded by human corpses, and its sewers run filled with human gore, than that this vital blow at the rights and liberties of the people should be struck in the broad light of day, and the tory chronicler of the event be enabled to say, that "the city of Dublin was not materially disturbed." But so it is. We can only record the fact, we can neither understand nor explain it. Perhaps the people were taken by surprise; perhaps their generous ardor was restrained by the cold calculations of pretended friends and inefficient leaders; perhaps they waited to see how far tyranny would carry its reckless disregard of right, in order that they might have an excuse for inflicting a more terrible vengeance. We know not. But the vengeance must not be long delayed. Irishmen cannot long bear the sight of Mitchel's glorious wife, and gaze upon his unprotected children, without either dying of shame or risking death in the effort, if not to restore the husband and the father, at least to avenge his wrongs and establish the glorious principles for which he suffers. Let us wait awhile. It may be that something will yet be done. We cannot believe that the men whose fathers, brothers, sons, have been distinguished on every battle field in Europe, Asia and America, will sit down in quiet despair when their dearest interests, their honor, liberty, country—nay their very lives are assailed, because they are overlooked by some hundreds of troops at home. It cannot be that the Irishmen is brave and chivalrous every where but in Ireland. The laws of nature are not suspended in this age and for that land alone. They must and will fight when they can bear and hope no longer. And now the time has come. They must do or die. They have no hope but in the sword. They may perish by thousands in the attempt, but it is better to die freemen than to live slaves; they may be beaten on a hundred fields, but the slaughter of battle is better than the chains of the prison-ship; their land may be laid desolate and their families fall victims to the ravages of war, but the devastation and death will scarcely exceed that which follows in the footsteps of the tax-gatherer or attends upon the march of famine; they may be unsuccessful for years—better so than to be hopeless for ages; they may even fail altogether, but still they should wage eternal strife, which "if not victory is yet revenge."

Let no one say that this is language too strong for the occasion. It is but the expression of those feelings which arise in the breast of every man whose better nature has not been perverted by the selfish sophistries of a money-getting and power-worshipping age. What we recommend to Ireland is what all men applaud and admire in other nations. The devotion of Leonidas at Thermopylæ, the Swiss resistance to the Roman and the German sway, the eight centuries of Spanish and Moorish warfare, form the brightest examples in the history of the world. Why should not Irishmen imitate their Iberian brothers, and wage exterminating war with the enemies of their land, their religion, and their race? Are the English better masters than the Moors, or are Irishmen less brave, determined, and devoted, less free in spirit and hardy in body than the people of Spain? One thing is certain, Ireland must do this or worse—which will it do? The thing can not be continued in its present form much longer. Oratory and poetry, when not upheld by deeds, become fustian and bombast, and the most eloquent speech at Conciliation Hall is scarcely worth the utterance, when it is only rewarded by transportation at the Four Courts. It is time then to close the wordy warfare, and take to one more substantial and effective or to abandon the contest altogether. Muskets are more potent than metaphors, and swords will often work conviction where syllogisms fail. Let the Irish now try the more powerful and convincing arguments—and all nations will hope and pray for their success.

Additional Mexican News.

On looking over our files of Mexican papers we find some additional items of interest, which we give below. The annexed letter, dated Querétaro, June 4, is from the *Monitor* of the 7th:

"I am very sorry to inform you that the news of the *pronunciamiento* of Cosio, Governor of Aguascalientes, and Paredes, with 500 men, of whom Jarauta brought 50 from Lagos, has been confirmed. The plan is against the existing Government; the States are to resume their sovereignties and appoint a Convention, which shall choose the Executive and appoint a commander to the armies. This is the plan, and the consequence will be, if anarchy progresses, the dissolution of this poor country. The Government is acting energetically, and this evening dispatched a respectable force, under command of Col. Carrasco, against the insurgents. Another body will leave for San Luis, to reinforce Señor Bustamente, and to act in conjunction with him against the Indians of Suchi, who have audaciously entered Jalpa."

We extract the following from the *Monitor* of the 6th:

"Yesterday an express left this city for Querétaro, taking communications to the Supreme Government from the Governor. We say this, because there are *many partisans of annexation to the United States*, who believe, from this, that alarm exists, and spread the rumor that it was in consequence of a *pronunciamiento* headed by Father Jarauta in Querétaro."

