DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—
BY HAYES & M'CLURE.

A. S. HAYES.....F. R. M'CLURE.

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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.

DAILY—Four Cents a copy, payable to the carriers, weekly, at the rate of Eight Dollars per year. Single copies, Four Cents. The office will charge for all copies taken during the week. SEMI-WEEKLY—Six dollars per annum, in advance. ADVERTISEMENTS—Not exceeding twelve lines, in Brevier type, $1 for the first insertion, and 75 cents for every subsequent insertion. Those of greater length in proportion. Notice to the public, Poetry, and Obituaries, double price. Advertisements published weekly, $1 per square for every insertion. Those published twice a week, $1 each insertion. Those published three times a week, 75 cents each insertion. Those published daily, one week, or less than a week, 50 cents per square. MARRIAGES and OBITUARIES, when not exceeding 20 lines, $1. Exceeding that number, 50 cents for every 10 lines. ☞ A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

LADIES' FAIR.—By reference to another column, it will be seen that a Ladies' Fair will be held on the evenings of the 3d, 4th and 5th inst., at the large room No. 95 St. Charles street, directly opposite Caldwell's Exchange. The principal object of the entertainment is intended to be a benefit for the erection of the National Monument to the memory of the immortal Washington. We sincerely hope that the Fair may be well patronized.

LADIES' FAIR.—An entertainment will be held to-night at the Baptist Church, in Triton Walk, near Bagnhas street. This is the last night of the Fair. The lovelliest ladies and the most gallant gentlemen in the vicinity, have, we understand, made arrangements to attend. A splendid attendance may be expected.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received the communication of our friend "Cenci," and should be happy to publish it were it not that it might be considered by some of our sensitive friends as a violation of that neutrality which we profess.

☞ Washington letter on 3d page.

PRESENTATION.—We understand that to-day, at 10 o'clock, the Governor of the State, Isaac Johnson, will present Gen. Taylor the magnificent medal voted to him by the Legislature of Louisiana. The well-merited present will be handed by a gallant gentleman into the keeping of a valiant soldier.

From Tampico.

The steamer E. A. Ogden, arrived yesterday evening from Tampico, which place she left on the 27th ult. Tampico has been evacuated by our troops, very few remaining, with the exception of those in charge of government stores, to which duty Capt. C. E. Carr, A. Q. M., was assigned. Capt. Miguel Sara, of the Mexican army, had arrived at Tampico with instructions from his government to receive from the commanding officer, the fort, ordnance stores, etc., as provided for by the treaty of peace. The whole of which were formally delivered up to the Mexican authority on the 21st ult., by Lieut. Nemock, A. A. G.

A squadron of Mexican cavalry, of about two hundred men, were expected to arrive at Tampico the day following the evacuation. The foreign residents had, acting under the advice of their respective Consuls, organized themselves into companies for their own defence. The Indians near Assolinas, were in open rebellion, and it was feared that an attack on the town was intended.

The schooner Eulanda, with Colonel De Russey, and two companies, F. and L., of the Louisiana regiment; and the schooner Florida, with Major Gerault, and two companies, A. and D., of the same regiment, left Tampico for this port on the 27th ult. The brig Emma, with company C., and Captain Lawless' company of dragoons, and the schooner Col. Stratton, having on board Major R. A. Forsyth, and Capts. E. B. Babbett and Clark, sailed on the 25th ult. for this port. The E. A. Ogden left at Tampico, steamers Undine, Gen. Hamer, and Southerner. The Gen. Hamer was bound to Brazos St. Jago, with mules. The brig Baltimore for this port.

Passengers by the E. A. Ogden.—Col. Wm. Gates, Ex-Governor of Tampico and Staff; Lieut. Nemock, A. A. G.; Assistant Surgeon Mitchell, U. S. A.; Capt. F. N. Malon, A. C. S.; Capt. J. S. Wise, U. S. A., 1 Company D, Third Artillery, and 100 men under the command of Capt. Wise.

FROM VERA CRUZ.—The steamship Ohio, Capt. Burns, from Vera Cruz, with two hundred men of the Ohio Regiment, under command of Col. Irwin arrived here on Saturday last. The British bark Alexander, Sutherland; U. S. schr. Gen. Patterson, Jackson; and schr. Sarah Chorchman, from Vera Cruz; and U. S. schr. Velasco, Decker, from Tampico, have also arrived with troops. The steamship Portland, Capt. Place, arrived on Saturday, from Vera Cruz, with 350 men of the 4th Indiana Regiment, and the following officers:

Col. Gorman; Lieut. Col. Dumont; Captains Lander, Alexander, Templeton, Fisher, Bury, Vandusen and Dawson; Lieutenants Modisit, Hamilton, Lewis, McClain, Rocker, Davis, Amelon, Reynolds, Aycoff, Filbeen, McPherrin, Yeasley, Way, Hayes, Combs and Allant.

