DAILY CRESCENT.

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A. H. HAYES....J. E. M'CLURE.
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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.
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FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages.

☞ The entertainment which was to be given by the ladies of the Baptist Church, on Triton Walk, last evening, was postponed on account of the rain, and will be continued this evening and Saturday.

FROM VERA CRUZ.—The U. S. steamship Massachusetts, Capt. Wood, arrived at the Point on the evening of the 28th, five days from Vera Cruz. The M. had on board the following passengers:

Major General Patterson and Staff, viz: Col. Abercrombie, Dr. Reynolds, Capt. Mackall, Capt. J. D. Blanding and two Clerks—Lieuts. Williams and Perry, Aids to Gen. Patterson. Col. Hicks, of the 26 Illinois Volunteers, with Staff and six Companies, (comprising 3.5 men,) viz: Major Livingston, Surgeon Miller and T. R. Thompson, Lieut. Norton, A. A. Q. Smith, Hind, Scott, Major Lollom, Com. Sergt. F. L. Finch, Hospital Steward: Capt. Powell, Lieuts. Hind, Cox and Anderson, and fifty-two men. Capt. Moore, Lieuts. Ancleng, A. James and T. James, and fifty-three men. Capt. Barnes, Lieuts. Jenkins, (died on passage,) Jack and Barnes, and forty-six men. Capt. Monaghan, Lieuts. Monaghan, Bates and Mulkey, and forty-seven men. Capt. Snapp, Lieut. Houston, and fifty-one men. Capt. Little, Lieuts. Buck, Caswell and Green; Major R. B. Reynolds, Paymaster, U. S. A., and servant; Capt. O Donnell, A. Q. M., U. S. A., and Mr. Devine, Clerk; Messrs. T. J. Elford and W. B. McCreight, Clerks. Lieut. M. Jenkins and one private died on the passage, with chronic diarrhoea.

The Massachusetts left at Vera Cruz on the evening of the 23d, ship Salsbattis, to sail next day with residue of the Illinois Volunteers. The Alabama arrived on the morning of the 23d, to sail with troops on the 25th. Steamer Ohio arrived from New Orleans on the night of the 22d.

It was very healthy at Vera Cruz; and none of the U. S. Navy there. Nothing new from the city of Mexico.

PASSENGERS—*In the bark Florida, from Vera Cruz*—Lieut. Col. Wm. Brindle, 2d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; Capts. Thomas S. Lesser, do.; Edw. C. Williams, do.; Abel Kinney, Assistant Surgeon; 1st Lieut. John A. Dorrell, Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; C. Meltzer, do.; Renard McMichael, do.; E. F. LeCloe, do.; 2d Lieuts. J. S. Waterbury, Act. Adj. do.; Wm. P. Hills, do.; Jos. Markson, do.; Geo. W. Todd, A. A. C. S. do.; Wm. Kendall, do.; A. Schell, do.; N. A. Hanson, do.; W. W. Jones, do.; F. McKee, do.; Daniel S. Folmer, do.; C. Leib, do.; J. Devine, do., and 180 men do.

In the brig Washington, from Vera Cruz—Maj. B. K. Andrews, 1st Massachusetts Regiment; Capt. E. A. Paul, J. H. Baker, O. A. Cutler, S. Curtis; 1st Lieuts. O. D. Robb, A. A. C. S., O. H. Perry, Comp.; 2d Lieuts. C. Cay, J. Higgins, Adj. or R. T. E. H. Cook, Quartermaster, C. W. Fuller, S. Dumon, E. A. Tenney, J. Cushing, and 225 men, Companies F, G and H.

In the ship Edgar, from Vera Cruz—Lieut. Col. Moore, 4th Ohio Regiment; Capt. Sibey, Company E., 1st Lieut. Jno. C. Green, do.; Capt. Robinson, Company I., 1st Lieut. J. Meigs, do., 2d Lieut. Daniel Robinson, do.; Capt. Fries, Company K., 1st Lieuts. H. Zoender, do., 2d Lieuts. Wm. Gaster, do., Luther Finch, do.; Capt. Irwin, Company G., 1st Lieut. E. B. Sayre, do., 2d Lieuts. Jno. C. Marshall, do., P. D. Aukeney, do.; Capt. Chas. Creswell, Company F., 2d Lieuts. Jno. Farrell, do., L. F. Mosher, do.; 2d Lieuts. Geo. Tillotson, Company C., Lewis Leppeman, do. Lieut. Knapp; Dr. Finley, and 280 men—companies C, E, F, G, H and 14th Ohio Regiment—all well.

