DAILY CRESCENT.

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

TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.
DAILY—*Fifteen Cents a Week*, payable to the carriers weekly.... or, *Eight Dollars* per year—half yearly and quarterly at the same rates—in advance. Single copies, *Five Cents*.... The office will receive for all newspapers exceeding one week.
SEMI-WEEKLY—*Five Dollars* per annum, in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS—not exceeding twelve lines, in Agate type, $1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for every subsequent insertion. Those of greater length in proportion. Notices on the second page, of ten lines in Pearl type, $1 each insertion. Advertisements published weekly, semi-weekly, tri-weekly or monthly, are charged $1 per square for every insertion. ☞ A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.
MARRIAGES and OBITUARIES in prose are charged 50c. per square.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

LOUISIANA TROOPS.—The brig Edward Tillitt, Reid, master, arrived yesterday, six days from Tampico, with three companies of the 1st regiment of Louisiana Volunteers, and the following officers: L. J. Duhisl, Surgeon; Capt. Preg; 1st Lieuts. Whitman and Palewski; 2d Lieuts. Arnold, Severe, Heinberger, Ledyard and Yeager. These troops are in good health, and will be quartered in Carrollton until they are paid off and discharged. Although these gallant fellows have had but little opportunity of distinguishing themselves, still they have deported themselves as soldiers and Louisianians. Five more companies of the above regiment may be expected to arrive the latter part of the present week.

General Taylor and the Louisianians.

[From the Picayune of yesterday.]

GEN. TAYLOR.—The undersigned, whose names are affixed to the card below, have repeatedly asked the proprietors of the Picayune and Commercial Bulletin, to make the publication at the public journals of the request of Gen. Zachary Taylor himself. Some sundry articles which have appeared in several of the public journals of the city of New-Orleans, Gen. Taylor is given to understand, that persons claiming to speak for him, have created the impression that he is not satisfied with what Judge Saunders and the other members of the Louisiana delegation in the Whig Convention, who acted with him, saw, fit to do and say in that body in his (Gen. Taylor's) behalf; and that he sympathizes with and sustains. But these rumors that attribute affect only himself, Gen. Taylor would not trouble the public concerning them; but as they affect, whether so intended or not, the good report and character of gentlemen whose position in the affair of these rumors appears to approach, and he feels constrained by a sense of duty and justice to authorize them to be met by a direct and peremptory denial.

"A CARD.—We are authorized by Gen. Taylor to say that the course of the Louisiana Delegation in the Whig Convention, lately assembled at Philadelphia, meets with his entire, full and unqualified approbation. That he not only never doubted, but never intimated a doubt that his honor and reputation were safe in their hands.

BALIE PEYTON,
LOGAN HUNTON,
A. C. BULLITT."

"June 23, 1848."

Having been the first paper in the city to publish the rumor which is sought to be corrected by the above statement, we owe it to our readers to give the authority upon which the publication was made. The gentleman who is responsible for the error, if any error exists, is Col. JOHN WINTHROP, who is, we believe, a friend and supporter of Gen. Taylor, and who was one of the Secretaries of the Taylor Convention held in this city on the 22d of February last. Col. John Winthrop had, with other gentlemen, been on a visit to Gen. Taylor, and upon his return to the city told many gentlemen that he knew it from Gen. Taylor himself that the Louisiana delegation to the Philadelphia Convention had, in making the statement submitted by Judge Saunders, and in withdrawing Gen. Taylor's name from the canvass unless nominated by that Convention, acted without the General's authority; and, in fact, that such authority had been applied for and refused on the ground that Gen. Taylor had already accepted the nomination for the Presidency from different independent bodies of his fellow-citizens, and that they alone had the right to withdraw his name. This is the substance of what Col. Winthrop reported: hear his friends—if he be absent, as we understand—have the power, and we doubt not the will, to correct any misapprehension upon the subject.

PORTRAIT OF GEN. TAYLOR.—There is now hanging in the New Commercial Exchange on St. Charles street, a splendid portrait of Gen. Taylor, painted by Mr. A. G. Powers of Baton Rouge. This picture of the hero of "Buena Vista" is certainly the finest that we have ever seen. The old General seems to be absorbed in thought, and gazing with much solicitude upon a distant battle-field. His countenance betokens anxiety, deep thoughtfulness and firmness of purpose as strong as iron. The picture was painted in Baton Rouge by Mr. Powers, and is certainly a beautiful and life-like specimen of the art. We learn that it is to be raffled off for the sum of $200. Chances $5 each.

