DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—
By HAYES & M'CLURE.
A. M. HAYES....J. E. M'CLURE.

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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.

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TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

The Fourth of July.

This is a day of thanksgiving and joy to twenty millions of people. Old age forgets its feebleness, manhood relaxes its toil, youth flies from its studies, and beauty dons her gayest attire to celebrate the return of the glorious day. Let the loud-mouthed cannon roar; let the wild, free, joyous shout ascend; let the happy heart expand in gratitude to God; for it is the anniversary of a day on which a nation was born, and a world regenerated. It matters not what caused the memorable Declaration which gives the Fourth of July its significance. The petty exactions and grinding oppressions of tyranny have passed away and are forgotten with the past, but the glorious truths, proclaimed in consequence, now live in all their vigor, grandeur and beauty, and will live and flourish for ever. They will enlighten the dark corners of the earth, diffuse their warmth amid Siberian snows, purify the intellect, and elevate the moral character of man, and elevate the lowly, the oppressed, the ignorant and the enslaved to the true dignity of human nature, when man shall be, in truth, the free, expressive, and noble image of his Maker. Seventy-two years ago, man's equality and man's rights were proclaimed for the first time, since the world began, with the power and authority of a whole people. Seventy-two years ago!—and what a world's history has been written since that time! From small and scattered colonies on the Atlantic coast this Republic has extended westward to the Pacific, and is extending southward to Darien. The weak has become strong—and a feeble people risen to the first rank among the nations of the earth.

But what are national power, and glory, and dominion? Persia had them, Macedon had them, Rome had them, Russia has them now. They are nothing to a nation of slaves—every thing to a free, happy and enlightened race. But national greatness and individual liberty are alike our birthright and our boast. Why not, then, rejoice—aye, and with loud obstreperous joy. Nor for ourselves alone should we be filled with gladness. The nations of the earth are awakening to their rights; and kings, and emperors, and princes and courtiers, are learning their weakness, their vices and their follies. Old Europe, disturbed in its slumbers by the first French revolution, the legitimate offspring of our own, has been finally awakened to sleep no more by the third. "Down trodden nationalities" are springing into new and vigorous existence. Italy and Poland, Hungary and Ireland, have found out that they were nations and not provinces of foreign powers. The people of France and Germany—even of England and Spain, have at last discovered that they were not by nature destined to be mere machines, the creators of wealth, the hewers of wood and drawers of water to beings like themselves decked out with ribbons and known in old vocabularies as princes and lords. The great ball of revolution which our fathers set in motion is rolling on, crushing all who resists it, bearing along in safety and happiness all who aid its progress. And it will roll on for ever. Europe regenerated, it will move Asiatic immobility, and redeem and regenerate even the half-human tribes of Africa; until the final reign of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity is established on the earth—till the nations, having waded through seas of blood and clambered over mountains of slain, shall attain to universal peace and brotherhood, contentment and happiness.

To us, who began this movement, are accorded its first and blissful fruits—let us cherish them like our heart's blood, and guard them as the apple of the eye. To Americans it is given not only to work out their own high destiny, but to guide and direct the movements of the other nations and people of the earth. Ponder well the principles which our fathers proclaimed on this great day—preserve and disseminate them—guard well the fair heritage of freedom which they have bequeathed to us—crush its domestic, strike down its foreign foes—and be your prayers ever for the perpetuity of your country and its liberties.

☞ To-day being the Anniversary of our National Independence, and in order to afford to all connected with our establishment an opportunity of participating in the customary festivities and solemnities of the occasion, no paper will be issued from this office to-morrow.

☞ Col. Croghan passed through Pittsburg on the 21st, on his way to Washington.

To Epicures.—At half-past 10 o'clock this morning, Turtle Soup and Steaks, with a bowl of Champagne Punch, will be served up at the Shades.... At 11 o'clock, Dan Hickok, of the New Commercial, will dish up a fine Turtle in an appetite-provoking manner.... And then, connoisseurs in Clam Chowder will have a chance this evening at 4 o'clock, at the Holbrook Oyster Saloon.

☞ We are indebted to that excellent officer, Capt. Gordon, of the steamboat Rio Grande, for Louisville papers.

Company K, La. Volunteers.—This gallant company, under the command of Capt. Lewis, was yesterday mustered out of the service of the United States. Although the Louisiana troops had but little opportunity of distinguishing themselves, still they have served their country honorably and faithfully. This is the first company from this State, under the last requisition, that has as yet been mustered out of service.

☞ We are under many obligations to the steamboat Majestic for late papers.