"The enrollment of the National Guard goes on very well. Among those who have inscribed themselves are rich and poor, and persons of all classes."

The following, relative to the San Patricio prisoners, which is published in all the Mexican papers, was unavoidably crowded out yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MEXICO,
Mexico, June 3, 1848.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge your two communications, of the 24th and 31st ult., as President of the Philanthropic Society of Mexico. That I highly appreciate and take pleasure in gratifying the humanity which dictated those communications will be proved by my general order, of which a copy is enclosed.

It will be seen from those orders that I have extended a free and full pardon to all Mexican prisoners, including those of the company of San Patricio, and to all Americans whom our own purposes of discipline do not absolutely require to be retained for a time in confinement.

The prisoners sentenced for murder and robbery, in whose behalf is made your appeal of May 24, will be liberated so soon as the troops shall have evacuated this country. Their offence was of the blackest character; but, even in so grave a case, I have been unwilling to de-crate the joyful moment of peace by the shedding of blood.

It gives me great satisfaction that, in complying with your requests, I have been able to afford so strong an evidence of my desire that this happy peace may wipe out for ever between Mexicans and Americans all bitterness of feeling and all past offences.

With high consideration for yourself, and for the Society over which you preside, I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. O. BUTLER, Major General Commanding.

To Señor Don Jose Urbano Fonseca, President of the Philanthropic Society of Mexico.

Orders No. 116. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MEXICO,
[EXTRACT.] Mexico, June 1, 1848.

The Treaty of Peace having been duly ratified, and the troops under orders for their homes, the Commanding General is pleased to issue the following instructions respecting prisoners. * * * All persons not of the Army, whether Americans or Mexicans, will be immediately set at large.

The prisoners in confinement at the Citadel, known as the San Patricio prisoners, will be immediately discharged. The names of these prisoners are—John Riley, John Milton, Jas. Mills, James Kelly, Hezekiah Akles, John Chambers, Chas. Williams, Peter O'Brien, Thomas Cassady, Samuel N. Thomas, John Daily, Martin Miles, John Bartley, Edward Ward, James Miller and Alexander McKee.

By order of Maj. Gen. Butler: L. THOMAS, A. A. G.

DISPATCHES.—Purser Price, of the U. S. ship Cyane, left Mazatlan, overland, with dispatches for Washington, about the 1st of March. Lieut. Kit Carson had also started for the United States with dispatches.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

Sentence of Mitchel executed—Riots in England.

We are indebted to an extra of the Picayune, issued yesterday, for the subjoined details of the news by the America.

Ireland.

On Saturday last, in Dublin, Mr. Mitchel convicted of treason upon the previous evening, was sentenced to fourteen years' transportation, and immediately removed, under an escort squadron of cavalry, to a steamer of war, which was in waiting to convey him to the convict depot at Spikehead, in the Cove of Cork. His destination is Bermuda, whither he has already sailed to be incarcerated on board a dock-yard hulk. Intense excitement prevailed in Dublin up to Sunday night, but has since given way to a deep and solemn silence, which denotes stern preparation and resolve. A liberal provision will be made by the nation for the convict's family.

The European Times says: "When the verdict of guilty against Mr. Mitchel was delivered, a scene of great confusion ensued in the Court, but the tranquility of the city of Dublin was not materially disturbed."

On the following day, the 27th ult., Mr. Mitchel was brought up for sentence, and after some speeches, equally defiant as his previous conduct of all authority whatsoever, he was sentenced by the Court to fourteen years' transportation. On the same day he was conveyed, in the ordinary prison van, to a Government steamer lying close to the quay.

We forbear to touch here upon all the tender and affecting circumstances of the sudden parting of this unfortunate man with his wife, children and confederates. The sternness of ambition yielded before the overpowering claims of nature, and, hurried away as he was from the theatre of his crime, (!) few can have felt more painfully than Mitchel the deep anguish of seeing one's native land receding amidst the growing waters. This has been a stunning blow to the confederate party. A great clamor has been raised about the packing of the jury. It has been attempted to impeach the legality of the conviction by showing that Roman Catholic jurors were struck from the panel, and in the cases of O'Brien and Mr. Meagher, no doubt this was the fact; but it seems to have been done in direct contradiction to the instructions of the Government.