☞ The steamship Alabama, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, brought New Jersey, Georgia and Alabama volunteers, in all amounting to 600.

BOOKS.—We have received from the well known publishers, through Messrs. Weld & Co., the latest numbers of the Foreign Reviews and Blackwood. Subscribers will receive their numbers by calling on their gentlemen.

☞ We learn that the South Carolina Regiment is to be paid off and discharged in Mobile.

MORE ANNEXATION.—Sr. José T. Carreno, a gentleman who has occupied a high post, formerly, under the Mexican domination, yesterday took the oath of allegiance to the United States, and has become a citizen of our glorious Republic. We learn that it is his intention to start a paper here, the interest of which are to be devoted to the promulgation of the republican ideas of our own country among those who will be the pioneers of the Republic of Sierra Madre. He comes armed with letters of introduction from Gen. Shields and other distinguished persons. We heartily hope that he may succeed in his contemplated project.

☞ Gen. Twiggs and Capt. Bragg arrived in Mobile on Tuesday.

☞ We yesterday had the pleasure of meeting Capt. H. O'Donnell, Assistant Quartermaster of the Army. He has performed much arduous service, for the last two years, but returns, after numerous perils, with invigorated health. His gallantry and gentlemanly demeanor will commend him to the notice of all who know him. Our friends in Cincinnati, particularly, will be glad to learn that in a few days he will be "at home."

☞ We were called upon yesterday by Mr. T. K. Wharton, who requests us to state that we were in error in attributing to him any part of the merit of designing the Custom-house and Municipal Hall. He desires us further to add, that the public are entirely indebted to the skill and talents of A. T. Wood for the former, and those of James Gallier for the latter edifice.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The performances to-night are for the benefit of J. E. Durivage, the successful author of "New Orleans As It Is." This popular steady will be preceded by the farce of the "Captain's Not a-Miss." The entertainment will conclude with the amusing piece called "Sprigs of Laurel." We wish the beneficiary a full house.

REINSTATED.—We learn with pleasure, says the Washington Union, that Capt. Edward Deas, a highly meritorious officer, who was recently, by a court martial, sentenced to be dismissed the army, has been ordered back to his regiment—the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate—restoring him to his rank and position.

☞ The steamship United States, for Southampton and Havre, on the 11th inst., 14 hours from the Bay, in lon. 70 20, half-way between Gayhead and Nantucket Shoals. Her speed, according to the above time, is at an average of full 12 miles an hour.

☞ We neglected to mention last week, the loss of the steamer Amelia, Capt. Wm. C. Sully. She struck a snag or sunken log, on the 23d inst., a short distance above Pecan Point, on Upper Red River, and sunk in a short time. Her cargo consisted of 400 bales of cotton, most of which will be, or has been saved in a sound condition. Boat and cargo all insured. Nearly all her furniture and fixtures were saved, and are now in store in this place, where they will be sold as soon as Capt. Sully procures an order from the underwriters to that effect.—*Cadiz Gazette, 23d.*

☞ We are pleased to hear that the news which came to us last week of a heavy rise in the river above, was incorrect. The river is falling.—*Cadiz Gazette, 23d.*

[Telegraphed to the Richmond Enquirer.]

CONGRESSIONAL.—*Washington, June 21, P. M.*—In the Senate, numerous petitions were presented, and appropriately disposed of.

Mr. Niles, from the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, reported a bill establishing a uniform rate of postage—3 cents for half-ounce letters, all distances, prepaid; 5 cents for same letters if unpaid; newspapers, 2 cts. unpaid—1 cent, prepaid.

On motion of Mr. Hannegan, the Senate held an Executive Session. After a short time spent therein, the doors were again opened, and the Senate transacted some unimportant business, and then adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Bedinger submitted a minority report from the Committee on Public Expenditures.

Mr. Strong spoke an hour, opposing the report.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and proceeded to the consideration of the Civil Appropriation bill. Mr. Hilliard spoke an hour on the propriety of granting the appropriations asked for by the bill. The Committee then rose.

On motion, the House then proceeded to act upon the Naval Appropriation bill; and a motion to bring down the appropriations to the peace establishment, by striking out $10,000,000 and inserting $5,500,000, was put to vote, and agreed to.

Blackwood's Magazine on the Revolution.