WHIG RATIFICATION MEETING.—There will be a whig ratification meeting in Lafayette this evening. It is expected that there will be a general attendance. The themes of the orators will be Taylor vs. Cass and Cass vs. Taylor.

THE MERCURY.—Our friends of the Mercury are witty and generous—they, however, have attributed to us more enterprise than we really possess. The Dublin Mail, containing the account of Mitchel's trial, from the arraignment of the prisoner to the conclusion of the charge of the Judge, was not received on Friday, but had been in the city since the arrival of the Acadia's papers—some four or five days. The mistake on the part of our witty friends, however, is pardonable, inasmuch as in the act of making it they developed a new feature in their character, a disposition "to give credit" to their contemporaries for anything.

☞ We thank the California for Mobile papers.

THE CURRENTS—*Interesting to Mariners.*—A friend has handed us the following for publication, which we insert in the Crescent with pleasure. It was found on the 24th of May, on Vine Island, about seventy miles west of the Balize, La., by W. S. Campbell:

"This bottle was thrown overboard from the schooner Selma *for Selma*—the manuscript is somewhat indistinct—*Eds. Crescent*], from Barbadoes, bound to Liverpool, lat. 18° 12' N., lat. 60° 22' W., on the 21st of November, 1847. Becalmed 36 hours. Current scarcely perceptible—about N. N. E.... All well on board. Ship making no water.... Oct. 18, bore up to Barbadoes (from Berbice, bound home,) to stop a leak.... Trusting this may be of service to those interested in the surface currents of the Western Ocean, the finder will please to report the whereabouts found. So overboard it goes. EDWD. HARELYON, Master of the Selma."

CLOTHING STORE.—We refer strangers and others in the city to the advertisement of A. Munroe & Co.'s clothing store, corner of Gravier and Magazine streets. They have an extensive stock on hand for which they have but one price, and that also so reasonable rates that their customers will be sure to continue their patronage.

☞ The clerk of the C. E. Watkins has our thanks for late papers.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—THIS DAY.—The U. S. Marshal sells this morning at 10 o'clock, the interest of S. Woodall in the book store, No. 49 Camp street. See advertisement.

HYDROPHOBIA.—Dr. T. Q. Warnes authorizes us to say that any person bitten by a mad dog, or who has symptoms of hydrophobia, can find an effectual remedy by applying to him at No. 21 Conti street. The remedy and directions for its use will be given by him gratuitously.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—By reference to the advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the performances to-night at the Olympic are of the most attractive character. A full house may therefore be expected.

☞ Mad. Campbell has engaged the Orleans Ball-room for the purpose of giving model artist exhibitions. See advertisement.

LAND CLAIMS.—Bugbee, who has become famous as one of the most enterprising couriers, during the late campaign in Mexico, advertises to purchase land claims, scrip, etc. He can be found on the corner of Gravier and St. Charles streets, in the hotel building.

QUICK TRAVELLING.—By the arrival of the steamer America, the Boston papers had later advices from Liverpool, by nearly half a day than from this city.

Whig Ratification Meeting.

The great whig meeting called for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of the Philadelphia Convention came off on Saturday night. It was one of the largest political meetings ever assembled in New Orleans, and was altogether worthy of the great party whose nominations it supported. The arrangements were on a grand scale. A platform of extensive dimensions was erected, facing the River, in the centre of Canal street, opposite Carondelet street. Back of the platform was an arch, in imitation of marble, bearing the names of the nominees of the party, Taylor and Fillmore, in large letters. Above this was a full length figure of Gen. Taylor, in a military undress uniform, surrounding which were three American flags, the whole being surmounted by the American eagle.

At 8 o'clock the assembly was called to order by R. B. Sykes, who nominated the following named gentlemen as officers of the meeting:

President—WILLIAM DEBUYS.
Vice Presidents—G. Barke, S. D. McNeil, James Lilly, Manuel Blasco, B. Musson, C. Roselius, H. Gobet, Joseph Barnes, First Municipality; John Leeds, F. John, James Roach, C. C. Lawrason, Isaac P. Stockton, J. G. Laville, Beauvais, J. W. Stanton, J. A. Roberts; Second Municipality; J. L. Theles, Louis LeBean, Felix Forstall, A. Pizmas, Jr., St. C. Gannett, W. C. C. Claiborne, G. DeFerlet, Third Municipality; F. Bonligny, M. J. Garcia, W. S. Mount, Jas. H. Adams, W. C. Goodrich, De. Jas. Jones; Lafayette.
Secretaries—L. Sere, First Municipality; Charles M. Waterman, Second Municipality; Joseph Solomons, Third Municipality; J. F. Kar, Lafayette.

