DAILY CRESCENT.

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BY HAYES & M'CLURE.

A. H. HAYES....J. E. M'CLURE.

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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.

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FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

FROM VERA CRUZ.—At a late hour last night the U. S. steamship Palmetto, Capt. Smith, arrived from Vera Cruz. She brings no news of importance. Her dates from Mexico are not later than by the British steamer. We have been favored with the following list of passengers:

Col. Hitchcock; Major Buchanan, 4th Inf.; Major Burns, Paymaster; Col. Stockton and lady, Michigan Vols.; Capt. Clendenin, Quartermaster's Dep't; Capt. Denaplin; Lieuts. E. J. VanBuren, Rowles, McNair, Dewee, Rice, Gotchens, Schneider, Hoxey, Harrison, Merrihew, Hubbard, Comstock and Taylor; Lieuts. J. G. Bush, Isaac Hulse, Jr., and Kirkpatrick, 13th Inf.; Capts. Rowland, McIntosh, Volt., Vanosmas, Brown and Hicks; Lieuts. F. B. Bland, Putman, E. Rice and Luce; Drs. Bailey, Terry and Owens, Ala. Bat.

Gen. Butler was daily expected at Vera Cruz when the Palmetto left, the evening of the 19th.—Companies A, E, G and I, 1st Reg't Mich. Vols., under Col. Stockton; and a detachment of 13th Inf. under Lt. Kirkpatrick, arrived on the Palmetto.

The troops were expected at Jalapa on the 21st. All ... Patterson was at Encerro, with nearly General ... waiting transportation.....Eleven 10,000 troops, ... led on the 19th for this and transport vessels ... other ports.

During the passage four ... men died belonging to the Mich. volunteers, and one wa... lost overboard. The Washington and schr. Randal... with troops in the river, coming up.

LADIES' FAIR.—The ladies of the Protestant Episcopal congregation of the Third Municipality intend holding a fair on the 4th and 5th evenings of July, for the purpose of raising funds to aid in the erection of their church in Esplanade street. We advise all to go, who desire success to the undertaking; besides contributing to the cause of religion, they will be enabled to pass a most agreeable hour. The fair will be held at 94 Camp street.

COL. HITCHCOCK.—We are glad to notice the arrival of this excellent and meritorious officer in our city, after the fatigues and trials necessarily consequent upon his responsible position as Inspector General of our forces in Mexico. Col. Hitchcock's reputation as a military man is only exceeded by his celebrity in the army as an officer of great talents and extensive scientific acquirements. So well was Gen. Scott convinced of his character in these respects that no sooner had he arrived at the Brazos than, in spite of some slight personal misunderstanding, he immediately tendered to him the appointment to the station which he has since filled with so much service to the army and credit to himself. Gen. Scott's magnanimous offer was immediately accepted, and the wisdom of his choice has since been rendered apparant to all. We sincerely welcome the accomplished Colonel to New Orleans.

☞ Major Gen. W. O. Butler, will in all probability arrive in this city either to-day or to-morrow. We called attention some days ago to the probability of his speedy arrival, and recommended the city authorities to take some steps towards receiving him in a manner becoming his character, position and services; but as yet we have seen no response.

FOR THE SEAT OF PEACE.—The following vessels left yesterday, for the seat of peace, viz: ships Niside Stewart; Robert Parker; Brunswick and Nasconemo, for Vera Cruz. The ship Rob Roy will also leave to-day for the same destination.... The U. S. schooner Haroun, will leave to-day for the Brazos, and the schooner Sarah for Tampico. All of the above vessels take Government stores.

☞ Part of the Alabama Battalion arrived at Mobile on Monday evening.

PEOPLE'S TELEGRAPH.—It will be seen that Col. Doane announces that this line is ready to transmit messages from this city by fast boats to Memphis, thence North or West by telegraph. The fine fast steamboat Magnolia leaves this evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—This theatre is really getting along in a manner that could scarcely be credited. The audiences are most respectable, and at all times the house is well filled. To-night will be peformed the beautiful drama of "Therese, or the Orphan of Geneva." With the exception of Metamora—the noble, high-souled red man—our own Forrest never achieved a greater triumph than in the character of Carwin, the advocate, in the drama of "Therese." The piece is well cast, and we doubt not will meet with proper attention. A dance between the pieces and a favorite farce will conclude the performances.