In the May number of that celebrated exponent of Tory ideas, Blackwood's Magazine, we find an article entitled "The Revolution in Europe." From the well known character of this periodical, we might naturally expect a repetition of the worn-out dogmas and exploded fallacies of writers and politicians of the Allison school—men who have no faith in human nature, excepting in the favored few who gratuitously assume the task of taking upon themselves the responsibility of government, to the exclusion of their fellow beings. Nor were we mistaken in what we had expected. As usual, the people who have dared to assert their high prerogatives, are subjected to a considerable degree of Tory abuse. The most absurd statements are put forth with a degree of assurance, which might pass for truth with those unacquainted with the characteristics of the British press—the self-appointed guardians and censors of the world.

The age in which we live, however we may flatter ourselves that human progress can go no further, is essentially a selfish one. The greedy desire of gain, the thirst of unbounded wealth, has contributed more than any other feeling to check the advancement of the human mind and the amelioration of society. The money aristocracy which controls the civilized system is fearful of change, afraid of revolutions. Those who enjoy the luxuries of wealth, feel not the pangs of hunger; but they are keenly alive to the fall in funds, which is the inevitable consequence of an *emeute*. It is natural that those classes of society who have nothing to gain and everything to lose by change, should deprecate any innovation which can do them no good, but which may reduce them to a level with the suffering masses. Yet it is somewhat surprising that journals like Blackwood's, which profess to have a higher aim, should make use of such puerile objections to the French Revolution; and should gravely place the price of stocks in competition with the great principles of human liberty. A smile of incredulity will, no doubt, be elicited from our readers when we say that the great argument against the French Revolution, which is triumphantly put forward by Blackwood as settling the question, is the alarming and astounding fact, that *the French funds have fallen since February*.

That we may not be doubted, we give the extract:

"One of the most instructive facts as to the ruinous effects of the late revolution on the best interests of French industry, is to be found in the progressive and rapid decline in the value of all French securities, public and private, since it took place. It distinctly appears that *two-thirds of the capital of France has been destroyed since the revolution*, in the short space of six weeks! Attend to the fall in the value of the public funds during this brief but disastrous period."

The italics are the reviews, and seem to have been inserted for the express purpose of drawing attention to the remarkable knowledge of political economy displayed in the paragraph—that we will say nothing about—but will only direct observation to the fact that the tory organ of Great Britain justifies tyranny, because resistance causes the price of stocks to fall. But this is not all. It is not sufficient that the people must be oppressed, because by it their masters are benefitted; but a great amount of virtuous indignation is expended upon the members of the French Provisional Government, for daring to believe that man is capable of self-government.

Lest this too, should be doubted, we quote the paragraph expressive of Blackwood's opinion of those illustrious men: "They are fanatics, and fanatics of the most dangerous kind—devout believers in human perfectibility, credulous asserters of the natural innocence of man. Thence their erroneous error—thence the enormous evils they have brought upon the world." It would undoubtedly require, upon the part of Blackwood, a great amount of credulity to cause it to believe that any virtue or intelligence exists among any, except those whom it represents; yet "a bird that won't sing must be made to sing," and he that won't believe must be made to believe, even though the subject of the compulsive operation may chance to be Blackwood's Magazine. The time is not far distant when British consols may fall in the same manner, and from the same cause as the French funds, and pretty little Queen Victoria and her amiable consort, be compelled to seek an asylum among their republican kindred.

Washington Correspondence of Crescent.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1848.

The negotiation of a loan for the Government of $16,000,000, and fourteen millions of this sum at a premium of 3 per cent, and 2-16ths has been the marked event out of Congress. Thanks to the treaty of peace and other events, the loan has been negotiated upon terms encouraging to the Government, and indicating a better state of the money market. Corcoran & Riggs proposed to take the whole loan on their account and on account of the Barings, at the premium above named. A higher premium, however, was offered for two millions and more, and 3¼ is the average amount of the bids. Some thirty millions and a half were proposed for by the capitalists of the country, and but for the fact that capitalists knew that the loan would command a handsome premium, and better inducements are made in private, the bids would have been to triple the amount. The Treasury Department feel quite well satisfied with the result. Whether other loans than this will be required for the support of Government, must depend upon the duration of the National Legislature. The price of the territory just acquired by treaty must be provided. So also the claims of American citizens for spoliations upon their property in Mexico. So also the expenses of the war, as yet very far from being summed up. So also for the pension list, and the Government scrip granted in place of bounty lands, and the increase of troops which is about to be recommended by the President. The demands upon the Treasury must be very largely increased by the new order of things incident to the large increase of territory now stretching along so vast a portion of the North American shores of the Pacific, and occupying the large intermediate space of country between the Atlantic and Western oceans. One favorable incident connected with the loan just negotiated is the fact that the Barings are to receive five millions of dollars at the earliest practical moment. This will be just so much specie kept from the European market.