The Portland reports having passed, on the 26th ult., going into Vera Cruz, the ship Atlas, from New York, with troops.

FROM MARTINIQUE.—The Franco-Americain of yesterday has news from Martinique to the 13th ult., by the ship Philanthrope.

On the 24th of May a fire took place, which destroyed thirteen houses.

Slavery had been abolished by an express decree, and an amnesty granted to all concerned in the affairs of the 22d and 23d.

On the fall of June the frigate Chapital arrived at St. Pierre with the citizen Perrinon, Commissary General of the Republic. He was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

There had been some disturbances on the Island, but they were quickly suppressed.

☞ The sketch which we publish this morning, concerning the "Troubles of Bill Jenkins," was, we believe, originally published in the De Soto Free Press, but we republish it at the request of the writer.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The entertainments this evening are for the benefit of Mr. N. B. Clarke, one of the most talented actors in the South. The thrilling domestic drama called "Nick of the Woods," and the romantic piece entitled "Wallace, the Hero of Scotland," will be performed. Between the pieces Mr. John C. Vail will give some of his inimitable imitations. Those who wish good seats should go early. Clark is a good actor, and will, weather permitting, have an overflowing house.

☞ John Caldwell, of "Caldwell's Exchange," had his range of star-spangled banners out on Saturday in honor of the reception of Maj. Gen. Wm. O. Butler. The crowd cheered them as they passed.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.—At a meeting of this Society held last evening at their Hall, No. 100 Magazine street, Dr. McCracken was called to the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, after which the Chairman delivered a very able and eloquent address. When the Chairman had concluded, amidst rounds of applause, the report of the Treasurer for the last quarter was read, and on motion adopted. After which, several persons came forward and enrolled their names as members of the League. The amount subscribed last evening towards the "Emergency Fund" was $315. Mr. Jacob Barker being discovered in the hall, was called upon to address the meeting. His remarks were principally confined to the subject that the friends of Irish freedom should watch well all measures of importance before they were finally acted upon, as being both creditable to themselves and efficient to their interests as a people and a Republic. His remarks elicited much attention from the audience, and drew forth great applause. At the Mr. Barker had concluded, Mr. James Graham, and Mr. Thomas Gilmore were, on motion, unanimously elected members of the Council. The meeting, after the transaction of some other business, was then addressed by Messrs. Graham, Gilmore, Scanlan and others, and then adjourned.

SPECIE.—The packet ship Zurich, from New York for Havre, took out $188,900 in specie.

The Great Torchlight Procession in Honor of Gen. Butler.

Saturday night, the 1st of July, 1848, will long be remembered by the people of New Orleans, as the occasion of the greatest political demonstration ever witnessed in this city. The Democratic Committee had appointed Saturday night for welcoming in a proper manner their candidate for the Vice Presidency, the illustrious Maj. Gen. W. O. Butler; and truly the welcome was worthy the recipient of the honor. According to previous arrangement, the procession commenced forming on Canal street, and at dark an immense concourse had assembled. During this time Major Gally's Artillery Battalion was engaged in firing a salute, and at intervals rockets were discharged to announce the commencement of the ceremonies. The whigs had generously appropriated the use of their platform, which was decorated in a very tasteful manner with American flags and numerous transparencies. Soon after dark Gen. Butler arrived in a barouche, accompanied by the Governor, Secretary of State, and other gentlemen. So great was the crowd that the vehicle experienced much difficulty in approaching the platform, while the distinguished guest was hailed with the most enthusiastic cheers. Upon arriving at the stand the General was addressed in a very appropriate manner by Capt. Howard, late of the First Mississippi Rifles. Gen. Butler replied, but we were unable to hear more than a portion of his remarks. When the General had concluded he was escorted through the principal streets, to the St. Charles Hotel. The procession was by far the largest and most imposing ever seen in New Orleans, and the democracy seemed as united and enthusiastic as ever, showing that the spirit of former years has not departed. The whole affair was creditable to those who took part in it, and must have been peculiarly gratifying to Gen. Butler. Although the tribute of respect was offered by his political friends, we have every reason to believe that the feeling of welcome and gratification was general among all parties and classes of our citizens. We have heard the number present in Canal street variously estimated from fifteen to twenty thousand.