☞ The U. S. steamer Maj. Tompkins, arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, having on board two companies of the 2d Regiment Ohio Volunteers, under command of Lieut. Gorman.

☞ The Old Chief of the 22d, says the Ouachita river still continues to fall slowly, and but few boats are now engaged in the trade.

River News, Markets, Etc.

[From the Louisville Courier, June 25.]

The river at this point is declining very slowly. The guage at the head of the canal, at dark last evening, showed 3 feet 3 inches water, but boats drawing four feet go through without difficulty.

Pittsburg, June 24, 8 p. m.—There is 4 feet water in the channel, and at a stand. The weather is pleasant.

Cincinnati, June 24, 8 p. m.—The river has fallen 10 inches in the last 24 hours.

Pittsburg, June 24, 8 p. m.—The market for Flour is steady, but not active. Sales at $4.... Grain is unchanged, and the supply scant.... Provisions are as last quoted.

Cincinnati, June 24, 8 p. m.—Sales of 800 bbls. Flour at $3 62½.... Market steady.... Grain remains unchanged. Oats 25c.... Sales of 600 bbls. Whisky at 18c.... Groceries are unchanged. Sugar is steady at previous rates.... Sales of Land Oil at 48 @ 50c.; Linseed, 50c.... Sales of Cheese at 5c.... Eastern Exchange, ¼ per cent.... Freights to New Orleans—Whisky, 75c.; Pork, 62c.; Flour, 50c. Pound Freights to Pittsburg, 25c.

Passengers.—*Per schr. Eufaula from Tampico.*—Col. J. L. DeRussey, lady, daughter and servt's; Mrs. A. DeRussey, three children and servt's; Capts. C. S. Hunt and Cole; Chas. T. Badger, Adj't; Lieuts. H. R. Symons, J. J. R. Oger and J. D. Kirkland; Dr. J. H. Gardner, Ass't Surgeon 1st Volunteers; Mr. A. Merill, and companies F and G of the Louisiana Volunteers.

Passengers.—*Per schr. Capt. Page from Brazos St. Jago.*—Lieuts. G. E. B. Spaulding, T. W. Dunham, Ed. Yarbrough, N. Slough, Jno. Goodson, S. W. Hyatt and N. White; G. B. Whitaker, Adj't; G. A. McRae, Ass't Surgeon; Mr. Rastral, and 130 men of the North Carolina Regiment.

Gen. Brooke and the Volunteers.

It seems that the article which we published yesterday morning is thought by some of Gen. Brooke's friends to do him injustice; if so, we are sorry for it; but we have offered to publish any article which they may write showing that our remarks contained anything false in fact, unfair in statement, or unjust in inference, and further than this we cannot go. One of them referred us to the law, and to the opinions or decisions of the Commissioner of Pensions. With both of these we were familiar before. The law is plain. Section 9th of the Act of February 11th, 1847, declares, "That each non-commissioned officer, musician or private, enlisted or to be enlisted in the regular army, or regularly mustered in any volunteer company, for a period of not less than twelve months, who has served or may serve during the present war with Mexico, and who shall receive an honorable discharge, or who shall have been killed or died of wounds received or sickness incurred in the course of such service, or who shall have been discharged before the expiration of his term of service in consequence of wounds received or sickness incurred in the course of such service, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant from the War Department for the quantity of one hundred and sixty acres, and which may be located by the warrantee, or his heirs at law, at any land-office of the United States, in one body, and in conformity with the legal subdivisions of the public lands in such district then subject to private entry, and upon the return of such certificate or warrant, with evidence of the location thereof having been legally made to the General Land Office, a patent shall be issued therefor." Upon this law it is true that the Commissioner of Pensions decided, "that those who are discharged at their own request" are not entitled to their bounty land, although the law nowhere gives him the slightest pretence for so deciding. The question then occurs—did Gen. Brooke perform only his duty in inserting in the discharge, a sentence which expressed the *voluntary abandonment* of his right by the volunteer, when no such voluntary abandonment had been made, merely because the Commissioner of Pensions went beyond the law? Is there any army regulation, or any order from the War Department which required him to insert the objectionable words? Was it proper to deprive the soldier of his right of contesting the interpretation of the Pension Office, by inserting in the discharge a clause which would preclude him from making such contest?