There was something of a demonstration upon the River and Harbor question to-day. The memorial of the great Chicago convention was presented, and an attempt made to throw it out. This failed, and the battle was renewed against it upon a motion to print. The printing was ordered by a vote of 122 to 56.

There was a tariff vote during the day, upon a resolution moved by Mr. Stewart, of Pa., instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to bring in a bill imposing a higher rate of duty upon foreign luxuries, and upon all articles coming into ruinous competition with the products of the United States. The vote was some 86 to 82 in favor of receiving the resolution, but two-thirds were necessary to suspend the rules.

The House very handsomely passed the bill for the establishment of a system of international exchanges, of which Mr. Vattemare is the head. The resolution met with but little opposition.

A bill was reported by Mr. Crowell, of Ohio, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, for repealing the law of Congress passed February 25, 1801, and all other acts and parts of acts, that in any manner interfere with or sustain the institution of slavery in the District of Columbia.

There were two bills passed for the extension of the time for locating Virginia land warrants.

The most important public bill which passed during the day was the bill providing for a material reduction in the postage upon printed matter of all kinds.

The Southern mail question has been before the Senate through a good part of the day; the arrangement as it is, is by common consent a nuisance—the mail being detained 24 hours a day, and every day in the year, to save the Government $3000 a year.

The other business before the Senate was not important. The proceedings of the Chicago Convention were presented by Mr. Webster, accompanied with a few important remarks. The same question was presented to the House, and a renewed attempt made to ask a special order for the River and Harbor Bill. ORLEANS.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.—The following are the pupils of the graduating class:

William P. Trowbridge, James C. Duane, Robert S. Williamson, Walter H. Stevens, Andrew J. Donelson, James M. Haynes, Joseph C. Clark, Jr., Rufus A. Ayres, Nathaniel Michler, Jr., John C. Tidball, William E. Jones, Edward B. Bryan, Benjamin D. Forsythe, James Holmes, George H. Paige, William G. Gill, John Buford, Jr., Truman K. Walbridge, Richard I. Dodge, Thos. F. M. McLean, Thomas S. Rhett, Robert M. Russell, William A. Slaughter, Geo. Talmadge, Charles H. Tyler, John C. Booth, Thomas K. Jackson, A. Galbraith Miller, Nathaniel H. McLean, Geo. C. Barber, Ferdinand Paine, Charles H. Ogle, William N. R. Beall, William T. Meeding, Charles W. Greene, Hugh B. Ewing, Geo. W. Howland, N. George Evans, Thomas D. Johns, Daniel Houston, Jr., James W. D. Lyon, Geo. H. Stewart, Jr.

CADET APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Bagby, who has recently been confirmed as Minister to Russia, has had a son appointed a cadet at West Point.

MAD DOGS.—Hydrophobia continues to rage among the canines at Philadelphia. Shun a dog this weather as you would a serpent.

The Barnburner's Convention.

[Transmitted for the Savannah Georgian.]

NEW YORK, June 23, P. M.—The Barnburner's Convention assembled at Utica yesterday. Sam'l Young was elected permanent President. A letter was received from Martin Van Buren, in which he says he cannot support Cass or Taylor. The Convention is still in session. The Crescent City had arrived. The New York market without change.

☞ The Whig General Committee of New York, has decided to call a ratification meeting. The 27th instant was appointed for the event.

MAINE.—Gov. Dana has been nominated for reelection by the democrats of Maine. They have also chosen Hugh J. Anderson and Rufus McIntire for Senatorial electors.

☞ George W. Smith is the whig candidate for Congress in Butler county district of Pennsylvania.

GO IT, POETS.—The Home Journal says that three hundred dollars were lately paid to a native poet for a political song. The lucky bard was probably Charles Fenno Hoffman, who has written a "Rough and Ready" campaign song.

DECLINED.—Col. Matthew W. Lindsay has declined being a candidate on the Taylor electoral ticket of Mississippi.

COL. DONIPHAN.—The Clay county Tribune, published at Liberty, Missouri, the place of Col. Doniphan's residence, says: "We have seen in several democratic papers in Missouri, that Col. Doniphan declines to be an elector on the whig ticket. Here, where he lives, no such fact is known, and it is reasonable to suppose that it would be known here as soon as at distant places."

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.—Mr. Trist, Commissioner; Col. Childs, of the Army; Com. Shaw and Capt. Paulding, of the Navy; and Messrs. Allen, Houston, Foote and Bright, members of Congress, were in Philadelphia on the 17th.