Preston W. Farrar, having been loudly called for, came forward, and after having addressed the meeting, moved for the appointment of a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting. The motion was adopted, and the chair appointed the following gentlemen to constitute the committee, who retired to deliberate:

F. W. Farrar, C. Roselius, Alex. C. Bullitt, Wm. Christy, Lucien Hermans, J. L. Warner, D. S. Dewees, Logan Hunton, Balie Peyton, Wm. L. Hodge, P. N. Wood, Fergus Gaudeze, David Adams, Jules Cassard.

Balie Peyton then advanced, and announced that he had just arrived from Baton Rouge, where, in company with a committee, he had been to visit Gen. Taylor. Mr. Peyton then read the document which we publish in another column, and which was received with great applause.

Mr. Peyton was followed by Mr. Preaux, Mr. O. F. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Reynolds, of New York, Mr. Hunt and Mr. Prentiss.

Before the latter gentleman commenced speaking, Col. Farrar reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the citizens of New Orleans and Lafayette, here assembled, holding at heart the honor and prosperity of our country, and studious of the permanent happiness of the people, the union of the States and stability of the Government, do approve of the nominations of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore, for President and Vice-President of the United State, made by our whig brethren in their Convention held at Philadelphia.

Resolved, That the selection of Gen. Zachary Taylor by the Convention was a firm and honest obedience, on the part of the delegates, to the undoubted wishes of the country, and they deserve the commendation due to faithful agents for the judicious and manly response they have made to the choice and affections of the people.

Resolved, That we recognize in the candidates we here confirm and adopt as our own, men of tried integrity, of high practical ability, of known patriotism, and pure republican principles, and eminently qualified, each, for the respective spheres to which they are recommended; and that both of them are alike equal to the various duties of those high offices, and to the momentous times in which they will be called to act.

Resolved, That the party now in power, through their constituted agents, have utterly failed to sustain, in the degree that becomes enlightened statesmen, the policy of this country, as acted upon and transmitted by testament to us from the Father of the Republic, and that we believe, among other blessings of which our country stands now so much in need, we shall have restored to it the pure and simple days that inspired our forefathers with wisdom and with patriotism.

Resolved, That we will use all industry, honest and effective power, and open but just means, to accomplish at the ballot box the final adoption of these distinguished nominations, and, for that purpose, recommend a speedy and harmonizing organization of our friends, and a bold and candid appeal to the patriotism of our countrymen.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the meeting adjourned. It would have afforded us much pleasure to have published a full report of this great meeting; but we consider it unnecessary to do so, as our Sunday morning contemporaries have anticipated us.

Independent Taylor Meeting.

The meeting which was called at the Commercial Exchange on Saturday evening, by Citizen Barker, was very numerously attended, but the spirit of confusion seemed to preside over its proceedings. The meeting was scarcely organized before the noise began; shouts for different speakers; hurrahs for all sorts of candidates, and a general stamping of feet, clapping of hands, and loud talking, characterised the scene. Mr. Barker attempted to address the crowd, but in a few minutes the applause became so uproarious that he could not proceed, and was obliged to leave the platform. The President, Mr. Ralph King, next made an effort to be heard, with no better success. One or two gentlemen followed, but the only thing that could be distinguished was the energy of their gesticulation. Demosthenes, with his mouth full of gravel, talking to the breakers as they burst upon the shores of Attica, had an easy time of it, compared with the speakers at this meeting. The crowd seemed wishful, to be exceedingly good natured, and to have interrupted the proceedings more in the spirit of fun than from any malice. We cannot but think, however, that it would have been more becoming, and quite as effectual for any good purpose, if the gentlemen who got up the meeting had been listened to with decorum, and been allowed an opportunity to explain their views and support their opinions in such manner as to them might seem fit. This is a right which every citizen enjoys, and in which it is not a whit more proper to suppress by clamor and noise, than it would be to destroy by an armed soldiery and iniquitous laws. Let all have a fair chance—Jacob Barker as well as every other man. If he have anything new to communicate, something may be gained by listening to him; if he have not, no one can be injured but himself by any exhibition he may choose to make.

The meeting it is hardly necessary to say adjourned informally, without passing any resolutions, or even ratifying Mr. Barker's very extended and unique platform of political principles.

Yucatan.