☞ We thank the officers of the steamer Western World for late papers.

A MINISTER TO MEXICO.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald says that a Minister Plenipotentiary will be immediately dispatched to Mexico, and one of the first objects of his mission should be to negotiate for a right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The correspondent of the Herald must be mistaken. Mr. Clifford has been appointed resident minister near the Government of Mexico.

☞ We are indebted to A. G. Brown, of the House of Representatives, for a copy of his speech upon the government of the Territories.

ELEGANT ARTICLE.—On the return of our army from Mexico, there can be no doubt that many rare and valuable articles will be brought home by our officers and soldiers. We had the pleasure of viewing one yesterday in the shape of a magnificent shawl, now in the possession of a gentleman just arrived from Mexico. It is of the richest satin splendidly embroidered, and possesses the characteristic of all Mexican articles of the same nature we have ever seen—it is the same on both sides. Independently of its intrinsic beauty, it has an additional value from the fact of having been captured at the house of General Paredes. It can be seen by applying to Mr. Hunter at Anthon's Clothing Store, under the St. Charles. The owner is, we believe, desirous of disposing of it by raffle.

LUNCH.—For "extras" call at McKenzie's, corner of New Levee and Natchez Alley. See card.

☞ The telegraphic wire between this city and Montgomery, was opened yesterday for communication. We received a message at 11 A. M. from a good friend at Montgomery, inviting us to drink a health to Cass and Butler, which was done and reported back accordingly. This shortens the communication between this and New York one day and a half more—and disconcerts some very nice express arrangements.—*Mobile Register, June 21st,*

DIRTY STREETS.—Now that the summer season is coming on, it is absolutely necessary that the streets should be kept as clean and pure as possible. Amongst the numerous affidavits filed before Recorder Genois, we noticed several complaints from the Commissaries and citizens of the First Municipality, complaining that the contractor for cleaning the streets had not properly performed his duty.

IMPORTANT TO NEW ORLEANS.—A letter from Paris says the provisional government has not abandoned the plan of Louis Philippe to establish a line of steamers between Havre and New Orleans. The National Convention was expected to make an appropriation for the purpose.

IRELAND.—The following is an extract of a letter addressed to a gentleman of this city, dated Banagher, April 13, 1848. The writer was well known in this city as an industrious drayman, having resided here for twelve years:

"This country is in a convulsed state at present, and I think we will have a civil war, or a Repeal of the Legislative Union before long, as there is a general European revolution on the Continent, hurling monarchy and despotism off their thrones. I think crowned heads will be scarce ere long. We want a Washington in this country. There is a bill before the House of Commons to stop the liberty of the press, and the Government has taken possession of all the telegraphic wires, so as to hinder any speedy news between London and this Island. This country is in a most deplorable state—provisions are very cheap, and yet the poor are dying by thousands from starvation and cold. There is no employment for the laboring man or mechanic, and finally they are driven to destitution. The poor houses and jails are overflowing with inmates. My opinion is, that it would be better for a man to wield his sword in the battle field, than to die with hunger and cold in the midst of plenty. My dear sir, I have been often sorry that I did not take your advice not to leave New Orleans, but live under the Stars and Stripes, where there is an asylum for all foreigners."

SENATOR CRITTENDEN.—A dinner was given to this gentleman on the eve of his retirement from the Senate by his friends, without distinction of party. It took place on the 13th instant, at Washington. Mr. Crittenden seems to enjoy a very extensive personal popularity, and assuredly no one better deserves it.

IOWA SENATORS.—The N.Y. Evening Post has a telegraphic report to the effect that Henry Dodge and J. P. Walker have been chosen United States Senators from Iowa. Both democrats, we presume.

RECEPTION OF GEN. CASS IN ALBANY.—Gen. Cass reached Albany in the steamer Hendrik Hudson on the afternoon of the 10th inst., and was received, according to the Argus, with the most enthusiastic welcome and rejoicing. On the other hand, the Atlas represents that, by actual count, there was only 68 persons in the procession, though there were many spectators.