But even admitting that the interpretation of the Commissioner of Pensions might have had some show of reason during the war, it still would not have justified the mode of discharge, even then; but it is altogether without any pretence of reason now. The 5th section of the act of February 11th, 1847, provides, "that the said officers, musicians and privates authorized by this act, shall *be immediately discharged* from the service of the United States *at the close of the war with Mexico.*" And in General Orders No. 112, issued at Mexico on the 29th of May, 1848, we find—"Under a deep sense of gratitude to the Almighty, Maj. Gen. Butler announces to the army under his command *that the Mexican war is ended.*" Can there be any show of reason or pretence of right then for forfeiting the bounty land of a volunteer, who is entitled to his discharge, merely because he obtains that discharge at his own request? Can there be the shadow of a reason to make him appear to assent to the injustice, by the manner in which the discharge is made out?

We close this article as we began it, by expressing our regret if we have done Gen. Brooke injustice, but we cannot perceive that we have. We fully exonerate the General from any intentional wrong—but the blunders of public men are often as injurious as graver offences—and we feel satisfied, that upon reflection, the officer in question will himself thank us for pointing out an error which might deprive many a poor soldier of the little pittance to which, by law, he is entitled, in part return for the labors he has performed and the dangers he has braved and survived.

The Taylor Medal.

Yesterday morning the "Hero of Buena Vista" was presented, in the Gentlemen's Parlor of the St. Charles Hotel, with the magnificent gold medal, which was ordered to be struck by the Legislature of Louisiana in commemoration of the heroic deeds achieved by the recipient during the Mexican war. The following is the correspondence of Gov. Johnson and Gen. Taylor upon the matter:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
New Orleans, June 30, 1848.

General—The State of Louisiana has directed this medal to be struck, and presented to you as a testimonial of her appreciation of your great services on the ever glorious battle field of Buena Vista.

Departing as you did from your peaceful home to meet the hardships of war, she watched your career with the solicitude of an affectionate mother. When you were in supposed peril from the beleaguering legions of the haughty enemy, she called not in vain upon her faithful sons to hasten to your support: and now, when victory after victory has dispelled all fears, gladdened every heart, and consummated your own renown, she advances proudly to receive and welcome you back, with this additional and enduring token of her gratitude and love. On one side of the medal is an emblem of herself, and on the other, the names and sketches of those fields so nobly fought and won.

It will be presented in the name of the State of Louisiana, by Levi Pierce, Th. J. Durant, Preston W. Farrar and Mortimer M. Reynolds, a committee appointed for that purpose.

Sincerely wishing you many years of health, happiness and usefulness, I have the honor, General, to subscribe myself with profound respect, Your most obedient servant,

Isaac Johnson.

Major General Z. Taylor, Baton Rouge, La.

To this Gen. Taylor replied as follows:

New Orleans, July 3, 1848.

Governor—I have had the honor of receiving your communication of the 30th, advising me of the intended presentation, on the part of the State of Louisiana, of an honorary medal, commemorative of the battle of Buena Vista.

My obligations to Louisiana, already greater than I can presume to have deserved, or can hope to repay, are again increased by this distinguished mark of the kindness and confidence of her citizens. She has ever sympathized deeply with the fortunes of our army serving in Mexico; our successes brought joy to the hearts of her sons, but the report of peril and disaster called forth yet more their chivalry and generosity. These recollections give enhanced value to the present gift, which I shall accept with emotions of profound gratitude..... Allow me, Governor, to express my thanks for the terms of your communication, and my best wishes for your health and happiness.

I have the honor to remain, with the highest respect,
Your obedient servant, Z. Taylor.

His Excellency, Isaac Johnson,
Governor of Louisiana, New Orleans.

The medal above alluded to, bears upon one side the amorial bearings of our State, with the inscription "To Major General Zachary Taylor." Upon the reverse side is a representation of the battle of Buena Vista, and around the margin those thrilling names, "Palo Alto," "Resaca de la Palma," "Monterey" and "Buena Vista."

Gen. Dodge.—The Philadelphia Bulletin says, in regard to the newly elected Senator from Wisconsin: "Our Washington correspondent writes us that Gov. Dodge will not accept the Barnburners' nomination for the Vice-Presidency, but will, upon receiving official notice of it, immediately decline. The information comes directly from one who has the Governor's entire confidence. Nevertheless, we are strongly inclined to doubt it." [Our own correspondent corroborates the above.]

New Agricultural Paper.—Mr. Converse, of Baton Rouge—a gentleman eminently qualified for the enterprize—has issued a prospectus for the publication of a paper to be devoted to the agricultural and mechanical interests of the State. It will be entitled the "State Agriculturalist," and the first number will appear on the first of August. It will be published monthly, at the exceedingly low rate of one dollar per annum.