☞ W. J. Graves has been appointed to succeed Mr. Crittenden in the United States Senate, from Kentucky.

☞ At a Sabbath School in one of the neighboring cities lately, the 20th chapter of St. Matthew, 26th and 27th verses, were under consideration, when the Superintendent, among other questions, asked, "Who are considered the great men of the age?" To the astonishment of the teacher, the school with one response answered—"General Taylor!"—*Boston Journal.*

A LITTLE MORE GRAPE.—The New York Courier and Enquirer is about to issue a campaign paper, to be entitled "The Grape-Shot."

ANTIPATHY.—Tyrants and types have a natural hatred of each other, and do not flourish well together. This is the greatest newspaper country in the world, because the most free—next comes France, under the new republic.

☞ Col. Harney is in Philadelphia.

COL. HARDIN.—A proposition has been set on foot to secure a fund for the erection of a monument to the memory of the lamented Col. John J. Hardin, at Jacksonville, Ill. The cost of the testimonial is fixed at $10,000, and already a considerable portion has been obtained. Morgan county alone has given $3,000.

LIVES LOST.—A sloop was capsized in the North river, nearly opposite Jersey City ferry, on the 19th inst., during a storm, and two persons drowned.

DETROIT.—A number of new buildings have been erected on the burnt district, at Detroit, and it is expected in a short time the ground will be covered by buildings far superior to those destroyed.

REVIVED.—The Keystone is revived in Harrisburg by one of its old proprietors, O. Barrett, Esq., and goes for Cass and Butler.

FIRE.—A tannery was burnt in Tioga county, Pa., on the 7th inst. Loss $4000.

EUROPEAN STEAMERS FOR THE ST. LAWRENCE. The Montreal papers are urging the project of establishing a line of steamers from England to Quebec or Montreal. The arguments in favor of this proposition are, in substance, the present postal difficulties between Great Britain and the United States, the fact that many of the Western people of the United States would come by the lakes to take these steamers, and that Quebec and Montreal are one or two hundred miles nearer Liverpool than New York.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN.—The summer arrangements on this beautiful lake are perfected; the steamboats are finely fitted up, and there is no more delightful trip than through Lake Champlain and Lake George.

LAKE ONTARIO.—There are now two daily lines of steamboats between Lewiston and Ogdensburg, and between the latter place and Montreal. This route is the most attractive on the continent. No man can claim to have seen the grandeur of the new world who has not passed over it.

FIRE.—On the 21st inst. a fire broke out at Columbia, South Carolina, and consumed five buildings before the flames could be subdued.

CHEAP POSTAGE.—It is stated that the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, are about to combine together and fix the rate of postage to and from the different parts of those countries at the uniform rate of three pence.

LOUIS PHILIPPE.—The North of Scotland Gazette states that during the approaching summer Louis Philippe will probably become the guest of Lord James Hay, at Seaton House, Old Aberdeen.

☞ The Earl of Rosse, an Irish Nobleman, the constructor of the Leviathan Reflecting Telescope, is to be the new President of the Royal Society, in place of the Marquis of Northampton, who retires.

EARTHQUAKES.—The town of Sienna, Tuscany, on the 12th and 13th ult., was thrown into great alarm by a succession of earthquakes, each more violent than the preceding, affecting the surrounding country to a considerable distance. The direction of the shocks was southwest. On the night of the 13th the agitation of the earth was so violent that the whole population of the town quitted their houses and bivouacked in the open air. Experiments made in the Cabinet of Natural Philosophy of Sienna have shown that the electric fluid had acquired a most extraordinary intensity.

SCIENTIFIC CONTROVERSY.—A controversy of some interest to men of science is going on through the columns of the National Intelligencer, between Capt. Wilkes, writer of the narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition, and John C. Frémont, Esq., whose explorations of the "Ultima Thule" of our continent, under government authority, have reflected so highly upon himself and the nation, which numbers him among her distinguished sons. The dispute, which is conducted upon both sides with unexceptionable good feeling and courtesy, relates to the merit of the discovery of an important error, which has been found to exist in the longitudes of the Pacific Coast.