☞ It is stated that two of the South Carolina delegation in Congress are for Taylor; one or two adhere to Cass, and the rest are indifferent. It has been stated that Mr. Calhoun inclines Taylor-wise.

☞ Gen. Duff Green has issued proposals for publishing a Taylor paper at Washington.

INDIANS.—The last of the Creek Indians are departing from Alabama to join their brothers west of the Mississippi.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH.—The tower of this new church at Philadelphia, burnt during the riots, already rises above the surrounding buildings. When finished, it will be nearly 200 feet high.

☞ The Chevalier Leal, Brazilian Minister at Washington, visited on the 14th inst., the U. S. ship Pennsylvania, Comd'r Page, where he was received with the usual honors and salute.

CHARTISTS COMING.—A letter from Glasgow says: "A large number of the Chartists engaged in the late riot at Glasgow are about to embark for the United States, where it is expected they will be received as exiled patriots."

The Court of Inquiry in the Case of General Pillow.

June 13, 1848.

Major General WINFIELD SCOTT was then called for the defence, and was cross-examined as follows:

Q. by the Defence.—The witness (Gen. Scott) is further cross-examined, and asked whether Gen. Pillow did not, on the night of the 7th of September, late at night, visit his quarters at Tacubaya, and inform the prosecution that he (Gen Pillow) had information that the machinery for casting and boring cannon was removed from the foundry on the 21st of August.

A.—We had at headquarters contradictory information in respect to the cannon foundry near Chapultepec, and within long reach of its guns. I do not remember to have received that information from Gen. Pillow, which the question calls for, and much less at the precise time mentioned—but between say the 4th and 7th of September, 12 o'clock at night, through some source—probably, nay, possibly, Gen. Pillow—information was received to the effect intimated in the question. On the other hand, within the same period, on a Sunday night, the 5th or 6th of September, I had information from two persons, who came to me from the city, representing that many bells had been dismounted from the church steeples within the two or three days then last past, immediately preceding; and many others who had approached the foundry could hear the operations, as they supposed, in boring cannon in the foundry. There were two opinions on the subject, and my own was directly in opposition to that of Maj. Gen. Pillow.

Q.—Cannot the witness recollect that Gen. Pillow gave witness, on the night of the 7th, the first information he had received that that machinery was run by water power, which could be easily dammed off, and the machinery thus rendered powerless?

A.—The suggestion respecting the water power, and the practicability of cutting off the water, came to me through several sources, and very probably from Maj. Gen. Pillow also. But it was supposed finally, at headquarters, that there were finished guns, or nearly finished, which had not yet been carried to the city.

Q.—Does the witness know, or has he information upon which he relies, that the boring machinery was not found in the foundry when that work was penetrated, and after the American army entered the city, that this machinery was there found?

A.—The machinery had no doubt been carried into the city of Mexico prior to the carrying of the foundry on the morning of the 8th, and I became perfectly satisfied on the 8th of September that the information I had received about the transportation of bells from the city to the foundry was inaccurate. The machinery was subsequently found in the city, and not in the citadel.

Q.—The witness will state whether or not Gen. Pillow, on the night of the 19th of August last, when reported to him at San Agustin, did he (Maj. Gen. Pillow) advise you to withdraw the troops from the village of Ensalda, or from any portion of the field of battle of Contreras?

A.—He did not say a word upon either side of that question, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Q.—Had Gen. Pillow, under the order of witness, moved early in the morning of the 19th of August, towards the battle-field of Contreras with special instructions for his guidance in his duties in every contingency which was likely to arise, and had he, from having been on that field early in the day, enjoyed better opportunities than any other general officer to reconnoitre the enemy's position and the field of operation?

A.—I can answer the question generally. Yes; and hence on my joining him near the enemy, at a later hour of the day, the many inquiries I made of him in respect to the positions of our own troops and those of the enemy. I did not see any other general officer on the field.

Lt. Col. TALCOTT, Chief of Ordinance, was then examined. In answer to questions propounded by Gen. Scott, he stated that a printed letter handed to him, written by Col. Hughes, and directed to him, was published without his consent. The original letter was sent to the wife of the writer. A copy was sent to the Arsenal at Watervliet. The letter was not, witness was confident, published either by the lady or by Major Baker, of the Arsenal. The publication, however, was made from the copy. Huger is the junior of Col. Totten and Capt. Baker, and not responsible for their acts, they being his superiors.