Naturalization Laws.—An act which has been long pending in Congress, remedying a defect in the naturalization laws, has finally passed both Houses. Sailors in the American merchant service, merchants, and other foreigners, apply for naturalization; but, if during the five years, they put their foot out of the country, even for the shortest time, their application fails, and must be renewed. The act passed remedies the defect, and enables the Court to grant the naturalization papers in all cases where an application has not by his absence changed this domicil.

☞ The Cincinnati Signal supports Van Buren and Dodge.

Foreign News.

The Cairo Delta of the 28th ult., contains the following important news received by the Brittania, and transmitted by the telegraph:

Boston, June 26, p. m.—The express steamer Buena Vista arrived last night from Halifax, in advance of the Brittania. She brings the Brittania's news, which is seven days later, that vessel having sailed from Liverpool on the 10th instant.

France.

The Prince de Joinville has been arrested at Paris. Prince Louis Napoleon having been returned to the National Assembly, the Government will not dare to molest him. Paris was tranquil, but the crowd in the city was immense—so numerous that the assemblages have to be dispersed by the National Guards. The resignation of Lamartine and Ledru Rollin is now openly spoken of, and suspicions are now entertained that the former as well as the latter, was privy to the conspiracy of the 15th May. Caussidiere, a prefect of Police, charges Lamartine with having furnished arms to the conspirators. Fears are entertained lest Sobere, who has been recently elected to fill a vacancy from Paris, may supercede Lamartine in the Ministry. The new French constitution will be democratic republican. A declaration of rights recognizes the right of gratuitous education, employment and assistance by the Government. The Legitimatists are paving the way for the restoration to the throne of the Count of Paris, with the Dutchess of Orleans as regent. To conciliate Lamartine, Arago, and their party, it is proposed to have a council of regency, composed of Lamartine, Arago, Prince de Joinville, and the Duke D'Aumale, the latter of whom, it is thought, is now lurking in the neighborhood of Paris.

Italy.

The news from Italy is of importance. The town of Peschierra, which was reported by the last steamer as being besieged, has capitulated, and is in the hands of the Italian General, Charles Albert. A battle had been fought at Girto, between 30,000 Austrians and 15,000 Piedmontese, in which the former were completely routed, and they are now flying in all directions. Pope Pius has recovered all his popularity.

Spain.

Arrests continue to be made at Madrid. At Cadiz all the British residents have been compelled to give security for their good conduct. The Belgitm Minister has also been dismissed from this Court, on the ground that he was implicated in the conspiracy which caused the Queen to change her Ministry.

Ireland.

The "Repeal Association" and the "Confederation" have fraternized under the title of the "Irish League to agitate constitutional repeal."—[Constitutional humbug.] The Confederation issued a signed manifesto, couched in language of no less defiance than Mitchel's effusions.

Accounts from Schleswig confirm the capture of two Danish battalions.

The cholera is making fearful ravages in Russia.

Rome was perfectly tranquil. Naples, however, owing to the bitter feelings existing between the soldiers and citizens, was in a state of siege. It is thought that Piedmont and Lombardy will unite, and that the crown will be offered to Charles Albert.

The Emperor of Austria still refuses to return to Vienna.

In England, the Chartist meetings are diminishing. The Government is using vigorous measures to suppress them altogether, and with every prospect of success.

Foreign Markets.

Liverpool, June 10.—Trade has been slightly depressed during the week, owing to a revival of the political agitation. The money market is unaltered. Consols are quoted at 84¼ @ 84¾ per cent. Cotton has slightly receded; Mobile fair is quoted at 4¼d.; Orleans fair at 4½d. per lb. The stock at present on hand amounts to 511,990 bales, being 15,290 bales more than during the same period of last year.

London.—The demand for Bacon is steady, and prices are a little easier. Pork has receded 1 @ 2s per cwt. Lard has advanced 1s per cwt.

Whig Ratification Meeting at Mobile.

[Correspondence of the Crescent.]

Mobile, July 2, 1848.

Eds. Crescent.—Nothing worthy of attention has transpired in this wonderful city within a week, except the meeting called last night by the whigs of Mobile, to ratify the nomination of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency.