By a vote of the Repeal Association, the wife and children of Mr. Mitchel are to be adopted by the people of Ireland, and their comfort and education provided for at the public expense, out of a subscription to be raised for the purpose.

The types of the United Irishman newspaper were immediately seized by the Government, and his property sequestrated. That paper is, accordingly, at an end, but arrangements are in progress for bringing out a new journal, of a similar tendency, under the sovereign style, title and dignity of the "Irish Felon."

The language of Mr. John O'Connell, at the Repeal Association, when urging the members to adopt the family of Mr. Mitchel, and in expressing indignation against the Attorney-General, was particularly exciting. He called upon all Irishmen never again to speak to the Attorney-General, but to spit upon him as he had spit upon the Catholics—not to expose themselves to be struck down singly, but to band themselves together as determined and united Irishmen.

Mr. Mitchel arrived at Spike Island, Cork, on Sunday night, and was instantly handed over to the Governor. He will immediately assume the convict dress, and be treated in every respect like an ordinary convict.

From the declaration of Sir George Grey, in the House of Commons, it appears that the government has determined on carrying out the sentence against him of transportation beyond the seas. In consequence, however, of the bad state of health under which the unfortunate man is suffering, they have relinquished the intention of sending him to Norfolk Island, but have ordered him to be conveyed to Her Majesty's dock-yard at Bermuda, and there, on board the Thames convict hulk, to undergo his first year's sentence.

H. M. steam sloop Scourge, of six guns, Com. Wingrove, left Portsmouth on Monday morning for Cork, to take on board the unhappy Mr. Mitchel, and other prisoners, and to proceed immediately to Bermuda.

Chartists Movements.

Some partial disturbances have taken place in London, at Bradford, Manchester, Leeds, and other places. Chartists have been the chief instigators of these tumults, which, in every case, have been almost instantly suppressed.

On Monday evening a large number of chartists collected in Clerkenwell, in London, but at midnight they quietly dispersed. On Wednesday evening similar meetings took place, but the arrangements of the police, aided by a demonstration of the military, were so complete that the mob, whenever it appeared, was speedily scattered.

The special force was called out to guard the outskirts, and the same alacrity in turning out to preserve order and property was exhibited by the middle classes, as on the 10th of April.

At Bradford, a collision took place between the Chartists and the police, and a great riot ensued; but the military restored order, and enabled the police to capture the principal ringleaders, many of whom have been committed for trial at Manchester.

After various meetings of confederated clubs and Chartists, a grand meeting was organized, to be held on Wednesday, comprising large bodies from the surrounding districts, but the magistrates issued a proclamation forbidding it. They also prevented the Oldham chartists from entering Manchester, A large body of military and police were drawn up, and the multitude was compelled to retreat.

There can be no doubt that very deep seated misery prevails amongst immense bodies of the unemployed people. Mr. Mitchel's conviction is the general theme of declamation by the orators who address the people on these occasions. The evil is becoming so great, that we should not be surprised if the Government, throwing overboard all their preconceived principles, were suddenly to adopt some extensive scheme of emigration. Certainly efforts were being made to stimulate such an enterprise, but the Government is quiet, passive as yet, with regard to any comprehensive measures of relief. The price of bread is very low, which, doubtless, mitigates much distress, but the mercantile derangements of last year are now telling deeply upon the working classes of England generally.

France.

During the past week tranquility has been maintained in Paris, under the vigorous administration of Gen. Cavignac, with a large body of regular troops under his command. The attempts which have been several times made to create disturbance have been at once suppressed.

The National Assembly, surrounded by an immense military force, sits daily, and appears by degrees settling down to the business of practical legislation.

The determination of the Assembly and the executive to break up the system of organization of labor, set on foot by M. Louis Blanc, has occasioned deep resentment among the recipients of the wages of the State. The executive first struck a blow at the directors of the *ouvriers*, M. Emile Thomas, who succeeded M. Louis Blanc in the administration of the *attelier nationaux*.