As our Sunday contemporaries have already published full reports of the great demonstration, it is unnecessary for us to go into details—more especially as all the New Orleans world were either witnesses or participants in the fête.

THE ISSUE.—"You Mistur George Washington Seezur, what does you subpose is de pwoint ob de gwand issue what now distracts in two de great perlitical parties ob our bessed country?"

"Wal, Mistur Randolph, dere is much obviously wat combines to effect dis cause. Dere 's de tariff, dat sum wants to slide on a scfle; dere 's de bank, but dat 's now, in de language of another, a resolute idea; and dere 's sev'ral oder causes."

"Dat am so, Seezur; but de principal question and object of inquiry are, who begins dis war? who o'pened de ball? who trow de *fust* brick? Seezur, dat 's de question to consider before you make use of de ballot box."

"I gress with you, Randolph, I duz. De question are—*who trow de fust brick?*" [Boston Post.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, *by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*—Isaac Toucey, of Connecticut, to be Attorney General of the United States, in the place of Nathan Clifford, resigned.

Stephen K. Stanton, of New York, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States to the French Republic, in the place of J. L. Martin, appointed Charge d'Affairs to the Papal States.

Robert Wallace, of the District of Columbia, to be Marshal of the United States for said District, in the place of Alexander Hunter, resigned.

Gershom Mott, Collector, Burlington, New Jersey, reappointed.

Robert P. Dunlap, Collector, Portland, Maine, *vice* John Anderson, whose commission expired.

Charles D. Learned, Deputy Collector at Ship Island, Mississippi, new office.

Bennett W. Eagle, Receiver of Public Moneys at Crawfordsville, Indiana, *vice* Philip E. Engle, deceased.

BRAZIL.—The New York Herald has dates from Rio Janeiro to the 18th ult. The Chambers had adjourned, and a change of ministry was about to take place.

The U. S. steam frigate (iron) Alleghany, Capt. Hunter, from Norfolk, was attracting much attention at Rio. She was visited by all the officers of the British, Brazilian and French vessels of war in the harbor. Her officers speak well of her performances and speed.

The sloop of war Plymouth, Capt. Gedney, arrived at Rio, in a passage of fifty-four days, from Norfolk, and would sail on the 20th of May for China. The Erie, Capt. Watson, sailed for New York on the 7th of May. The frigate Brandywine, Commodore Storer, was in port.

FRENCH AND SPANISH WEST INDIES.—The recent insurrection of the slaves in some of the French West India Islands, more particularly Martinique, has attracted more than usual attention to that quarter. A letter from the Spanish Island of Porto Rico, dated Ponnce, June 5, says:

"In this Island there is a population of nearly 500,000, of which but 47,000 are slaves. Martinique has a population of 80,000, of which there are but 8,000 whites, or free people. The whole of that Island is cultivated by slave labor. The slaves in this Island are scattered about in the different towns—very distant from each other. Here we have 4,300 in a population of over 22,000."

Thus, it appears, that while in one Island it were easy for the slaves to gain the mastery over the whites, in the other it would be impossible for them to succeed. In Porto Rico, however, it is said, so well contented are they, there is not the least apprehension.

NAVAL.—The Ohio, Com. Jones, arrived at Mazatlan on the 9th of May, 42 days from Callao. Frigate Congress, and corvette Cyane were in port. On the 12th, the razee Independence, Com. Shubrick, arrived at San Blas. Store-ships Lexington and Southampton were also there—the latter to sail for Monterey—having on board Lieut. Halleck, U. S. engineers. The squadron was perfectly healthy. Mazatlan was garrisoned by the crew of the Congress and the marines of the Independence. It was not decided which vessel of the squadron would carry Com. Geisenger to China. The corvette Dale was at Guyamas, and the Preble at Monterey.

DEFALCATION.—It seems that the suicide of Mr. Easton, at Cincinnati, lately, was in consequence of trouble growing out of deficiencies of his funds, as Treasurer of Hamilton county, Ohio. The surplus revenue fund, too, of which others have charge, is said to be nearly $15,000 short. Proceedings have been commenced against those concerned.

SURVEILLIANCE OF CORRESPONDENCE.—It is a notorious fact, that both in Venezuela and Hayti, the letters of American merchants are tampered with by the government officials to such a degree, that no one dares give correct statements of the state of affairs, except at the risk of being imprisoned or shot. Both the letters from American merchants to their correspondents there, and the letters for this country, are broken open and read, for the purpose of finding grounds for the arrest of parties. Such proceedings should be remonstrated against by the American government. So says the Boston Traveller.