Maj. W. TURNBULL, of the Topographical Engineers, next sworn. Testified, in answer to questions put by Gen. Scott, that a printed letter, shown to him, was written by himself to Col. Abert. He did not know how it came into the public press until told by Col. Abert.

Gen. Scott remarked that he would rather hear the testimony of Col. Abert himself, and made some remarks, intimating that that officer was detained at Washington by the Secretary of War. Court called him to order, and repeated the threat, made on Friday, to adjourn Court and report to authorities at Washington. Gen. Scott had his say—all he desired....Maj. Turnbull then went on to say that the letter written by him was signed officially.

Col. S. H. HARNEY sworn. He testified that the general reputation of Capt. Ker, a witness for defence, was not good for truth and veracity in the 2d Dragoons, and that he had the same opinion of him.

Lieut. Col. DUNCAN sworn. Had never known Capt. Ker's character for veracity, and as a man of honor, to be impeached. He knew of no such attempt. He would believe him on his oath under all circumstances.

June 14, 1848.

A letter from Col. ABERT reported him sick in bed.

Lieut. Col. DUNCAN resumed his testimony. Accompanied Gen. Pillow from Mexico as counsel or adviser. Have been with Capt. Ker *often* during 12 years....Now comes a scene:

Q. by Gen. Scott.—In the last 675 weeks, has the witness had a social intercourse with Capt. Ker during any 70, 50, 30, or even 15 weeks?

A.—The prosecutor being so good at his arithmetic, I hope he will cipher out the problem himself. I have laid on the record all that I know of the subject.

Court.—The witness will please repeat his answer. It was not heard distinctly by the Court.

The witness repeated his answer, word for word, and added that the question was impertinent.

Gen. Scott.—The witness is impertinent. I am under the protection of the Court.

Witness.—So am I.

Gen. Scott.—We are all under law. I appeal to the Court.

Court.—These proceedings must be stopped. The question is couched in objectionable language, and the reply of the witness is equally objectionable. The Court deems the substance of the question proper; witness will please answer it.

Witness answered at great length, and with as much precision as possible.

Col. BELKNAP sworn. Served with Capt. Ker in Florida. Has known him since 1837. Knows no reason why he should not credit Capt. Ker on his oath.

Col. HARNEY called again. Has nothing personal against him. His conduct has been improper, in my opinion, as an officer. I could not treat him as a gentleman. Have once or twice preferred charges against Capt. Ker. Do n't recollect whether he was convicted or acquitted. My memory is very bad.

Defence read two depositions.

A deposition from a Mr. Whitman says that he sent off the Leonidas letter for Maj. Burns, either by a private express, Mr. Voss, or by the British Courier. Whitman is a merchant in VeraCruz.

Col. TROUSDALE, in another deposition, testifies that the package of letters alluded to in Trist's testimony contained one from his (Trousdale's) wife.

Gen. Scott had two or three witnesses. They would be present to-morrow at farthest. Gen. Pillow objected to what he termed hunting up witnesses. The Court decided that it would wait for witnesses already summoned until to-morrow at noon—if present, examination would go on; if not, will close the evidence.

Gen. Scott desired to place before the Court, after the defendant makes his defence, a summary of important evidence already adduced on the trial.

Gen. Pillow objected; thought that the duty of the Judge Advocate.

The Court decided that Gen. Scott should present a summary, and that Gen. Pillow should present his defence on Wednesday next, at noon.

Congressional Proceedings, etc.

[Telegraphed to the Louisville Journal.]

WASHINGTON, June 15, 8 P. M.—The Senate was called to order and proceeded to business. A message was received from the House, with a joint resolution providing for the transportation of the troops from Mexico. Messrs. Benton and Cameron offered an amendment to the effect that three months' extra pay be allowed them. This amendment they subsequently withdrew. The resolution was then adopted.

The bill for the extension of the naturalization laws was debated.

On motion, the Senate took up, as in committee of the whole, the Indian appropriation bill, which, after some debate, was laid aside. A motion for its indefinite postponement was lost. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Holmes asked leave to offer a bill reducing the mileage of members. Objections were made to the motion.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the naval appropriation bill. An amendment providing to enforce the law of the last session relative to the docks at Philadelphia and Pensacola was negatived. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, and the House adjourned.