On the night of the 26th ult., M. Emile Thomas was suddenly sent for by a Minister of Public Work, and superceded in his office by two civil engineers, and having been compelled to sign a resignation, was sent off in the custody of two agents of police to Bordeaux, or the neighborhood.

The workmen demanded the reinstatement of Emile Thomas in his functions, and since that time the *rappel* has been beaten almost daily.

Large assemblages of workmen have been drawn together in various parts of Paris, but being kept in check by the overwhelming force both of regular troops and National Guards brought against them, all the efforts made to disturb the peace, have been abortive. The persons actually receiving the wages of the State cannot be fewer than 120,000. It is intended to draft a portion of these into the provinces, and thus break up the confederacy.

The police have at length succeeded in capturing the redoubtable Blanqui, and also Flotte; whilst these notorious conspirators were at large it was felt that no security existed for public tranquility, the talents and indomitable audacity of Blanqui rendered him especially dangerous; but the trial of the prisoners now confined at Vincennes, together with the dismissal of the *ouvriers*, has put the power of the Executive to a severe test. If, however, a good understanding prevails between the Executive and the National Assembly, we have no doubt they will survive this ordeal. The relations between the Executive and the Assembly are at length settled. The members of the Executive must attend the Assembly when forty members require it. They have, however, a special right to be heard, but they are exempt from general attendance.

The article relating to the measure of defence of the Assembly, has been finally passed by specifying in the clause that the President of the Assembly has a paramount right of issuing the proper commands in case of urgency and necessity. This contest has thus ended by the declaration that the Assembly shall protect itself, and not owe its protection to the Executive authority. Lamartine, perceiving the feeling of the Assembly, acquiesced in the decision.

It is stated that the committee appointed to draw up a Constitution has decided unanimously upon the expediency of having but one Chamber and a single President, both the result of direct popular elections by universal suffrage. The number of members to the Chamber is undecided, but it is said that the present will be incapable of reélection, and must have at least two million of votes. The committee will probably conclude its labors in about three weeks.

There can be no doubt, whatever, that the complicity of Louis Blanc in the conspiracy of the 15th May, has been established in evidence before the Minister of Justice and Attorney General. These authorities have demanded of the Chamber the liberty to prosecute him, and in spite of the alleged opposition of the Executive authority a committee has been appointed to report on the case. The Chamber has been thrown into great confusion by this proceeding. It appears that Louis Blanc, Barbes and Soubrier breakfasted together on the morning of the 15th, and together concerted their measures. The two latter are fast confined in Vincennes, while M. Louis Blanc, after several days' absence from the Assembly, has again ventured to show his face there. Can the conspirators of the 15th May really be brought to punishment under such circumstances? The decision of the committee on Louis Blanc's case will disclose whether the Assembly is sufficiently strong to exercise a just vigor.

Fresh disturbances have broken out at Lyons.

It is stated that M. de Circourt has been appointed Minister to the United States.

The Paris journals of Wednesday represent continued distrust.

A committee of eighteen, one for each bureau, had been appointed to consider the propriety of impeaching Louis Blanc. The prosecution is looked upon with disfavor.

The Assembly did not sit on 1st instant.

The Sub-Committee of Finance has recommended the rejection of the ministerial scheme with regard to the railways.

Prince Louis Napoleon, who visited Paris *incog.* three days ago, has received orders to quit. Baron Rothschild's model farm villa has been burned by incendiaries in pursuance of the system, a detail of which was found in Blanqui's papers—viz: to destroy the *bourgeois* by extinguishing credit by perpetual outrage and compulsion. It is supposed the frightening away of M. Rothschild will be a great blow at the financial means of the Government.

Intelligence from the Continent.

Continental news is rather less warlike.

Prussia has discovered that the occupation of Jutland could not be tolerated, and she has withdrawn her troops. A violent street riot, arising out of the disputes so frequent in that city, arose in Berlin on the 26th. The National Guard charged the people, and a good many were hurt. Order was not restored until an early hour of the next morning.