News by the Britannia.

[Telegraphed to the Charleston Mercury.]

BALTIMORE, June 26—3½ P. M.—England is quiet, and tranquility reigns in Paris. The Prince de Joinville was received at Paris. There are more rumors of the resignation of Lamartine and Leon Rollin.

Cavaignac and Lamartine were charged with being privy to a movement of furnishing arms and men to Smith O'Brien. O'Brien was not credited in his turn by the Assembly.

The French Constitution to be democratic, and education to be gratuitous to the laboring classes.

Peschiera has surrendered.

Thirty thousand Austrians have been totally defeated by fifty thousand Piedmontese.

British residents were leaving Madrid.

Cadiz has been compelled to furnish security for its good conduct.

The Irish Repeal Association has arranged a confederation which meets, with continued patronage.

Trade continues depressed. Consols were selling at 84¼.

Holders of cotton were anxious to realize. Prices slightly receded. Mobile fair 4½ to 5¼. Stock on hand at Liverpool, 511,000 bales. Canal flour, 27 to 28s.; corn, 32½ to 33s.; wheat, 7 to 8s. Breadstuffs declining.

CAN ANTHONY BEAT THAT TIME?—John Van Buren said at Rochester that when the Cass procession at Albany approached the point where he was standing, he thought he would take out his watch to see how long it would be in passing, but *it went by before he could get his watch out!*

BOLTERS.—The N. Y. Tribune publishes a list of thirty papers, in various Northern States, that dissent from or denounce the nomination of Gen. Taylor. Those sections of the Union which remain to be heard from are not likely to add many.

☞ Gen. Cass arrived in Detroit on the 16th ult. and was handsomely received by his friends, among whom was the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State, the heads of departments, &c.

OHIO.—The Whig State Central Committee of Ohio, has issued an address to the whigs of that State, urging them to support Gen. Taylor, arguing that by this course only can the extension of slave territory over free soil be prevented.

TURNING OVER.—At a ratification Cass meeting, at Lexington, Ky., lately, several gentlemen who had taken a part in a meeting last fall to nominate Taylor, attended to ratify Cass' nomination. Among them were Robt. W. Wickliffe, Sr.

ILLNESS OF GOV. SHUNK.—Gov. Shunk is again seriously ill. His disease has assumed a new shape, and he appears to be almost in the last stage of consumption. His friends have little hope of his recovery.

WITHDRAWAL.—Mr. Lucius E. Smith has withdrawn from the editorship of the Hartford Courant, not being willing to support the nomination of General Taylor.

A EUROPEAN WAR BENEFIT.—The troubles between Denmark and Germany have thrown freights into the hands of American ship-owners, as insurances by American vessels can be made without the war clause, which is not the case with Dutch bottoms.

☞ The President officially recognizes G. H. Mecke, Consul of Prussia, for the port of Philadelphia.

A LONG PARTNERSHIP.—Messrs. Trott & Bumstead, of Boston, have recently dissolved a mercantile partnership of 50 years duration and steady success in business. Previous to their partnership, they were fellow-apprentices in the same store for a period of seven years.

☞ The New York Canal Loan of $800,000 has all been taken at two, three and five-eights per cent. The bids were to a large amount in the aggregate.

THE MODELS.—Collyer and his troupe of model artists, have brought an action against the Louisville Courier for damages ($20,000) for an alleged libel on their pure, unsullied and peculiarly chaste characters.

NEW BOOK.—Mr. C. Edwards Lester is about to publish an elaborate historical and political work, to be called "Italy, and the New Pope." Six years residence in Italy has certainly given him rare facilities for executing such a work with ability.

GOING IT STRONG.—Emeline Sturdevant, a beautiful girl of 18 years, is in prison at New York for having two husbands. She would not live with either of them, and when she was arrested she was looking out for a third; her first husband got tired of living alone, and he is now also in jail for having two wives. They had better call it even, and begin again.

☞ A little over half a million of specie was exported from New York week before last.

SALT WATER FISHING.—The salt water fishing in this vicinity, says the New York Spirit of the Times of the 24th ult., has been good, beyond a precedent for twenty years. At Babylon, L. I., on the 19th, Messrs. Carroll Livingston, A. Belmont, N. G. Kortright, and J. F. Purdy, took in four hours, with three lines, no less than three hundred blue fish, weighing in the aggregate, over eleven hundred pounds.