BALTIMORE, June 15, P. M.—The Court of Inquiry will probably close its examination to-morrow morning. The proceedings are uninteresting. Gen. Quitman is at present in this city.

CINCINNATI, June 15, 9 P. M.—The ratification meeting to-night is very large. There are upwards of 7000 people present.

ST. LOUIS, June 15, 8 P. M.—The weather is warm. There is from 6 to 7 feet water in the Illinois, and rising. In the Missouri, 6 feet, and falling. In the upper Mississippi, lower rapids, 3 feet. From this point to Cairo, in fine order.

CINCINNATI, June 15, 8 P. M.—To-day has been the warmest of the season. River falling slowly.

Northern and Western Markets.

NEW YORK, June 15, 8 P. M.—There is some inquiry for Cotton. Sales of middling to good middling upland at 6½@6¾c.; fully fair to good fair, 7¼@7½c.; Mobile and Orleans middling to good middling, 6@6½c.; fully fair to good fair, 7@7½c.....The Flour market is in favor of the buyer. Sales of Genesee at $5 75; Western, $4. These quotations are the extremes of the market.....Wheat and Corn are in active request at full rates. Sales of prime yellow Corn at 55@58c.....Oats are dull, with more sellers than buyers.....There is less movement in Pork, with a steady market. Prime sold at $12½@$8 25; mess, 10 75@$11, on time.....Lard is steady....Tobacco is dull—declining.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 8 P. M.—There is nothing doing in Cotton.....Sales of Flour at $5 50.....Sales of fair red Wheat at $1 14; prime, $1 25; prime yellow Corn, 54c. There are more buyers than sellers.....The market for Groceries and Provisions is unchanged.

BALTIMORE, June 15, 8 P. M.—Sales of Howard street Flour at $5 62½; City Mills, 5 75.....Cornmeal sells at $2 37½.....Sales of prime red Wheat at 1 15@$1 22.....The market for Corn and Oats is dull. Sales of prime white Corn at 42@44c.; 3000 bushels yellow at 42c.....Sales of Whisky at 22c.....Sales of Rio Coffee at 6¾@7c. [The line was here interrupted.]

CINCINNATI, June 15, 8 P. M.—Sales of Flour are moderate at previous rates....Grain is unchanged....Sales of Whisky at 14½@14¾c....Sales of 400 bbls Molasses, to arrive, at 25c. Sugars are firm....Provisions steady....Holders are asking $9 for mess Pork. Quotations are unsettled.

NAVAL.—The following officers compose the Board of Examination for the class of Midshipmen, now at the Naval school at Annapolis, Md.: President, Commodore Morgan; Capt. Charles S. McCauley, Capt. Bladen Delaney, Capt. Silas H. Stringham, Capt. Hiram Paulding. They were to assemble at Annapolis on the 20th inst.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT—*by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*—Land Office: Daniel T. Witler, receiver of public moneys at Washington, Ark.,—reappointed. Samuel Drury, Benjamin B. French, Benjamin K. Morrell, and Jas. Crandell, to be additional members of the Levy Court for the county of Washington, D. C., under the act of 17th May, 1848, "to continue, alter, and amend the charter of the city of Washington."

EDITORIAL.—The Rev. H. H. Weld has become an associate editor with Rev. W. Suddards, of the Episcopal Recorder, published in Philadelphia. Mr. Weld is favorably known to the literary world.

RESIGNATION.—Professor Greenleaf has been obliged, by declining health, to resign the Dane Professorship of law in Harvard University.

AN EQUIVOCAL COMPLIMENT.—The National Anti-Slavery Standard says: "The Barnburners, it is said, will nominate a candidate of their own. We hope they will. The attitude they assumed at Baltimore was a manly and respectable one; the only manly and respectable attitude taken by any political party in this country since the old federalists called the Hartford Convention."

NEW YORK CANALS.—The amount of tolls received up to the 1st of June, upon the New York State Canals, was $621,225 01, being a larger amount than for the same time of any previous year, excepting the last, when it was $709,389.