A letter from Trent states that a sharp action between the regular troops of the Milanese and some Austrian regiments, assisted by irregular corps, had taken place near the Lake of Idro, in which the latter were victorious, having taken Caffaro, a strong post called Castel Lodrone, and repulsed the Italians as far as Rocca d'Anfo.

The Schleswig Holstein journal, under date of May 29th, announced that a collision had taken place between the Danes and the Germans, at Sunderlirt. The Danes landed on the main land and attacked the advanced posts of the German army under the heights of Dupeller, while a number of gun boats assailed the Germans in another quarter. Large numbers were stated to have been killed and wounded on both sides; and at 7 o'clock in the evening, the Germans retreated by Gravenstein, the Danes advancing after them. About 7000 were engaged on each side.

It is reported that the Germans lost 1000 men and six pieces of cannon. It is stated that a combined Russian, Swedish and Danish fleet was off Copenhagen, Prince Constantine being on board.

An express in anticipation of the overland mail, has arrived with dates from Calcutta to Ap il 19th, and Bombay, May 1st. No news of interest.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

The papers relative to the dismissal of Sir Henry Bulwer have now been laid before Parliament. The London journals, opposed to the English ministry, admit unequivocally that Sir Henry Bulwer gave no provocation whatever to the Spanish Government; that there is no presentable charge or complaint against him; and that the pretence that the Narvaez cabinet only wished the Ambassador to quit Madrid to save him from assassination, is false and worthless.

The resolution with respect to the ministerial proposition for the modification of the navigation laws was met on Monday evening by a counter resolution, proposed by Mr. Herries, upon which the supporters and opponents of Mr. Labouchere's measure in the House of Commons had joined issue. The counter resolution of Mr. Herries sets forth that it is essential to the national interests of this country to maintain the fundamental principles of the existing navigation laws, subject to such modifications as may be best calculated to obviate any proved inconvenience to the commerce of the United Kingdom and its dependencies, without danger to our national strength.

Commercial and Financial Intelligence.

The improved tone exhibited in the general character of trade up to the close of last week, has been fairly maintained for the last few days, notwithstanding the constant augmentations of continental intelligence, by no means conducive to an expression of the prevailing feeling. Unmitigated derangements on the Continent have greatly aggravated the feeling of alarm, caused by disorderly manifestations at home, and a reaction, though trifling, has of consequence been produced. On Monday, and the two following days, an insubordinate spirit was displayed in London, some parts of Yorkshire, and the neighborhood of Manchester, by armed assemblages of Chartists and Repealers, who, with the avowed object of making a sympathetic demonstration in favor of Mr. Mitchel, whose fate is noticed in another place, and exhibiting a public defiance of the Government, have effected a considerable deal of mischief.

The immediate results of these demonstrations have been an almost suspension of business in the several localities. The wanton destruction of some factory property, the compulsory closing of three or four large establishments, and collisions with the civil power, in which the police and special constables were beaten—the authorities, however, having resorted to strong repressive measures—the disposition to riot has, with the aid of the military, been greatly checked, and now it is to be feared that perfect tranquility is far from being restored. No life was lost, but several were wounded on both sides.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts, though somewhat conflicting in many respects, are not in the main gloomy. Operations for the past week have been limited, being almost wholly confined to the execution of some United States and home orders, and a few for the German market.

We are in receipt by the overland mail of some demands for the India market, but not to any animating extent. The manufacturing condition of the country is critical, and will continue so until the reëstablishment of continental harmony.

The interchange of traffic with the United States is at present the palladium of Great Britain. The monetary condition of the country still continues buoyant. Money is plentiful, accommodations liberal, and discounts are moderate. The national securities are firm, though, for the last day or two, inactive. They have of course been materially affected by the varying announcements received from abroad, the vicissitudes of trade at home, and the speculative opinion entertained regarding governmental probabilities generally.

An impression is generally acknowledged that the present ministry must abandon office before the closing of the session. From the late defeats which they have sustained in both Houses of Parliament, the growing unpopularity of the Irish policy, and the great inadequacy of the revenue to meet the current demands of the State, the funds, after much vascillation during the week, opened well yesterday morning, with a large influx of money upon the stock market. The closing quotations were 83⅞@84¼ for transfer, and 84@84¼ for account. Bank stock is quoted at 191; exchequer bills 36s.@37s. premium. The condition of the Bank of France is represented as improving, though slowly. Business is exceedingly depressed in Havre.