A great time was anticipated by a portion of the whig party here, and to give the affair interest, Messrs. S. S. Prentiss and Balie Peyton of your city, were present (by invitation, I suppose,) to expound the doctrines of the whig party of 1848. The meeting was held in front of the courthouse on Government street, and I think there were at least 2000 persons present. In organizing, Mr. George N. Stewart was called to preside, and in the short speech he made on taking the chair, said that Gen. Taylor was nominated by Mobile and that Mobile had an opportunity of showing with what burning enthusiasm the compliance of the Philadelphia Convention would be greeted. The following gentlemen were then chosen vice-presidents: Chas. Lebarron, Jas. Perrine, Geo. Mallory, E. Lockwood, John Bloodgood, W. T. Ledyard & G. G. Henry and O. S. Beers were appointed secretaries. A committee of ten were then appointed to draft resolutions. As soon as they retired Mr. Prentiss was loudly called for. He appeared, was introduced by the president of the meeting, and greeted with the most hearty cheers.

Soon after Mr. P. had commenced speaking, the market-bell, not more than fifty yards distant from the meeting, was rung most clamorously for the sombre population to retire, and so boisterously did the iron-tongue discourse, that the orator was forced to give up the argument. After a few moments the bell was silenced, and Mr. P. recommenced by saying: "*There's more brass there than I possess!*" Mr. P.'s argument was purely *Taylor*—the bank and the tariff were called little questions, which little demagogues and politicians made a pivot of on which to turn. Mr. P. spoke well, yet not as well as I have heard him speak. Mr. P. spoke in a liberal and manly manner of Mr. Cass—said he believed Mr. Cass to be truly a patriotic citizen, who would do all the good in his power for the honor and happiness of the republic; but he did not like Mr. Cass' idea of Progress. Mr. P. would prefer the government conducted in the steady manner of gone-by times. We wanted nothing, the country enjoyed every blessing that heaven could bestow. Mr. P. dreaded the changes that the fiery voice of Progress would call for—he preferred drinking his water from "the moss-covered bucket that hung in the well" his fathers had dug, to following Gen. Cass with his tin-dipper to every little pool of dirty water in search of new springs. Mr. P. said there were some things that needed no improvement—that could not be improved—that Truth could not be improved—it was the same to-day as it was when God affixed his signet to it, to give it currency. In this part of his speech Mr. P. was extremely eloquent—speaking with great depth of feeling. He spoke of the croaking of the ravens who predicted the fall of the Union, and said he thought that our horizon was brighter than our zenith—that the government would be eternal if the sacrilegious hand of Progress did not destroy it.

Fire-works, bon-fires and cotton balls were freely burnt, which filled the air, already hot and sultry, with an infernal smell of sulphur and tar smoke, which arose in vast columns like some dark monsters from the bosom of the earth, writhing, as if in agony from the fire beneath, whose livid glare served to render more hideous the subjects of its torture. Anon the children screamed with ecstacy at the wild ascent of fierce rockets—anon some of the ratifiers groaned under the blow of a descending stick and burnt-out engine of exultation and joy.

Mr. Peyton next came before the crowd, and his peculiar style of oratory created shouts of laughter and loud bursts of applause. There were a number of democrats present, and we were much mortified to hear Mr. Peyton interrupted by some persons in the mass. This should never be. If democrats will go to whig meetings, they should at least respect the feelings and opinions of their political adversaries. Mr. Peyton, however, bore the interruptions with great good humor, and said: "*it was all owing to an exuberance of liquor, or liberty,*" which raised a laugh and for a time restored quiet.

Messrs. Prentiss and Peyton are much admired by the Mobile whigs, many of whom, however, are complaining of the coldness exhibited for the good cause.

There is nothing else worth writing about, and I therefore close, promising to give you another letter, if matter worthy of publication can be gathered. Rambler.

The Crops.—The Concordia Intelligencer of the 1st inst. says that the cotton crop in that vicinity has been injured by too much rain, which it is feared will produce the worm. In the neighborhood of Lake Providence there has also been much rain, but it has not materially affected the cotton. On Ouachita river the crops have been much damaged from the same cause.

☞ Mr. Delany has been elected Mayor of Norfolk.

Steamboat Accident.—We learn from the Concordia Intelligencer of the 1st inst., that on the 28th ult., the steamboat Ridgley, after discharging a large quantity of iron opposite the town of Trinity, on Black river, started to cross the stream, in a listing condition, and immediately collapsed a flue. Not more than one man is known to have been killed, but upwards of twenty persons were dangerously scalded by the accident.

Fatal Affray.—On the 24th ult., an affray occurred at Lake Providence, in this State, between two laborers, named McDorman and Farmer, which resulted in the death of the former. McDorman was a discharged soldier, and some mischievious person told him that Farmer had said he was a deserter. McDorman, being drunk, became very much incensed, and attacked Farmer, who drew a knife and stabbed him to the heart. The unfortunate man did not survive more than a half an hour. The perpetrator of the deed escaped, but was afterwards arrested.