NEWS! NEWS!—*Richer Yet.*—We have received the following important intelligence from Yucatan, contained in the *Boletin Oficial*, of Merida. It will be seen by this that Yucatan is safe. It has now the prospect of a speedy deliverance from its barbarian foes. The *Boletin* says that the deliverance of the peninsula is secured by the aid which will be afforded by the American Congress and General Dixon. We translate the following letter which contains information entirely new to our citizens:

"*To the most excellent Governor of the State of Yucatan, D. Miguel Barbachano:*

"NEW ORLEANS, May 24, 1848.—*Honorable Sir:* I hasten to lay before you information of the bill introduced into Congress for the aid of Yucatan, which has already passed the Senate, and will soon become a law.

"I have now 500 volunteers and a battery of artillery in Vera Cruz, which only await for transportation to be furnished by the Government, before embarking for Campeachy. Within a week I shall leave New Orleans (!) and quickly join you to aid you in defending your territory against the savage enemy. You can assure your people that in a short time the sons of '76 will be among them, to assist in repelling the foe. Fortify the towns, and let the enemy know that in a few days the Americans will be upon them.

"Our citizens have taken great interest in the welfare of Yucatan, and pray the God of battles to protect her until we arrive to their aid.

"I am, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,
"G. WASHINGTON DIXON,
"Commander-in-Chief of the Vanguard of Liberty."

THE BARNBURNERS.—The Barnburners of New York held their meetings for the election of delegates to the Utica Convention, on the 14th inst. The resolutions passed at these meetings breathe the most direct opposition to Gen. Cass, and preclude all hope, apparently, of a reconciliation between them and their Hunker brethren. The following is a sample of them:

Resolved, That as democrats friendly to the usages, organization, and principles of our party, we can, under present circumstances, recognize no ticket as regular, except that which shall be presented to us by the regular State Convention, called and to be held at Utica in September next, in accordance with the established usages of the party for the last quarter of a century.

☞ John J. Carey is the democratic candidate for Congress in the Third District of Georgia, now represented by John W. Jones, whig.

☞ Hon. Moses Hampton, (whig,) M. C. from the Pittsburg District, Penn., has been nominated for reelection.

BETTING.—The N.Y. Morning Star reminds its readers that they lose their vote in the State if they bet on elections.

Washington Correspondence of Crescent.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1848.

The political cauldron bols and bubbles at the capital, and in the general boil and steam it is not easy at this moment to see what sort of a dish is to be cooked up during the campaign. The friends of Gen. Taylor have had a ratification meeting of the most spirited kind—eloquent speaking, spirited resolutions, excellent music, blazing bonfires, and withal a tremendous gathering of the multitude. The meeting ran into the morning, almost.

The friends of Senator Crittenden, of Kentucky, have given him a farewell dinner. Both parties joined in this mark of respect, and the occasion is the resignation of Mr. C., which is about to be tendered in view of the canvass for the Gubernatorial office in Kentucky, in which he is about to participate as the whig nominee. About one hundred and fifty persons were present, including many democratic Senators and one or two members of the House. Mr. Crittenden is highly respected with all parties, and all are ever ready to show him marked regard. The dinner yesterday was a very brilliant affair, and the speaking very eloquent. To Mr. C. it was a very high compliment, and no man can appreciate such well-bestowed honors more highly.

Congress made but slow work on Tuesday, but among the amendments to the Naval Bill was one appropriating $2000 for the purchase of a site of land for a depot for naval stores, at or near New Orleans. The amendment has been recommended by the Secretary of the Navy, and was agreed to without opposition. Some fifty thousand dollars was also appropriated by the House for remunerating losses sustained by those on board the Grampus, Shark, Peacock, Missouri, public vessels lost in the public service.

The House have adopted a joint resolution ordering the War Department to dismiss the troops which have been engaged in the war, as near as possible to their own homes, and to grant them all the facilities possible, and all the pay to which they are entitled up to the time of their discharge.

The Post Route Bill was considered awhile in the House and ordered to be engrossed. A great many post routes are ordered, but it is not easy, in the general confusion, to find out those of immediate interest to your readers.

A large number of Reports were made to the House, and a dozen at least from the Judiciary Committee, looking to the new census, the boundary line in Texas, &c.

The Naval Bill was before the House, and among other amendments concurred in was one appropriating $10,000 for each of the Marine Hospitals at Paducah, Louisville, Pittsburg, Cleveland and Arkansas. The spirit ration was the subject of debate, and a good deal of hide-and-go-seek sort of debate indulged in. There was a question raised as to the point whether the sailor alone should be deprived of strong drink, or whether the officers should be included.