A whale ship (the Hope, we think,) was stranded and wrecked at a point in the Californias, where, according to their chart, Vancouvers'. (English,) there should have been a deep sea, several leagues out from land. Subsequent surveys of Capt. Belcher and others from England, and of the officers of the American Exploring Expedition, had made the true corrections. In perfect ignorance, however, of this—not having been apprised of it by official or other sources—Mr. Frémont, in his topographical operations in Upper California, detected the error in question, and from other basis of calculation, we presume, arrived at the same result. His charts were altered accordingly, and are so upon record in the Department.—*Phila. News.*

LATER FROM MARACAIBO.—The bark Irma, Capt. Warren, arrived at Philadelphia on the 19th inst., from Maracaibo, whence she sailed on the 24th ult., up to which time no engagement had taken place between the forces of Generals Paez and Monagas. Captain W. reports, that the troops of Monagas had crossed the lake for the object of attacking Maracaibo, which place was strongly garrisoned by Paez's forces, some of whom were embarking on board of men-of-war, to dispute the enemy's entrance into that city, or at Fort San Carlos. Gen. Paez was at Bocana, New Grenada, where hundreds of the inhabitants were daily joining his standard.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

The Slavonic Races.

The N. Y. Tribune of the 20th contains the annexed very interesting details of the present position and movements of the Slavonic races of Central Europe. The despotism which has bound together the Slavi and the Germans of the Austrian Empire has always been very frail, and it would appear that the time has now come when it must be broken. The two races entertain for each other feelings of the most deadly hostility, and it is only astonishing that they have so long been kept united under one nationality.

PARIS, *May 26, 1848.*—Letters from good authority affirm that Hungary is busy contracting an alliance with Poland; they are commencing the affair by forming an alliance with Gallicia.

Letters from Pesth announce that the insurrection of the peasants against the nobles, an insurrection fomented by the Emperor of Austria, that worthy rival of the King of Naples, has broken out in many parts of Transylvania.

MOVEMENTS OF THE SLAVI.—The 31st of May a parliament of the Slavic nations will meet at Prague, to oppose its authority to the Diet at Frankfort.

May 27.—We have already stated that Hungary was actively engaged in forming an alliance with Poland. Information has been given us to-day of the Central Committee at Prague, which represents the three Nationalities—Bohemian, Polish, and Ingo-Slavic. This committee is charged with the care of all the arrangements indispensable for rendering as imposing and as solemn as possible, the Congress of the Slavic nations, which is to open on the 31st of May.

They wish to be able to see at this assembly delegates from France. The Slavic nations have, in fact, from the commencement of their history, shown themselves the most persevering allies of the French, and on this account they have a right to see their Congress obtain from us at least as much sympathy as the German Congress at Frankfort. The Committee promises to all French citizens who accept their invitation, a welcome the most *Slavic*, that is, the most brotherly.

We learn at the same time that the rupture between Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia, is declared. It is thought that the struggle between the Slavi and the Magyars (Hungarians) will soon begin.

The Empire of Austria is dissolving; the nations, compressed together by the despotism of Metternich, are separating with explosion. The combat will be frightful, but then against which the Slavi have most to guard, is to accept the patronage of the Emperor of Austria, who wishes, they say, to throw himself into their arms. This would be to fraternize with a traitor, and to bring on a terrible war between the Slavic and Germanic races.

A letter from Pesth, of the 18th, says:

Yesterday and Sunday they were embarking the regiment Jansal; one part of it is going to Banat, and the other to Essek in Sclavonia. At its departure the regiment was applauded by the crowd; and the Italian soldiers said that they were happy in marching against the Croats, whom they regarded as the sources of their country. It is confidently stated that twelve regiments of Hungarian hussars, who are in garrison in Bohemia, Moravia, and Gallicia, are coming back to their country. The Hungarian chief, Radak, who is the author of the excesses committed at Grand Kikinda, has been arrested in this city. The news from "The Banat" is alarming. Hostilities have not yet commenced, but the agitation is very great, and the battalion of Croats (Baron Jellachich) refuse to submit to the orders of Government.

THE ARMING OF THE SERVIANS—*Belgrade, May 15, 1848*—The meeting of the Servian delegates, from all the provinces, took place on the 13th of this month at Carlowitz. As we announced in the *Reforme* of the 12th May, there were 1500 representatives—Croatians, Dalmatians, Illyrians, men of Banat, Servians from the principality, Batchevans, and Syrmiens. The only ones wanting were our brothers, who groan under the iron barbarity of the Turks, the Bosnians and the Bulgarians; but for them also the hour of deliverance shall sound.

The first act of the Servian representatives was to proclaim all the provinces united into the same State, one and indivisible; immediately afterward there was named a General-in-Chief of the Servian army in the person of Field Marshal, Gen. Stephen Choupinotz, who commands already a large part of the Servian troops on the military frontier.

A Committee of Public Safety has been organized; legions are forming and arming incessantly. The Archbishop of Carlowitz, a man who has a heart and who is full of patriotism, has been proclaimed the Servian Patriarch by the representatives. The Servian Church appertains to itself.