Washington Correspondence of Crescent.

Washington, June 25, 1848.

As a matter of importance to Louisiana, I mention the passage of a Bill in the Senate yesterday for extending the term of the Supreme Court, commencing in December of the present year. The law proposed gives the judges permission to continue the term until July, or longer if necessary, in order to clear the docket.

The Senate have also had an important vote upon the Resolution introduced by Mr. Hale of N. H., instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to bring in a Bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. There were but seven votes for receiving the Resolution and thirty-six against it. The resolution was acted upon without debate.

The Oregon Bill and the exciting questions appended thereto, was passed over in the Senate, so also in the House. The action of the Barnburners Convention will give additional interest to this subject, and the "Wilmot Proviso" becomes therefore a more important matter than hitherto. The question of Mr. Van Buren's nomination becomes an absorbing one here, and astounds those who have hitherto supported Mr. Van Buren. Of course he is denounced by such as treacherous to his party and country. The condemnation arises mainly from the fact that Mr. Van Buren owes what of fame and fortune he now has to the party whose cause he has now openly abandoned. Mr. Dodge of Wisconsin, who received news of his nomination just as he took his seat in the Senate on Friday, promptly declined the honor of being a candidate of the "Barnburners" for the office of Vice President, which had been tendered him.

There have been some new indications in regard to the close of the session of Congress, but by general consent, that cannot take place before the close of July. The 31st (five weeks hence) will, in all probability, be the day. In the meantime, but little progress is made in the great questions of the day. The Post Route Bill still hangs in the House, some members contending that post routes should be made to Santa Fe. That Santa Fé should be regarded as a part of Texas rather than part of a new State. Orleans.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

Congressional.—*Washington, June 24.*—In the Senate, the Vice-President laid before the Senate communications from the Treasury Department in relation to the claims made by Father Mediore to church lands in St. Augustine, Florida, and also in relation to the Customhouse at Charleston, S.C.

Mr. Johnson, of La., from the Committee on Pensions, made adverse reports to the petitions of Levi Wells and Mary Frances Foote.

Mr. Downs made an adverse report on the memorial of the Onondaga and Cayuga Indians.

The resolution of Mr. Hale, instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to bring in a bill abolishing slavery in said District, came up in order. The question was taken by yeas and nays, without debate, and decided in the negative, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Clark, Corwin, Davis, (of Mass.) Hale, Miller and Upham—6.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Atherton, Bell, Benton, Borland, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Davis, (of Miss.) Dickenson, Dix, Douglas, Dodge, Downs, Felch, Fitzgerald, Foote, Hamlin, Houston, Hunter, Johnson, (of Md.) Johnson, (of La.) Johnson, (of Ga.) Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Niles, Rusk, Sprannce, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Westcott and Yulee—36.

The Senate then took up the private calendar, and disposed of some seven or eight bills. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, some time was spent in personal explanations on the part of Mr. Hunt and Mr. Cobb, of Ga.; and the remainder of the session was occupied with debate upon Mr. Bowlin's motion to reconsider the vote by which the House concurred in the Senate bill entitled "An act for the relief of the administrator on the estate of Joseph Nourse, deceased," which motion was finally rejected—yeas 83, nays 73.—Adjourned till Monday.

The Press on the Barnburner Nominations.

From the N. Y. True Sun (Hunker Dem.):

The news of Mr. Van Buren's defection will astonish the Democracy of the nation! The mighty army of Democrats who have borne him on their backs to fame and fortune have a sad lesson to learn in the history of Martin Van Buren! Can it be! will be the general cry throughout the country, that he whom we upheld through good and through evil report, has now betrayed us!

From the N. Y. Globe (Barnburner):

Neither can we discuss, in this article, the chances of the success of our ticket. That we shall eagerly seek an early opportunity to do so. We will merely venture the passing remark, that whoever supposes our ticket will not get more electoral votes than will Lewis Cass, is indeed blind to the movements around him.

From the N. Y. Tribune (Whig):

These are strong names, (Van Buren and Dodge) and their presentation dispels whatever doubt may have lingered in the minds of any of the thorough earnestness of the Barnburners. They have not put up this ticket to be traded off nor backed down. They have not put it up as a blind for the greenhorns, while the leaders secretly vote for some one else. They mean to poll for it the last vote they can get. And, however the fact may be regretted, there can be no sense in denying that a good many Whigs now intend to vote with them, unless a Whig candidate shall be presented who is unequivocally committed to Free Soil.

From the Washington Union.