Some amendments were proposed in regard to the whipping in the navy, and a good deal of humanity was expended in the form of debate. Mr. Schenck proposed to bring those innovations into general ridicule by a provision that the "Captain should pipe all hands on deck and take a vote of the crew before any flogging should be done."

An immense deal of time was consumed in all this business, and the House seemed more like a school-boy's debating society than a deliberative body. The House, in course of time, were brought to a vote upon the question of abolishing corporal punishment and the grog ration. Both were rejected, and things left in *statu quo* upon this subject.

Mr. Sawyer, of Ohio, made war upon the Marine Band for discoursing music around the capitol, but the House non-concurred with him in his effort.

The body-guard of Gen. Cass has returned to the city, and Col. Benton was in the House this morning and took part in the proceedings of the Senate, offering a resolution similar to that reported by Mr. Betts from the Military Committee of the House, and carried through without objection. Gen. Cass was left in New York on his way to Michigan. The business of the country, it is now hoped, will proceed with more dispatch and regularity than before.

Mr. Vinton, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, made a strong appeal to the House to-day to proceed more rapidly in the public business. The fiscal year, it was truly stated, was nearly at an end, and little or nothing done.

The Senate have given the day to the Indian appropriation bill, and some unimportant Executive business. There was a battle for a *per capita* appropriation for the North Carolina Cherokees, which was carried through the Senate. Indian Agents were asked for Texas, but a special bill was promised for that purpose and for Texas generally. ORLEANS.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1848.

The *House* have adopted some important amendments to the Navy Appropriation Bill, and most important perhaps to the South is an order given, from which the Secretary of the Navy cannot now escape, for the construction of Sectional Dry Docks at Pensacola as well as Philadelphia and Kittery, in Maine. In addition to the sum of $850,000 authorized at the last session, $400,000 are provided for by the House Bill. The contracts are to be forthwith made. The House agreed to this proposition by a vote of 117 to 48. There was a compromise upon the subject of the "spirit ration," and the sailors are allowed to receive six cents a day, or their "grog," instead of three cents or grog as now allowed by law. It is thought that the liberal allowance will prove a strong inducement to temperance. Liberal appropriations were made for keeping up the lines of steamers from New York to Liverpool, New York to New Orleans, Panama to Astoria, Chagres, &c., &c., and $5000 authorized for astronomical observations in Chili, $2000 for restoring Professor Espy to his duties, and $10,000 granted to aid in the construction of Marine Hospitals at Pittsburg, Louisville, Cleveland, St. Louis, Chicago, Natchez, Paducah, and Napoleon in Arkansas. This is an important matter to the Western boatmen, who pay their share to keep up the Marine Hospital fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen.

Among the amendments lost I regretted to see one authorizing the New York and New Orleans line of steamers to touch at Key West going and returning, or to convey the mail in a small steamer from Key West to Havana, the same to be commanded by an officer of the navy. The amendment was disagreed to, 68 to 78.

The two Houses have finally passed a bill for the payment of Texas troops called into service under Col. Curtis in 1847, allowing full pay up to the date of their discharge at San Antonio.

The Joint Resolution, referred to in my last, for the discharge of troops engaged in the war, has also passed both Houses. The provisions are liberal, though many were prepared to add three months extra pay for officers and privates at the time of their discharge, which, however, was not agreed to. It was warmly advocated by Mr. Webster, who, by the-way, with the Speaker of the House, endorses fearlessly the Taylor nomination. Mr. Webster will speak in his behalf from Monument Square, Baltimore, on Monday evening, having just consented to make this public acquiescence in answer to a committee of invitation.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate, at the instance of Mr. Webster, have reported a bill providing that the children of citizens of the United States, born out of the United States, shall be considered as American citizens, and that every woman married to a citizen of the United States shall be regarded as an American citizen. The rights of children to citizenship, however, shall not descend to persons who have never resided in the country. The present rigid interpretation of the law, Mr. Webster says, makes these provisions necessary. The bill is postponed for the present.

The House took up the Fortification Bill, in Committee of the Whole, but the first two hours were taken up in a debate between Messrs. Stanton, of Tennessee, and Mr. Atkinson, of Va., as to democratic tests. Mr. S. was read out of the democratic church for voting an appropriation for magnetic observations, but being thus hurled out of the party, he chose to take a good many with him. He agreed with Thomas Jefferson and found him an advocate for certain great works of Internal Improvement, and Lewis Cass was brought by a vote or two in the same category. There was a good deal of bitterness between the two extremes of liberal and restrictive democracy, and the discussion ended in calling names. The debate closed here, and the bill after being obstructed upon various amendments, passed with the provisions I send you, making $525,000.