The Markets.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, June 3.—Uplands, ordinary, 3(@3½d. ℔ lb; middling, 3¾(@3⅞d.; middling fair, 4d.; fair, 4½d.; good fair, 4¾d.; good, 4¾d. New Orleans, ordinary, 3@3¾d.; middling, 3¾(@3⅞d.; middling fair, 4¼d.; fair, 4½d.; good fair, 5⅛d.; good, 5½(@6d.; choice marks, 6¼@7d.; middling ordinary, 3@3½d.; middling, 3¾(@3⅞d.; middling fair, 4d.; fair, 4½d.; good fair, 4¾d.; good, 4¾d. Sea Island, ordinary to middling, 7@9d; fair to good fair, 10@11d.; good to fine, 13@16d.; stained, 4@7d.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, June 3, 10 a. M.—Best Western Canal Flour, 27s. 6d.@28s. ℔ bbl.; Richmond and Alexandria, 27s.@27s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 27s.@27s. 6d.; New Orleans and Ohio, 26s.@27s.; Canadian, 27s.@28s.; United States and Canadian sour, 24s. 6d. and 26s.. Wheat, United States and Canadian white and mixed, ℔ 70 lb, 7s. 6d.@8s.; red, 6s. 6d.@7s. 5d....Indian Corn, ℔ qr., white, 32s.@34s.; yellow, 34s.@36s. 6d....Cornmeal, ℔ bbl., 14s. 6d.@15s....Barley, ℔ 60 lb. 3s.@3s. 5d....Oats, ℔ 45 lb, 2s.@2s. 8d....Oatmeal, ℔ 240 lb., 22s.@23s....Rye, ℔ 60 lb, 3s.@3s. 8d...Peas, ℔ 504 lb, 28s.@32s.—quoted dutypaid.

LAUNCH.—The first of the New York and Savannah line of steamers was to be launched on the 12th inst. She is named the Cherokee, and is of 1400 tons burthen.

SPECIE.—Within the ten days preceding the 13th inst. $130,000 in gold and silver reached Louisville, mostly from St. Louis.

ATTENTION POLITICIANS.—Gen. Cass has given notice to his friends that he should decline replying to letters or requests to give pledges as to his future course, etc. So says the Washington correspondene of the Ohio Statesman.

☞ Ex-Governor Morehead, of N. C., President of the Philadelphia Convention, arrived at Norfolk on the 13th from Baltimore.

☞ Mr. Leonard H. Sims has been nominated by the democratic party as an elector in the Sixth Electoral District of Tennessee, composed of the counties of Wilson, Rutherford, and Williamson.

RATIFICATION MEETING.—The democrats of Mobile held a meeting on the 19th inst., to ratify the nominations of the Baltimore Convention.

MONUMENT.—The corner stone of a monument to the memory of George Walton and Lyman Hall, two of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, are to be laid by the authorities of Savannah, Geo., on the fourth of July.

MUSICAL PRODIGIES.—Two boys, sons of Signor Uguccioni, were to make their debut in New York a few days ago. They are violinists, and are said to execute splendidly.

MODEL ARTISTS.—Two exhibitors of model artists in NewYork have been sentenced to pay a fine of $100 each, and to be confined for thirty days in the City prison.

IMMIGRATION.—Immigrants are still pouring into NewYork and Boston by hundreds and thousands. Considerable numbers are also arriving at Baltimore and Philadelphia.

☞ We learn that the decision rendered by the U. S. Supreme Court in the celebrated Gaines case will be published in French in the Orleanian of Friday.

☞ **Perseverance Fire Company No. 13—Attend a** Regular Meeting of the Company, to be held on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, the 26th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock.
☞ Punctuality is requested.
je22 CHAS. H. CHURCHILL, Secretary.

☞ **The Queen's Delight, which forms an essential** ingredient in the GRAEFENBERG SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND, is probably superior to Sarsaparilla itself. Professor Frost, of Charleston, speaks of it as follows: [☞ See Bulletin No. 6, 3d page.] je22

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

PRESENTS.