Mr. Van Buren may or may not decline the nomination. His friends in the Convention said that he cannot refuse the nomination. We shall not now be surprised at his acceptance of the office—particularly after the letter which he has addressed to that body. He flies in the face of the regular nomination of the delegated democracy of the whole Union. Why pause now, when he declares war against the regular nominee of the two-thirds rule of the democratic party?

Kentucky Senator.—The rumor that Gov. Owsley, of Ky., had selected Mr. Graves to fill the place of Mr. Crittenden, in the U. S. Senate, was untrue. Ex-Gov. Thomas Metcalfe has been appointed to that high station, and will no doubt be a worthy successor to Mr. Crittenden.

☞ Mr. Clay declined the appointment of Senator from Kentucky in place of Mr. Crittenden.

News Items.

New York for Taylor.—The Journal of Commerce (independent) in announcing the nomination of Mr. Van Buren by the Barnburners, says: "This divides the democratic party in New York at the presidential election next November, and gives its thirty-six electoral votes to Taylor and Fillmore by a plurality of at least 100,000 votes.

Counterfeiters Arrested.—Three counterfeiters, C. Lincoln, Robert Brewster and G. M. Gilson, were arrested at Boston, a few days since, for intent to pass a number of spurious bills on the Agawam Bank. Gibson was a broker worth several thousand dollars and offered large sums to be permitted to escape.

Valuable Emigrants.—It is said that a number of old Amsterdam merchants are making preparations to emigrate to this country. They belong to that class whose fortunes were made in the East India trade, and who have had money stored away in their cellars for 25 or 30 years.

New York City Loan.—The New York City Controller has advertised for proposals for the whole or any part of a loan of $100,000, in shares of $100 each, redeemable February 1st, 1854 and 1855, and bearing an interest of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly.

Pennsylvania.—The Democratic District Convention of the 18th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, has nominated John L. Dawson, Esq., U. S. District Attorney for the Washington district of that State, for Congress. This district has long been represented by Andrew Stewart.

Episcopal.—The Bishop of Pennsylvania has set forth a form of thanksgiving for peace, in accordance with Canon xlvii of 1832, to be used in the churches of that diocese during the present and the ensuing month.

All Stopped.—All the bagging factories in the western country have stopped—according to written agreements among themselves—for sixty days. The cause of this is the overplus of bagging in the market and the high price of hemp.

New York Customhouse.—The amount of duties received at the New York Customhouse during week before last, was $176,245 13—and the drafts upon the Treasury, for the same time, $217,344.

Still More of Them.—Two emigrant vessels arrived at New York on the 23d ult., from Liverpool, with 660 passengers.

☞ An Italian organ grinder was murdered on the 19th ult., near Albany, by an Irishman who wished to get the organ, and who effected his escape. They started on a foot journey together.

☞ Mr. David Hale, editor of the New York Journal of Commerce is still in a very precarious condition.

☞ The great whig ratification meeting at Fort Harrison, Ia., (Gen. Taylor's first battle ground,) is to be held on the 5th of September.

☞ A Mrs. Winson, aged 60, at Denmark, N. Y., was burnt to death on the 9th ult., by her clothes taking fire from a pipe as she walked along the road.

☞ The crops in West Jersey have been much injured by the army worm. The fly has also committed ravages.

☞ At Rio Janeiro, on the 18th of May, it is stated, that the Chambers had been dissolved, and that a change of ministry was expected to take place.

☞ A large building at Williamsburg, N. Y., used as a plane factory, was completely uncofed by a violent storm on the 23d ult.

☞ Strakosh, the great Polish pianist, gave his first concert at New York, on the 23d ult., and his performances were received with great applause.

☞ A "Rough and Ready" Club has been formed by the whigs of Richmond, Wm. H. Macfarland, Esq., President.

☞ The Washington Union says Mr. Van Buren, as the "free soil" candidate, will not have friends enough in Virginia to form an electoral ticket.

☞ A Taylor Whig Club has been formed at Alexandria, Va., Lewis McKenzie, President.

☞ Col. Doniphan, the modern Xenophon, is now in New York city.

Recent Outrages—Two Deperadoes Killed.

Harrison County, Miss., June 29, 1848.