ENGLISH THEATRICALS.—A late letter from London represents the drama in a very depressed state, and great complaints are made, both by managers and their companies. All the talent appears to be turned towards this country. Brooke, the tragedian, was to fill short engagements in the provinces, and sail for America by the first of September; Forrest has assured him he will be successful. Macready has been receiving £33 per night for his services at the Princess's theatre, the houses not averaging £38.

Gen. Brooke and the Volunteers.

We have been informed that when persons connected with volunteer regiments now in the vicinity of this city apply for discharges, they receive them, but that the officer in command inserts in such discharges a clause which deprives the soldier of his claim to bounty land, such as "he resigns all claim to bounty land," &c. Several cases of this kind having occurred, a Notary waited upon him to protest against the proceeding in the name of the parties, whose relinquishment of the claim appeared in the discharges to have been voluntarily made, in order that they might not by their apparent concurrence in the act be debarred from hereafter asserting their rights, and that the General refused to make any explanation, or to give any answer further than that he would not recognise the interference of any civil officer. This would seem to be a very singular course of proceeding, and one for which no apparent justification can exist. If the soldier be not entitled to an honorable discharge it should not be given; but if given, the discharge ought to be simple and full; above all, it should not contain an assertion that the person abandons his claim to bounty land, when in truth no such abandonment was ever made or contemplated. If the insertion of the clause be intended as a punishment to the soldier for having asked his discharge after the war is ended, and there is no longer any earthly reason for retaining him in service, then we suppose it must be authorised by some recent addition to the "Articles of War" with which the country is yet unacquainted. In a case, however, where there seems to be some doubt whether the punishment was justified in the peculiar manner of its infliction, it would have been as well for the General to have given the Notary some authoritative explanation, perhaps by that means the soldier might have been convinced that he had actually abandoned his claims, in defiance of his express declaration to the contrary. The annexed discharge and affidavit, show the facts in one of the cases which have given rise to the above remarks. We make them public, because the case appears to us one of great hardship and injustice, and with the hope that the officer who has no dread of the civil authorities, will have some of public opinion:

SOLDIER'S DISCHARGE.

Know Ye, That Horace J. Meech, a private of Capt. M. Fairchild's Company I, 1st Regiment of U. S. Volunteers of New York, who was enlisted on the third day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to serve during the war, is hereby honorably discharged from the Army of the United States, by reason of his own request—he resigns all claims to bounty land. Said Horace J. Meech was born in Schenectady, in the State of New York, is twenty-five years of age, five feet eight and three-quarters inches high, dark complexion, light blue eyes, dark hair, and by occupation, when enlisted, a soldier.

Given at New Orleans this 28th day of June, 1848.

[Signed] GEO. M. BROOKE, Brig. General U. S. A.

[Written across] Paid in full on certificate of discharge.—New Orleans, June 29, 1848.

[Signed] LOUIS J. BEALE, Paymaster U. S. A.

Registered. [Signed] J. B. WITTER.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, *City and Parish of New Orleans.*

On this first day of July, 1848, personally came and appeared before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish and City of New Orleans aforesaid, Horace J. Meech, being sworn, duly sworn according to law, deposeth and saith, that he is the identical Horace J. Meech who was a private in the Company, commanded by M. Fairchild, of 1st Regiment New York Volunteers; that he enlisted on the third day of December, 1846, for the term of "during the war;" and was discharged at New Orleans on the 28th day of June, 1848, by reason of his own request—the war with Mexico being near ended, and the said Horace J. Meech further deposeth and saith, that he is the identical Horace J. Meech mentioned, named and alluded to in the accompanying discharge, signed by George M. Brooke, Brig. General, dated at New Orleans, 28th of June, 1848; and that the words "and he resigns all claim to bounty land" were inserted in said discharge contrary to his express desire and to law.

HORACE J. MEECH.

Sworn to and subscribed on this day and year first above written. GEORGE Y. BRIGHT,

Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

Important from Mexico.

Revolution of Jarauta and Paredes—Capture of Guanajuato—Plan of the Insurgents—Address of Herrera.

The steamship Portland, Capt. Place, arrived here on Saturday, from Vera Cruz, having left that place on the 26th. By her we have received our files from the city of Mexico to the 20th, and from Vera Cruz to the 25th. The news is of considerable importance, confirming what we have always believed, and frequently asserted through the columns of this paper—that no Mexican administration could survive, which should dare to make peace with the United States. The revolution, which at first appeared contemptible, has now, by the adhesion of Paredes, assumed a more serious character. The *pronunciamiento* of the insurgents openly advocates a continuation of the war and a violation of the treaty which has just been concluded with the United States. Who will not now admit that Mexican and Punic faith are synonymous terms? Who can say that the struggle between the modern shall not have the same result as that between the ancient Republics.