LARGE ESTATES.—An unusual number of large estates, containing from 300 to 600 acres, in England, are offered for sale at auction, the proprietors being about to remove to America.

☞ There is an evening boat every afternoon, from New York to New Haven.

NEW COUNTY.—A new county has been laid off in Pennsylvania, called Forest. A few years ago it was in fact a forest, and the haunt of the elk and the wolf.

A NEW YORK VETO.—The Mayor of New York city has returned, with his objections, the resolution of the Council presenting the hospitalities of the city to Gen. Cass. His Honor says he can see no reason why the hospitalities of the city should be presented to Gen. Cass any more than to other distinguished individuals who accompanied him, and who are not included in the resolution.

PARIS.—There are 30,000 garçons, hotel and other servants in Paris, most of whom have been thrown out of employment by the revolution.

BRITISH EMIGRANTS.—The English Government are about to appropriate £600,000 in aid of emigration from Ireland. The boys and girls under 16 to be sent to Australia—the old and infirm to the United States and Canada.

☞ During the last month most of the American families, residents of France, have returned to the United States.

FIRE AT BROOKLYN.—A destructive fire in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 12th, destroyed eight buildings, rendering houseless thirty-five families. The buildings destroyed were a frame dwelling of Mr. Dougherty; five houses owned by Farrell and Monahan; a large four-story brick, owned by Mr. O'Brien, occupied by upwards of twenty-four families, with a two-story brick belonging to the same gentleman. The buildings were all partially insured.

CITY MORTALITY.—The number of deaths in New York, week before last, was 242. Of consumption, 25; convulsions, 20; fevers, 22; small pox, 15; suicide, 2; intemperance, 4. Under two years of age, 60.

THE CROTON.—The people of New York are thinking of affording a supply of the Croton to their neighbors of Brooklyn and Williamsburg, and thus to relieve themselves of a portion of the heavy expense to which the introduction of the water has subjected them.

ACQUITTAL.—Barbara Weidemeyer was tried on the 12th inst., at New York, for the murder of her infant child. The jury, without leaving their seats, returned a verdict of not guilty. The child that was found dead was newly born.

DARING OUTRAGE.—On Monday morning, 12th inst., about 2 o'clock, a gang of ruffians assailed a young lady, near Fairmount, Philadelphia, who was walking with a friend, on their return from an evening party, and attempted a gross violation of her person. One named John Allen, was arrested, and committed in default of $4000 bail.

MANSLAUGHTER.—John D. Herbert, tried at Philadelphia for having caused the death of John Shane, was, on the 13th inst., declared guilty of manslaughter, but was strongly recommended to the mercy of the Court.

HORRIBLE CASUALTY.—A most horrible accident occurred in Philadelphia on the 12th. Some fire works on the premises of Mr. Samuel Jackson, Pyrotechnist, exploded, and a boy named Edward Bowman, and a young lady, Miss Mary Ann Jenkins, were shockingly burned. Miss Jenkins was so badly mutilated that she died in the course of a few hours.

For the Crescent.

A Chapter of Definitions.

TIME.—A precious metal which is measured by its length, its weight being dependant upon the circumstances in which it is taken.

LOVE.—The electric spark communicating between two human galvanic batteries.

FAITH.—The rock upon which knowledge is built.

POETRY.—The language in which the Book of Nature is written—they who can translate it are called poets.

TRUTH.—A moral diamond, upon which the file of falsehood wastes itself without making an impression.

WEALTH.—The sum which gives content, whether one dollar or a million.

HAPPINESS.—A butterfly, which when pursued, seems always just beyond your grasp; but if you sit down quietly, may alight upon you.

RELIGION.—Light from heaven, which if we did not obscure it with a veil of sin, would dispense such radiance as would make it bliss to close our eyes to physical light for its enjoyment.

BOOKS.—Evaporations from the minds of great men, condensed so as to be perceptible to the senses of the multitude.

LIFE.—A masked ball, where, in struggling through the crowd, and trying to penetrate the disguise of our neighbor, we are apt to forget our own part, until the waning lights warn us of the time to depart.

EXPERIENCE.—A looking-glass, which we will not believe reflects our own destiny, until we have bought it.

HONOR.—A suit of armor, which cannot be too carefully guarded, for a breath may leave a stain beyond the power of man to remove.