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

☞ Now in store, our usual stock of fine LINEN and COTTON SHIRTS, Gloves, Suspenders, MONEY BELTS, Stocks, Cravats, Canes, Umbrellas, Gold Pens, &c. &c.,
GUINNESS & BUSH,
Dealers in Toilet, Fancy, and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
je20 1m 12 CAMP STREET.

☞ **To Purchasers of Clothing.**
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.'S
"ONE PRICE STORE," No. 34 MAGAZINE STREET,
Where may be found the Largest and
BEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING,
of every description, in NewOrleans.
At this establishment every article is offered at the very lowest price at which it can be sold, and no reduction can in any instance be made. Purchasers, whether they are good or bad judges of the quality of goods, may rest assured of obtaining every article at the very lowest price, without the trouble of beating down, or the fear of being cheated. We have but one price for goods, and that invariably is the lowest in the city. Our stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods is now very large, comprising

Over $60,000 Worth.

Made in the latest and best manner and warranted.

Coats.

Black and colored Cloth Dress Coats	$11 00 to $25 00
Black and colored Cloth Frock Coats	12 00 to 25 00
Black and colored Cloth Sac Coats	10 00 to 16 00
Cashmere and Tweed Sac Coats	6 50 to 10 00
Fancy Tweed Business Coats	6 50 to 10 00
Overcoats—all descriptions	4 00 to 15 00
Merino Sac Coats	5 00 to 15 00
Merino Dress Coats	6 00 to 16 00
Merino Frock Coats	6 00 to 18 00
Croton and Alpaca Sacs	4 00 to 7 00
Linen Sacs and Coatees	2 50 to 4 00
Cashmerette Sacs and Frocks	10 00 to 15 00

Pantaleons.

Black Cassimere Pants	$5 00 to $7 00
Black Doeskin Pants	6 00 to 10 00
Colored Cassimere Pants	4 00 to 7 50
Black Satinet Pants	3 00 to 4 00
Colored Tweed Pants	3 00 to 4 00
Cottonade Pants	1 50 to 2 50
French drap d'Ete Pants	5 00 to 7 00
English Merino Pants	3 00 to 4 00
Linen Drill Pants	2 00 to 5 00
Linen Check Pants	2 00 to 2 50
White Linen Drill Pants	3 00 to 5 00
Indian Nankeen Pants	at 3 50

Vests.

Colored Cashmere Vests	5 00 to 7 00
Black Satin Vests	3 50 to 5 00
Colored Silk and Satin Vests	2 50 to 6 00
Rich black embroidered Vests	at 8 00
Rich fancy Velvet Vests	5 00 to 9 00
Gold and silver figured Vests	4 50 to 8 00
Best white Marseilles Vests	3 00 to 5 00
Best colored Marseilles Vests	3 50 to 5 00
Best buff Cashmere Vests	3 50 to 5 00
Rich light Silk Vests	4 50 to 6 00
Rich light Chalies Vests	2 50 to 4 00
Best black Silk Velvet Vests	5 00 to 7 00

Shirts, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, etc.

Superfine all Linen Shirts, stitched bosoms, $2 50 to $4 50; superfine Muslin Shirts, linen bosoms and collars, $1 to $2 75; French Gingham and Calico Shirts; Hosiery check and Negro Shirts; Merino, Flannel, Gauze, brown, white and pink Undershirts and Drawers; Silk Undershirts and Drawers; very rich styles fancy Cravats; Italian and French Black Silk Cravats; Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs; Linen border Handkerchiefs; Linen and Silk Gloves; Black Kid Gloves; Cotton, Merino and Linen half Hose; Silk and Gingham Umbrellas, etc. etc.; also, Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags. je13 tf

☞ **To Purchasers of Clothing.—Call at ALFRED** MUNROE & CO.'S *One Price Store*, No. 34 Magazine street, where may always be found the largest assortment of Goods in New Orleans, and at uniformly low prices. mh5

Sands's Clothing Emporium.
☞ **Richard Sands, grateful for past favors, would re**spectfully call the attention of the public to his Fashionable Clothing and Furnishing Store, 26