The *Siglo* says that Paredes left Aguascalientes on the 12th, with 100 men, and joined Jarauta and Negrete at Lagos, whence they marched on Leon. The large city of Guanajuato, the centre of one of the richest mining districts of Mexico, made no resistance, and was occupied by the insurgents without any difficulty, not more than two hundred Government troops being in the place.

On the 16th, the divisions of Minon and Bustamente were within one day's march of Guanajuato, and General Yanez was soon to join them. One of the San Patricio companies was at Sila, and was to join General Lombardini's command, and then march to the assistance of Bustamente and Minon.

An express which arrived at Mexico on the 19th, says the *Siglo*, brings news that the *cuitlacta* which left Querétaro on the 18th, arrived at San Juan del Rio without accident. On the same day, at Sila, 400 men, under General Bustamente, united with an equal number under General Minon. On the 24d, 600 men, of Yanez's command, were to arrive. General Cortazar informed the Supreme Governor that he had 500 men, ready to co-operate with Bustamente; and Lombardini's command would soon be increased by 400. The Government of Guanajuato has been removed to Celaya. We give below a translation of the precious document called the "Plan of Paredes," and also the Address of Herrera:

The Pronunciamiento.

Mexicans—The work of iniquity and treason, commenced in 1845, has been consummated. More than half of the Republic has been sold to the invader for a contemptible sum, while the rest of our territory will be occupied by the same North American soldiery, as a guard to the traitor Peña, to sustain the most atrocious crime ever perpetrated. These events recall to the memory Count Julian, who betrayed his country to gratify personal resentment; yet even this horrid act does not compare with Peña's. The former villain, blinded with rage, introduced the Moors into Spain, exposing himself to personal danger; but the latter, to return to the luxuries and pleasures of the Capital, sought to keep himself in power, sold his country, without any risk, after having disarmed the nation—extinguished her public spirit, and persuaded her that insult is advantage—opprobrium, honor—and the humiliating state in which she was prostrated at the feet of her enemy, was a brilliant attitude and a flattering position.

Is it possible, Mexicans, that you will tranquilly and meekly suffer this affront? Will you coolly behold your brethren in California, New Mexico and Chihuahua sold to the foe? Those, your brethren, true and valiant, who have constantly fought in the vanguard, to sustain the religion, the customs, and the nationality of Mexico? No! No! a thousand times No!!

Those who subscribe this are few in number, but they are determined to perish in sustaining such precious interests. We invite you to follow our example, and take up arms against the traitorous Government, raising the banner of insurrection. We will call on Spain and other nations to sustain the independence of Mexico, and they will assist us. We now proclaim the following:

1. The present Government is renounced and disavowed, for having betrayed the nation.
2. The States, consequently, resume their sovereignty.
3. They shall consult on the means of replacing the deposed Government.
4. The Governors of the States shall designate the person or persons who shall command the forces in each.
5. The troops of the standing army who give in their adhesion to the present plan, will, according to custom, be under the command of the General of the highest rank, who may follow their example.

U. D. JARAUTA, Commandant; JUAN ORTIZ, Colonel of Cavalry; J. M. M. NEGRETE, Commandant of Squadron; a Lieutenant, three Ensigns of Cavalry, and a Captain of Infantry. Lagos, June 1, 1848.

Herrera's Address.

The Citizen Jose Joaquin de Herrera, Constitutional President of the United States of Mexico, to the Nation:

Mexicans—In taking upon myself the Supreme power, in accordance with the will of the Nation, expressed through its legitimate representatives, I knew that the standard of revolt had been unfurled, and the machinations of those were not concealed, who only waited the termination of the foreign war to proclaim destruction to the fundamental laws of the Republic.

Before repairing to this Capital, whither most important national interests called me, those measures which the situation of things permitted, were employed to stifle the revolution at its commencement. However, the defection of a few troops, a very insignificant part of the army, and the sedition of Gen. Paredes, have delivered the city of Guanajuato into the hands of the rebels.

No popular authority has acknowledged them—no State has forgotten its duties—none of the parties who hold as a principle the nationality of Mexico has embraced their cause. All contemplate, with the utmost grief and indignation, the crime of a few, and a force much superior to theirs is at this moment in pursuit of them.

I reveal to the nation what has occurred: though overcome with deep sorrow, I am yet without fear or dismay. It is certainly sad that we cannot enjoy a moment of repose: and instead of devoting ourselves to repair our immense misfortunes, we raise our hands to inflict fresh wounds in the bleeding bosom of our unfortunate country. The enemies of Mexico will take advantage of this new shame, to say that we are past redemption.