The Congress is still in session. We hope soon to have news from it. The tri-colored banner is floating over the churches, without any distinction of religion, and over all the public buildings. The steamboats coming from Pesth, over which floated before the Austrian banner, and which are now decorated with the Servian flag, are welcomed with enthusiasm. All are wearing the national cockade singing warlike hymns, and are ready to die for their native land.

Jellarichich, the Khan of Croatia, a spirit ardently devoted to the popular cause, holds himself ready with his Croatians, and is waiting for the Magyars to show themselves; he is one who wishes the most energetic and prompt reconstitution of our nationality, one and indivisible. This is the man whom the Magyars call reactionist and traitor, because he loves the people, and because he is willing to combat and die for the triumph of the nationality of 10,000,000 men.

This barbarian horde of Attila, that has preserved all its brute instincts of hatred, violence and rapacity, cannot conceive how we can reassert our most sacred right of existing as a nation.

They are now endeavoring to excite the Italian regiments against us, urging them to revenge the atrocities pretended to have been committed by the Croats alone.

Let the Italian patriots better understand their own interest in our triumph—let them not lend their arms to stifle our freedom, which can only save the Paradise they inhabit from the invasion of the barbarians of the North.

All Servia is arming itself. The Turks wished to pass into the fortress of Belgrade, which is extremely ill-guarded—16,000 troops. The Government refused them entrance.

The Government signified, by note to all the diplomatic agents at Belgrade, that Servia wishes to put herself in a condition to repel attacks from any quarter. Nicholas has told the Servian Government, through his Consul, that he is very much pleased at the Servians holding themselves tranquil; that if any one attempts to disturb their tranquility, he will immediately cause his army to march for their protection.

The Servians divined beforehand what the eloquence of the Czar would be, and Servia is now one vast work-shop, where they are manufacturing arms, powder and artillery. All is warlike enthusiasm. No body goes to see the Russian Consul; only official communications are held with him.

Servia alone can furnish 100,000 fighting men, 20,000 of them well disciplined; the nation is a nation of brave men; they yield only with their life. The pyramid of 2000 Servian heads, where the illustrious poet of France, Lamartine, repeated at the time of his voyage in this country, is a proof of this. May he not forget us at present.

It is time that France should decide on action, for Hungary is foaming for blood, the East will soon be in flames, and if we succumb, it will be the Russians who will triumph.

* The Slavic Diets are always very numerous—witness some of the Polish Diets of 1830.—*Translator.*

THE OHIO BANKS.—The comparative condition of the Ohio Banks on the 1st May last, has been published. These banks do not appear to be in so good a condition by nearly two millions of dollars, as they were in August last:

INDEPENDENT SPECIES

	May, 1848.	August, 1847.
Specie	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Bank Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Due from Banks	[illegible]	$[illegible]
Eastern Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

INDEPENDENT LIABILITIES.

	May, 1848.	August, 1847.
Circulation	$[illegible]	[illegible]
Due Banks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]	$[illegible]

RELIGIOUS.—The efforts made to raise $10,000 for the American Baptist Publication Society, the interest to be employed in the gratuitous distribution of its books and tracts among the destitute, have nearly proved successful. The corresponding secretary on the 10th inst. wrote as follows: "We have secured in cash, notes and reliable subscriptions, $9,200; but the balance must be secured by the 1st July, or the subscriptions already given will not be binding." Since the 10th about $[illegible] has been received, and only $800 more as needed, which we sincerely hope may be obtained. The Society received $60 last month, from Covert, N. Y., in part payment of the legacy of Deacon Lewis Porter, he being his own executor.

MISSIONARY MEETING.—The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held in Forsyth street Church, New York, on the 19th inst. The speakers were Rev. George A. Coffee of the Baltimore Conference, and Rev. W. W. Daily of the Indiana Conference.

Officers Reported to General Brooke, June 29.

Major P. H. Andrews, Mass. Volunteers, from Vera Cruz; Lieut. Col. A. Isom, 4th Ohio Volunteers, from Vera Cruz; Lieut. Col. Brindle, 2d Penn. Volunteers, from Vera Cruz; Major T. Lavington, 2d Illinois Vols., from Vera Cruz; Capt. W. B. Sleep, Illinois Mounted Vols., from Vera Cruz.

LOOKING AHEAD.—A maker of French boots in New York heads his advertisement by the name of the whig candidate for President, and says: "Office seekers wanting good boots for the White House, will do well to call."