The Abolitionists are doing all they can to defeat General Taylor, and are seeking to unite the New York Barnburners and some of the Northern dissaffected Whigs into a third party. Mr. Hale, of N. H., is ready enough I believe, to be the second upon such a ticket, rather than to lead as he does at present. Not one word has been said of the Presidency in Congress since the nomination at Philadelphia. Outside of the bar, however, it is almost the only question spoken of. The Senate have devoted two days to private bills. ORLEANS.

Appropriations for Fortifications.

Mr. Vinton, from Committee of Ways and Means reported

A Bill making appropriations for certain Fortifications of the United States, for the year ending 30th June, 1849.

Be it enacted, &c., That the following sums be appropriated for the preservation, repairs, and construction of certain fortifications for the year ending 30th June, 1849:

For defensive works and barracks, near Detroit	$15,000
For fortifications at outlet of Lake Champlain	20,000
For defensive works and barracks at narrows of Penobscot River, Maine	10,000
For repairs of Fort Preble, Portland harbor, Maine	3,000
For repairs of Fort Scammel, Portland harbor, Me.	10,000
For repairs of fortification on Gov.'s Island, Boston	15,000
For Fort Warren, Boston harbor	30,000
For Fort Adams, Newport harbor, Rhode Island	20,000
For re-building Ft. Trumbull, New London, Ct.	10,000
For Fort Schuyler, L. Long Island sound, New York	10,000
For repairs of Fort Wood, and sea-wall of Bedlow's island, New York	10,000
For batteries on Soller's point flats, Baltimore harbor	15,000
For Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, Virginia	20,000
For preservation of site of Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, South Carolina	10,600
For dike on Drunken Dick shoal, Charleston harbor	15,000
For Fort Sumpter, Charleston harbor, S. C.	20,000
For Fort Pulaski, Savannah river, Georgia	5,000
For repairs of Fort Jackson, Savannah river, Ga.	20,000
For Fort McRee, Pensacola harbor, Florida	50,000
For Fort Barancas and barracks thereat, Pensacola harbor, Florida	40,000
For repairs of Fort Morgan, Mobile point Alabama	20,000
For repairs of Pontchartrain, Louisiana	3,000
For repairs of Fort Jackson, Mississippi river, La.	5,000
For repairs of Fort St. Philip, Mississippi river, La.	20,000
For Fort Livingston, Grand Terre Island, La.	10,000
For fortifications at Key West, Florida	50,000
For fortifications at Garden Key, Tortugas island, Fla.	25,000
For protection of Great Brewster island, and security for defence of the principal ship channels into the harbor of Boston, Massachusetts	40,000

STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON.—The N.Y. Journal of Commerce learns from a letter that the steamship Washington left Southampton early on the morning of the 21st of June, the day previous to the sailing of the America.

CROWDED.—The number of persons who slept at one of the Philadelphia hotels, in Chestnut street, on a single night, while the Whig Convention was in session in that city, was 487, although the hotel in Philadelphia is not capable of accommodating decently more than 300 guests at one time.

THE NEW YORK REGIMENT.—The gallant New Yorkers have returned, after having participated in a series of victories as brilliant as any in the annals of the world. Their history, if written separately, would be but a record of the war, from the landing at VeraCruz to the time when the American flag waved over the city of Mexico. During that period the regiment was, we believe, under the command of Gen. Shields. At Cerro Gordo, together with the 3d and 4th Illinois, it composed his brigade, whose sudden appearance in the rear of the Mexican position, which it had approached by a road before considered impracticable, created such consternation among the enemy, and was so instrumental in deciding the victory. The New Yorkers were also present at the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, in the latter of which their commander, Col. Burnett, was desperately—at the time it was thought mortally—wounded. The castle of Chapultepec was also the scene of their heroic exploits, and the New York flag claims the honor of having been the first to wave upon the walls of that celebrated fortress. The regiment returns with less than one-third of its original number; it having lost as many, if not more, men in battle than any other of the volunteer corps.

THE FIRST PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.—A part of the regiment above-named, has reached our city on its way to Pennsylvania. Without making any invidious distinction between different regiments, it may be proper for us to express the gratitude we feel to this corps for the efficient service it has rendered during the war, in the hardships, the perils, and the glories of which it has participated. It composed part of General Scott's army at the capture of Vera Cruz, was present under its gallant commander, Colonel Wynkoop, at the memorable storming of Cerro Gordo, and was, with Walker's Texans, principally concerned in the brilliant victory of La Hoya. Nor was its services to end here. The heroic resistance of Col. Childs while besieged by Santa Anna at Puebla, is remembered by all, and there the First Pennsylvanians nobly sustained the character of the old Keystone State. The regiment is now about to return home; may the members receive a hearty welcome from their friends, and the blessings and gratitude of their fellow-citizens.