Whatever may be the dangers and difficulties of the present position of affairs, I feel it incumbent upon me to accept it, whatever it may be, and I well understand the terrible duties which it imposes upon me. Assured of the general desire for the preservation of order, persuaded that the strength and hopes of the people are in the Government, I will employ all its power to realize their wishes.

I never have desired power. Revolution never placed it in my hands, and I only now possess it because my repeated refusals have been unaccepted. Who are the men whom order excludes? What classes does it oppress? What interests does it sacrifice? My controlling sentiments are justice and moderation. The Republic knows me.

But, once placed at the head of affairs, the Constitution, and the supreme authorities it establishes, shall not become objects of derision; nor can I, without assuming an immense responsibility, permit a revolutionary General to give the unheard of example of attacking a treaty recognized by the faith of nations as the fundamental law.

I did not provoke the war. For avoiding it, for trying to avert the misfortunes which it has produced, for preserving the territories we have lost, I was elected from this position. The day that I accepted the office of President, the question was decided. Those misfortunes which we bequeath to our latest posterity shall not, though me, be augmented.

I cannot tamper with revolution, nor change my course, for fear of danger. There is no middle course in the state to which things have come. If our present abuses be continued, our mismanagement, our disorders, and the immorality which constantly developes the elements of revolution—if all these evils be not attacked with energy, the Republic must perish; and we will save nothing from the wreck when our name shall disappear from among the nations of the earth.

It is not my cause, nor that of particular men, nor of a party. It is the cause of the nation—of every thing it contains noble and respectable. I count, then, upon all—the aid of all—to save it. It is the cause of the honest man who wishes to enjoy in peace the reward of his labor; of the republican, who hopes from order to achieve the consolidation of liberal institutions; of those who have shed their blood for their independence, and have seen themselves on the point of losing it by these crimes; of those who know that if this cause succumb, their children will not call themselves Mexicans.

With such aid, and with a cause so just—with the support of the nation—with the cooperation of the States—with the valor of the National Guard, and the firmness of loyal and good soldiers, a few hundred undisciplined men cannot deprive the nation of its laws, nor crush its last hopes.

In the act of receiving power, I said that I consecrated to my country the rest of a life honored by its confidence. The only prayer I direct to God, is, that he may make it great, free and happy. JOSE JOAQUIN DE HERRERA.

Mexico, June 18, 1848.

Immediately upon learning of the revolutionary attempts of Jarauta and Paredes, the Government took measures to suppress the insurrection, and it was thought would be successful.

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.—The Government is about to issue a decree suppressing the new war journals which have lately appeared in the City of Mexico.

YUCATAN.—The Yucatanese Commissioners had been unable to obtain any assistance from the Mexican Government, except an advance of thirty thousand dollars.

[Correspondence of the Daily Crescent.]

JALAPA, June 23, 1848.

EDS. CRESCENT—There are now a great number of troops encamped near this place. Kearny's brigade is stationed a few miles distant, and now Shields Worth's division, which arrived yesterday. Part of the Ten Regiments is stationed at Encerro, and Marshall's brigade at the National Bridge. It is thought here the whole of the troops will not have embarked for more than a month.

We have news from the Interior, of a revolution in Aguascalientes and Guanajuato, headed by Jarauta and Paredes. The Government papers from the city speak of it as a contemptible affair; but it is my opinion that it will be found more difficult to suppress than their words have led believe. There is no doubt in my mind that a large majority of the population cherish the most deadly hatred to the American army, and only wait to be relieved from the presence of our army to make it again visible in renewed raids and injuries.

This attempt may fail on account of the unpopularity of its leaders; but if a man such as Almonte or Reyon should make the effort to overthrow the Government, he will undoubtedly be successful.

I am sorry to say, that some persons calling themselves Americans have been again bringing disgrace upon their name and country. A number of soldiers have been engaged in annoying themselves with plundering travellers on the road between this city and Mexico. A few days ago they were attacked by some Mexican soldiers, and eleven of them taken prisoners or killed. Some escaped, but were subsequently arrested near Perote. These fellows must have been scoundrels or they could not have been whipped by Mexicans. G.

VERA CRUZ, June 26, 1848.

EDS. CRESCENT—About one-third of the troops have already left for the United States, leaving 11,000 still in Mexico. The city bears at present a very animated appearance, which, no doubt, it is destined to lose when our troops have departed. The recommencement of the Mexican *vaqueros* will bring back the state of inactivity which characterized Vera Cruz before the first advent of the Americans; their second will occur before many years, or I am no prophet. YONG. H.