Eds. Crescent—On the 27th of June, a very singular occurrence happened in this county. For the last six months, there has existed in this part of the country a gang of desperadoes, who had become a terror to the inhabitants of this and the neighboring counties. In fact, persons were afraid to travel beyond their plantations. About six months since, four individuals, named Wagers, McGrath, Copeland and Bilboa, were arrested, charged with belonging to a gang of counterfeiters on Pearl River. Bilboa became State's evidence; but, failing to give security, the other parties were committed to jail. They, however, succeeded in making their escape, and following the informer Bilboa, shot him. They then fled to Mobile, where they became notorious for their rascality. Many persons were waylaid and robbed by them, and they even threatened the life of the Judge by whom one of the Copelands had been sentenced to the Penitentiary. They also murdered a man, and robbed him of $125. After the perpetration of this crime, they fled to the borders of Harrison county, Miss., where their depredations excited universal consternation. On the 26th ult., on Pearl River, they shot one of the witnesses who had testified against them on a previous trial. They then came into our county, and informed a man named James Harly, against whom one of them held a note, that, if it was not paid by 10 o'clock the next morning, they would shoot him, although the note was not due until January. He agreed to pay the note, and requested them to call next morning. In the meantime, he went to his father, informed him of the circumstance, and, together, they repaired to Harby's house. The next morning, McGrath and Wagers (the acknowledged leader of the gang) proceeded, armed, to Harby's residence; but, on entering, perceived him advancing towards them with a double-barrelled gun in his hand. Wagers, on perceiving this, fired first, but missed, and Harby fired and retreated into the house, where he again discharged his gun, and severely wounded both of them—McGrath mortally. He then followed Wagers, who was endeavoring to escape.

Clark, the individual who has so long set the authorities at defiance on the Chandeleur Islands, has been killed.

The officers who went to take him found him and his two sons entrenched behind some sand barrels. When summoned to surrender, he answered by shooting one the officers through the leg. He was then instantly shot. His wife, a woman named Sally, her mother, sister and a brother, were left upon the Island. There can be no doubt that Clark has committed many murders. I myself know of a case in which he attempted to assassinate a man named Wilson, merely because he lived too near him—about five miles distant.

There are many persons coming over here, and we expect a good season. Fishing never was better. Biloxi.

Officers Reported to Gen. Brooke—July 2d.

Major A. G. Bennet, Paymaster, from Fredrick, Md.
Lieut. Col. John H. Savage, from Jalapa, Mexico.
Capt. C. B. Alexander, 3d Infantry, from Washington.
Major Charles Wickliff, 14th Infantry.
Assistant Surgeon C. M. Hepbeck, with Staff, Tampico.
Col. Robert T. Paine, N. C. Vols., from Brazos St. Jago.
Col. Charles Clark, Mississippi Rifles.
Capt. Edward Cund, 16th Infantry, from Monterey.
Capt. W. T. H. Brooks, 3d Infantry, from Monterey.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels Yesterday.

ST. CHARLES....Capt N Berry, Tenn; D Campbell, R W Van Epps, E Hanse, M F Roulette, J C Riddle, Ala; Maj Wickliffe, W T H Brooks, Col Charles Clark, Miss Rifles; Col. R T Paine, N C Vols; Lt D S Johnston, J A Johnson, J B Whitaker, Surgeon T N Love, G H Wright, Pensacola; U S A; W T Pattey, R E Burrow, J Croft, Ky; A W Hill, Ga; W D Gilmore, G S Lothe and son, Tenn; W M Merrill, Texas; J Hernandez, S C; J J Pugh, Miss; C C Battle, N C.

VERANDAH....Maj Ragan, Lt E C Abusne, C S A; W B Seez and lady, Mrs Shelby, W R Dent, A Royster, Miss; R Y Sumner, A Manton, La; W S Carrick, Mexico.

PLANTERS'....Jo Logan; L Trippe and family, E B Gould and son, Ala; W H Lane, Miss; Lt W Meriwether, Capt E Vannaxen, Capt W O Brown, Lt J Spencer, Ohio; J Holloway, La; Capt D C Berry, Col Collins, G Harcourt, Capt Shepard, Ill; J E Hodges, —Wood, —Mallon, —Harris, Lt A J Bentley.

HEWLETT'S....L C Davis, Ga; R Peasley, E A Bradford, Ind; J N Ramsey, Surgeon R McNeily, Capt L Vanhorn, Dr G A Gaines, Lt Col Seymour, Capt W Hanson, Capt S I Smith, Capt A Andrews, J Pryor, Lt Z L Clay, Lt E S Hays, Mexico; L F Henderson, Miss; S A Hunt.

Presents for Wives, Sisters and Sweethearts.

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

PRESENTS.

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

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

GUINNESS & BUSH,
Dealers in Toilet, Fancy, and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
je20 1m 12 *CAMP STREET.*

☞ 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.] je22

☞ 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