List of Officers belonging to the 1st Brigade, 1st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Col. F. M. WYNKOOP, Lieut. J. Wneider, A. A. A. G., Lieut. Col. Samuel W. Black, Lieut. W. Clinton, A. Adj't, Capts. Wm. A. Charlton, F. W. Binder and Joseph Hull; Lieuts. A. Ferguson, R. Woods, W. Blakely, J. F. Barbier, A. Bleecher, Geo. Moon, Edw. Carroll, S. B. Breece, and L. Palmer.

FROM VERA CRUZ.—The U. S. steamer Edith, Captain Couillard, arrived on Saturday from Vera Cruz, with four companies of the First Pennsylvania volunteers. Besides the officers attached to the First Pennsylvania regiment, she brought the following passengers:

Lieut. Col. D. Woodruff, New Jersey Volunteers; Capt. C. H. Frick, 3d Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lieut. G. J. Adde, 3d Dragoons, Capt. King, 13th Infantry.

MR. WEBSTER'S PAPERS.—"The Diplomatic and Official Papers of Daniel Webster, while Secretary of State," have just been issued in a fair octavo of 232 close pages, by the Harpers. These papers treat of the North-eastern Boundary; Suppression of the Slave Trade; Maritime Rights; Case of the Caroline; that of Alexander McLeod; Right of Search; Ashburton Treaty; Relations with Mexico; Relations with Spain; Sound Dues at Elsinore, the Zoll Verein, etc., etc.

☞ A balloon ascension was made on the 16th inst. at Hemlock Lake, Livingston county, N. Y. The aeronaut, Mr. Thurston, was among the clouds for an hour, and landed in Steuben county, about 41 miles from where he started.

☞ Since the arrival of Signor Don Nicholas P. Trist, at Washington, he has been remarkably quiet. 'Tis said that he has not once been seen in public, nor has he asked an interview with the President or Secretary of State.

QUICK TRIP.—The steamer C. Vanderbilt recently made a trip from Stonington to New York (130 miles) in six hours and eight minutes. Twenty miles an hour, through the rough winds and waters of Long Island Sound is very good travelling for any boat.

THE MODEL ARTISTS.—The City Council of Pittsburg granted Dr. Collier license to exhibit his Model Artists, at $5 per night, provided a committee be satisfied that their exhibitions are neither immoral nor indecent.

☞ The Philadelphia Sun, in describing a fire, says the flames "passed from house to house with *great and fearful celebrity.*"

NAVAL.—The frigate United States, bearing the broad pennant of Com. Read, Joseph Smoot, commanding, was at Genoa on the 4th of March, to sail shortly on a cruise. Officers and crew all well.... The U. S. sloop-of-war Marion was at Gibraltar 23d ult., for Malaga in a few days.

NAVAL.—Capt. Stringham, recently ordered to attend as one of the Board of Examiners at the Naval School, has been relieved, and Capt. James Armstrong appointed in his place.

THE FISHING BUSINESS.—The Gloucester Telegraph says that the number of codfish caught on the Georges' Banks has been much larger this season than for many years. The Western and Grand Bank vessels, from other places, have obtained small fares generally.

POLITICAL.—The whigs of Boston held a meeting in Faneuil Hall on the 16th inst., to ratify the nominations of Taylor and Fillmore, over which Abbott Lawrence presided. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Speeches were made by Rufus Choate, George Lunt, and Maj. Gaines. On the same day, a Clay meeting was held in the park at New York. Mr. N. B. Blunt, Mr. Greeley, Mr. Selden, and ex-Governor Jones, were the principal speakers. The Herald describes it as rather a slim affair.

GEN. TAYLOR'S SUPPORTERS.—In Vermont and Maine the nominations of the Philadelphia Convention have been warmly received. At Pottstown, Pa., there was a large impromptu gathering on the 11th inst., to respond to them.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The South Carolinian, published at Columbia, the seat of Government, has come out in the support of Cass and Butler. The South Carolinian is one of the leading papers in the State.

FLORIDA.—The following is the whig electoral ticket for this State: Gen. Jackson Morton, of West Florida; Col. A. G. Semmes, alternate; Col. Samuel Spencer, of Middle Florida; George W. Call, Jr., alternate; Col. John H. McIntosh, of East Florida. Gen. Thomas Brown is the Whig candidate for Governor, and E. C. Cabell for Congress.