☞ The Crescent to the National Greeting:

We have deliberately and maturely reflected upon the two conundrums offered to us for solution, namely: Why should Napoleon have been a war-horse? and why is Hamlet like a thief in the hands of the hangman? We have come to the conclusion that the best reason why Napoleon should have been a war-horse is, that he had a *Marshal Ney* (martial neigh)—and Hamlet was like a thief in the hands of the hangman, because he was thinking of shuffling off a mortal *coil*.

☞ Porter, of the New York Spirit of the Times, has been presented with "a hat of basket-work—so strong and heavy that the wearer can carry a 'pile' of bricks in it!"

DISCOVERY IN ETYMOLOGY.—The Boston Post, after profound and laborious investigation, has discovered that the word *omnibus* is the dative plural of the Latin word *omnis*—every one. The discoverer deserves a statue in his honor.

☞ The New York True Sun says it has good authority for saying that the rumors which have been in circulation, that the President is about to issue a proclamation condemning the Ireland sympathy movements, are false.

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 substantial use:

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 Maché, &c.
WORK BOXES—Ebony, Rosewood, Papier Maché, &c.
DRESSING CASES—Ebony, Rosewood, Papier Maché, &c.
PORTFOLIOS—Leather, Velvet, and Papier Maché.
ACCORDEONS—Best French, double tones.
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 Maché.
CHESS MEN—Chinese, English and German.
PORTE-MONNAIES—Gold and Silver enamelled, and all the ODEUR BOXES—From two to six bottles. [latest 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,
jy30 1tu 18 CAMP STREET.

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

☞ 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 leaving Rows, 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 $22 00
Black and colored Cloth Frock Coats	12 00 to 21 00
Black and colored Cloth Sack Coats	10 00 to 18 00
Cashmere and Tweed Sack Coats	6 00 to 10 00
Fancy Tweed Business Coats	6 50 to 12 00
Overcoats of all descriptions	6 00 to 14 00
Merino Sack Coats	5 00 to 15 00
Merino Dress Coats	6 00 to 16 00
Merino Frock Coats	6 00 to 15 00
Cretonne and Alpaca Rock	3 50 to 6 00
Linen Sack and Cutaway	3 50 to 4 00
Gutaperchia Sack and Frock	10 00 to 14 00

PANTALOONS.

Black Cassimere Pants	$5 00 to $7 00
Black Doeskin Pants	5 00 to 6 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
Cottonade Pants	1 50 to 2 00
French drab "Eze Pants	3 00 to 5 00
English Merino Pants	3 00 to 4 00
Linen Drill Pants	2 00 to 3 00
Linen Cotton Pants	1 50 to 2 00
White Linen Drill Pants	2 00 to 3 00
Indian Nankeen Pants	1 50 to 2 00

VESTS.

Colored Cassimere Vests	$2 00 to 3 00
Black Satin Vests	2 50 to 4 00
Colored Silk and Satin Vests	2 50 to 5 00
Rich black embroidered Vests	3 50 to 6 00
Rich fancy Velvet Vests	3 50 to 6 00
Gold and silver figured Vests	4 50 to 5 00
Best white Marseilles Vests	1 50 to 2 00
Best colored Marseilles Vests	1 50 to 2 00
Best full Cashmere Vests	1 50 to 2 00
Rich light Silk Vests	3 50 to 4 00
Rich light Chintz Vests	2 50 to 4 00
Best black Silk Velvet Vests	3 00 to 7 00

SHIRTS, CRAVATS, HANDKERCHIEFS, etc.

Superfine All Linen Shirts, stitched bosoms, $2 50 to $4 50; superfine Muslin Shirts, linen bosoms and collars, $1 to $2 75; French, Gingham and Cambric Shirts; Hickory check and Negro Shirts; Merino, French, Scotch, Saxony, wool and cotton Undershirts and Drawers; Silk Undershirts and Drawers, very rich extra fancy Cravats; Satins and French Black Silk Cravats; Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs; Linen border Handkerchiefs; Linen and Silk Gloves; Black Kid Gloves; Cotton, Merino and Linen half Hose; Silk and Gingham Umbrellas, etc. etc. also, Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags. jy3 1t

Sands's Clothing Emporium.

☞ Richard Sands, grateful for past favors, would respectfully call the attention of the public to his Fashionable Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, 27 POYDRAS, corner of Tchoupitoulas st.

N. B. Gentlemen arri