BEAUTY.—A sun which dwells in the souls of all, but shining through different mediums, does not always throw the same light upon the same objects.

THOUGHT.—The telescopic searchings of a mind not content with viewing the phases of life only in outline, and from a distance.

CALUMNY.—A serpent, which while striking its fangs into another, is silently coiling its folds around the propagator, ready to turn upon him.

HOPE.—A Phœnix singing upon its funeral pile. L.

RATIFICATION MEETING IN WASHINGTON.—The Whigs of Washington held a very large meeting on the 13th for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of the Philadelphia Convention. About 5000 persons were said to have been present, and the greatest enthusiasm and harmony prevailed. The great square adjoining the place where the meeting was held was splendidly illuminated with bonfires. Gen. Roger Weightman presided, and speeches were delivered by Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana; Duer, of New York; Morehead, of Kentucky; Crittenden, of the U. S. Senate; Haskell, of Tennessee; Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, and Arnold, of Rhode Island.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET OF VIRGINIA.—1, John J. Jones, Isle of Wight: 2, George W. Bolling, Petersburg; 3, Henry P. Irving, Cumberland; 4, Joseph K. Irving, Lynchburg; 5, W. Martin, Franklin; 6, B. Johnson Barbour, of Culpeper; 7, Robert E. Scott, Fauquier; 8, H. T. Garnett, Westmoreland; 9, John A. Meredith, Richmond city; 10, Robert Saunders, Williamsburg; 11, Andrew Hunter, Jefferson; 12, A. H. H. Stuart, Augusta; 13, S. McD. Moore, Rockbridge; 14, Conelly F. Trigg, Washington; 15, G. W. Summers, Kanawha; 16, G. D. Camden, Harrison; 17, F. H. Pierpont, Marion.

☞ Gen. Wilson, of New Hampshire, declares that he will not support Taylor and Fillmore.

TAYLOR IN MASSACHUSETTS.—One hundred guns were fired on the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock, from the Common in Boston, in honor of the whig nomination and its ratification. The impression among the "knowing ones" is, says the Transcript, that Massachusetts will go for "Rough and Ready" by as large a majority as she gave to Gen. Harrison.

☞ The Whigs of Portland fired a hundred guns on hearing that Gen. Taylor had been nominated. They also burned powder in Salem.

☞ Joseph B. Wells is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Galena District, Illinois.

☞ At a meeting of the Whig General Committee of New York city on the 12th inst., the following was adopted in Whig General Committee:

At a meeting of this Committee, it was Resolved, That the committee appointed at the last meeting to make arrangements for a call of the Whigs of this city to respond to the nomination made by the National Convention of Whigs lately held at Philadelphia, having designated Wednesday next, as the time of meeting, this General Committee, taking into consideration the circumstances that no answers will at that time have been received from the nominees, and that our delegates have not reported the proceedings of that Convention, do hereby resolve as follows:

That the Committee appointed to make arrangements for a Mass meeting to ratify the nominations made in Philadelphia, be instructed to postpone said meeting until such time as shall be designated by this Committee.

PHILIP HONE, Chairman.

THOMAS CORWIN.—This gentleman, it has been stated, had written a letter previous to the meeting of the Philadelphia Convention, in which he declared that he would support General Taylor, if nominated.

THE DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION MEETING FOR CASS AND BUTLER AT NEW YORK.—In accordance with an invitation of the democratic Central Committee, at Tammany Hall, the democratic electors of the city and county of New York assembled on Monday evening, the 12th inst., in the Park to hear the report of the New York delegates to the Baltimore National Convention, and to ratify the nominations of Generals Cass and Butler. The Herald says—

The meeting was announced to take place at half-past 5 o'clock; but as early as 5 o'clock there were upwards of twenty-five hundred persons assembled, and the number increased to five, ten, and some estimates go as high as fifteen thousand, before the meeting was called to order. The meeting was doubtless increased in numbers by the announcement that Senators Foote, Hannegan, Benton, Allen, and other distinguished gentlemen from the capital would address the meeting.