GEN. TAYLOR'S POLITICS.—At the ratification meeting in Boston, Major Gaines said: "I know Gen. Taylor! I have ate with him in his tent, and in his house, and entertained him at my own. I know he is a whig. He looks like a whig; he walks like a whig; and, as for his talk, why he talks more like a whig than pig squeals like pig!"

☞ The celebrated novel of "Jane Eyre" is said to be from the pen of a clergyman's daughter.

A NEW BISHOP.—The Indiana Episcopal Convention has elected Rev. Francis Vinton, of Brooklyn, Bishop of the Diocese, with a salary of $1000.

[Communication.]

Messrs. Editors—I have perceived of late, with a good deal of surprise, two or three notices in some of the most prominent daily newspapers of New Orleans, of the manner in which business is carried on and sales made at the Auction Store at the corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets. Upon inquiry, the author of this article has ascertained that the allegations made against the proprietors of the above store are groundless, and were possibly made by the gentleman who reported them in a hurried moment. I would warn all persons against making any bargains for goods, the specific value of which they do not know; but in the above instance I am confident that no fraud was intended—and from the standard in society of the persons who keep the store, I am equally confident that, upon a full disclosure of facts, no blame could nor can be attached to them in their commercial transactions. The proprietors of the store at the corner of Gravier and St. Charles streets have not the slightest desire to be identified with those establishments whose mantles have unfortunately fallen upon the shoulders of more honest men. JUSTICE.

☞ Highly Interesting to Mothers.—There is no stage of childhood more painful than that which marks the human body as with the tender infant. Very few, if any, one in twenty, can have passed through their infantile days without an attack of Cholera Infantum or Bowel Complaint, predisposed by teething. The only SURE REMEDY is

BRINSON'S ASTRINGENT AND ASTRINGENT SYRUP

☞ Wholesale Depot at 76 CAMP STREET.
D. HANSBROUGH.
☞ Sold by WELD & CO., MEAD & BOOVIL, SICKES & CO., HIS, KENADLY, N. JARVIS & CO. 3t

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, selected and selected expressly with reference to their acceptance as

PRESENTS.

FANS—Of Paper, Ivory, Feather, Paper, Silk, &c.
CARD CASES—Pearl, Shell, Silver, &c.
RETICULES—Silk and Velvet, elegant patterns.
PURSES—A fine assortment, new styles.
DOGSKIN—Elegant, Rosewood, Paper Mache, &c.
WORK BOXES—Fancy, Rosewood, Paper Mache, &c.
DRESSING CASES—Elegant, Rosewood, Paper Mache, &c.
PORTFOLIOS—Leather, Velvet, and Papier Mache.
ACCORDIONS—Best French, double frame.
MUSIC BOXES—Shell and The Cases.
BOUQUET HOLDERS—A pretty assortment.
GOLD PENS—Of the best makers, Gold and Silver Cases.
PARASOLS—Late styles.
JEWEL BOXES—Ebony, Rosewood and Papier Mache.
CHESS MEN—Chessmen, English and German.
POCKET MONNAIES—Gold and Silver, enamelled, and all the ORIGINAL BOXES—From reams of letter. [new styles.
PAPETERIES—Of Ebony, Rosewood, Paper, &c.

☞ Now in store, our usual stock of fine LINEN and COTTON SHIRTS, Gloves, Suspenders, MONEY BELTS, Socks, Cravats, Combs, Umbrellas, Gold Pens, &c. &c.

GUINNESS & BUSH,
Dealers in Toilet, Fancy, and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
12 CAMP STREET.

☞ The Queen's Delight, which forms an essential portion of the GRAEFENBERG SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND, is publicly exposed to Sarsaparilla itself. Professor Pendleton's Circumstantial speaks for itself as follows: ☞ See Bolleau No. 6, advertisement. 3t22

☞ 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 $50,000 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	8 00 to 15 00
Marseilles Silk Coats	5 00 to 15 00
Merino Dress Coats	6 00 to 10 00
Merino Frock Coats	6 00 to 18 00
Cotton and Alpaca Sacs	3 00 to 7 00
Linen Sack and Coats	2 50 to 4 00
Gambroons Sacs and Pants	10 00 to 15 00

PANTALOONS.

Black Cassimere Pants	$4 00 to $7 00
Black Doeskin Pants	5 00 to 10 00
Colored Cassimere Pants	4 00 to 7 00
Black Satinet Pants	3 00 to 4 00
Colored Tweed Pants	3 00 to 4 00
Gambroon Pants	2 50 to 3 50
Fancy drab d'