MISSISSIPPI.—A. B. Bradford, A. K. McClung, W. R. Miles, and Patrick Henry, are Taylor electors for Mississippi. Two districts are yet vacant.

STILL IN A QUANDARY.—The N. Y. Tribune men have not yet made up their minds where to go. The editor says: "We lost two subscribers yesterday—one expressly because we hesitated to endorse and *support* the nomination of Gen. Taylor—the other because we hesitated to *oppose* it. Don't hurry, friends, we shall make up our mind one of these days."

CASS IN ILLINOIS.—The Congressional Convention which renominated John Wentworth, declined to endorse the nomination of Gen. Cass. A committee was appointed to report resolutions to that effect, but they were unable to agree.

New Hampshire.—An intelligent democrat from New Hampshire informs us that a large number of the prominent and true democrats of that State openly repudiate the Baltimore ticket, and will give their strongest support to the Utica nominees.—*Troy Budget.*

[illegible] democratic presses in New [illegible] the nominations of Cass and [illegible]

A CARD.

MR. BARKER stated at the meeting at the Commercial Exchange, on Saturday evening last, that he had free from the trammels of party, insomuch that if Gen. Taylor should be elected he should rejoice to see him appoint such men as John C. Calhoun to be Secretary of State, Abbott Lawrence Secretary of the Treasury, Benjamin F. Butler, Judge of the Supreme Court, and Reverdy Johnson, Attorney General, on account of their peculiar fitness for the stations—two of whom were identified with the democracy of the land, and two with the opposite party; all he wanted, was the selection of the best men.

Mr. Barker did not state (as erroneously stated in the Delta) that he was authorized to say that these gentlemen would be acceptable to Gen. Taylor, although he does not doubt that their eminent qualifications would render them peculiarly so, on which subject he declared he had not had one word of conversation with Gen. Taylor.

Had Mr. Barker been allowed a patient hearing, he would have satisfied all those willing to be satisfied with truth, that the statement made by the Louisiana Delegation, though Lafayette Saunders, in nowise conflicted with Gen. Taylor's position as an independent candidate for the Presidency; that it left him at liberty to administer the Government according to his own judgment; that it reiterated the oft repeated declaration that if another should be nominated he could not withdraw his name from the canvass; that the people all over the nation had brought his name forward without his agency, and it would remain with them to continue or to withdraw it, as they thought proper.

Gen. Taylor no doubt said that it would be the duty of all those who took part in the Convention, to abide by its decision—it is what every honest man must say—whereas, the Delegation undertook, very gratuitously, to state that they would withdraw his name if not nominated—they did not however, presume to pretend that they had any authority from the friends of Gen. Taylor all over the nation to do so, but made this equivocal statement, simply as individuals, or as the representatives of those who sent them; and if their whig brethren were satisfied with the explanation, it was an affair of their own; they could not have been deceived after the declaration of Mr. Saunders, that Gen. Taylor said expressly that he had no power over the question, and they will not pretend that he had or could empower others to do that which he said he could not do himself.

In his replies to the numerous letters addressed to him on the subject of the Presidency, Gen. Taylor has repeatedly declared that he considered it the prerogative of the people throughout the Republic to decide the question at the ballot box; that to him a nomination would be equally acceptable, whether emanating from either of the great political parties, such a component part of the sovereign people, but that he would not consent to adopt the views of the party so nominating, whether whig or democrat, or subject himself to any pledge; that integrity and honesty of purpose had always presided in his head and heart, and that he relied chiefly on them to enable him to preside faithfully over the councils of the nation, if the people should see fit to elect him. To this honest determination he means to adhere steadfastly.

The fact of Gen. Taylor's having approved of the doings of the Louisiana Delegation is a mere matter of course, and does not in any way affect his independent position. Those persons, *so far as they were personally concerned*, were bound to withdraw his name in the event of the nomination of another—their title deeds went no farther; this course Gen. Taylor could not but approve. 1t

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.
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ACCORDEONS—Best French, double frame.
MUSIC BOXES—Shell and Tin Cases.
BOUQUET HOLDERS—A pretty assortment.
GOLD PENS—Of the best makers, Gold and Silver Chain.
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CHESS MEN—Chinese, English and German.
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☞ Now in store, our usual stock of fine LINEN and COTTON SHIRTS, Gloves, Suspenders, MONEY BELTS, Stocks, Cravats, Canes, Umbrellas, Gold Pens, &c. &c.

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