The meeting was addressed by Senators Benton, Allen, Foote, and Bright, and Messrs. Bowlin, of Missouri, Cobb, of Georgia, and Sickles of New York. During the progress of the principal one, Senator Houston was haranguing an extempore meeting back of the City Hall. On the same night there was a large Clay meeting at the Broadway House, and a Taylor meeting at Military Hall.

☞ When our friend Horace Greeley heard the vote of the Philadelphia Convention, he left that city of "rows and rumpuses." The Evening Bulletin thus describes the effort it cost him:

Late the same afternoon Mr. Greeley was seen running down Walnut street at locomotive speed, his coat tails standing out at an angle of forty-five degrees. The ends of both legs of his pants were concealed in his boots—the buckle of his stock under one of his ears—his hat over his eyes—and his shirt-collar nowhere. He carried his carpet bag by one of its handles, and as it was (of course) unlocked, an opportunity was afforded to ascertain the nature and extent of the wardrobe of a man whose name is almost daily on the lips of every man, woman and child in this great and growing country. He reached the wharf, and exclaimed, sadly broken in wind: "Where—where is the—the—the—New York boat!" Some one informed him that the boat had started an hour before. A less determined man would have returned to his hotel. But when was Mr. Greeley ever known to turn his back on a friend, foe, or journey? He did not care a toss of a copper for steamboats or railway cars—not he. All that he wanted was to get out of Philadelphia—to lengthen the distance between himself and the Whig Convention—and to get back again to New York. He announced his intention to cross Jersey *on foot!* The people stared, but Horace walked—on board the ferry-boat. When last seen by any of our citizens, he was making tracks out of Camden, the carpet-bag still in his hand, and his coat-tails perfectly horizontal. Bets were freely offered that he would reach Jersey City in advance of the cars. His backers no doubt have won, for the leading article in the Tribune of the following morning was not only written by Horace, but it could only have been written in his sanctum at an early hour on the same evening he started for New York.

NAVAL.—The new frigate St. Lawrence has been hauled up to the navy-yard at Norfolk, to equip for a two years' cruise—most probably to the coast of Africa.

THE BOSTON FORGERY.—The boy that passed off the forged check for $3993, purporting to be drawn Mr. J. N. Fiske on the Hamilton Bank of Boston, has been discovered. He says that a well dressed man stopped him in the street and asked him to go to the Hamilton Bank and collect the money for the check. The boy consented and ran all the way to the bank and all the way back again. Upon his return he waited a minute or two, when the man suddenly came up, received the bills, put them into a black pocket-book, gave the boy a quarter of a dollar, and walked rapidly up the street.

From Tampico.

By the schooner Iona, arrived day before yesterday from Tampico, we have dates to the 16th inst. It was rumored that the Indians had appeared near the place in considerable numbers. On the 15th an express arrived from Tampico Alto, asking assistance from Col. De Russy, to repel an attack of the Indians upon that place. Capt. Hunt was sent the same evening, and the next morning Capt. Wise, 3d Artillery, followed. When information of the ratification of the treaty was received, Col. De Russy was about sending a force to Huejulta to protect it from the Indians.

Capt. West's company of mounted volunteers, that left Tampico on the 28th May for the Calaboosa river, to recover the bodies of Capt. Boyd and Lieut. Taneyhill, who were killed last July, in the expedition fitted out for the rescue of the Encarnacion prisoners, had not returned. Capt. W., with his command, remained at Huejutla at the earnest request of the inhabitants, to defend the place against the attacks of the Indians. Capt. West's company of mounted volunteers, will be the only company disbanded in Tampico.

Capt. Lawler's company of Illinois mounted volunteers, were under orders to march for the Brazos, there being no transportation at Tampico for horses.

☞ C. C. Clay, Jr., has been associated in the editorship of the Huntsville Democrat.

☞ The Steyermarkische Company are giving entertainments at Carroll Hall, Baltimore.

TROTTING AT CHICAGO.—A trotting match for $1000, came off at Chicago, June 1st, and resulted:

Lady Jane.....1 1
Jack Rossiter.....2 2

Time—5:22—5:24.

☞ 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.

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 New Orleans.

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 15 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
Cashmarette Sacs and Frocks	10 00 to 15 00

Pantaloons.

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'Été Pants	5 00 to 7 00
English Merino Pants	3 00 to 4 00
Linen Drill Pants	3 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	3 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