DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—
By HAYES & M'CLURE.
E. M. HAYES.....A. E. M'CLURE.
Office—No. 93 St. Charles Street.

TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.
DAILY—Forty Cents a Week, payable to the carriers weekly, or, in advance, Five Dollars per year, payable quarterly at the rate of $1 25 per quarter. Single copies, Five Cents.....
SEMI-WEEKLY—Five Dollars per annum, payable in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents for twelve lines in Agate type, for the first insertion, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. Type of greater length in proportion. Notices on the second page, twenty cents per line in Pearl type, 40 each insertion. Advertisements inserted by the week, month or monthly, are charged $1 per square for every insertion. ☞ A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year. MARRIAGE and OBITUARY Notices are charged 50c. per insertion.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

THE MARTINIQUE MEETING.—Our citizens will not forget that a meeting of those who are disposed to aid the unfortunate inhabitants of Martinique and Guadaloupe will take place in the St. Louis Hotel Ball-room, at 7 o'clock, this evening. The cause is a noble one, and we trust that all who have the means will come forward and assist those who are suffering an inhuman persecution at the hands of those free slaves whom they had fed and clothed. The meeting will be addressed by several distinguished orators.

Our Troops in Mexico.

By the latest arrivals from Mexico, we learn that Kearney's Brigade is encamped near Vera Cruz awaiting transportation. As soon as they shall have left, Gen. Worth will break up his encampment at Jalapa, Encero and other points, and will probably be in Vera Cruz on the 20th. The Louisianians have all embarked. The infantry battalion left Vera Cruz on the 20th, and the mounted men on the 2d. Some of them have already arrived, among whom we had the pleasure yesterday of welcoming our old friends Captains White and Connolly. We need scarcelay say what must be known to all, that they have both done good service in Mexico. . . . Captains Fairchild, Bennecon and Kerr, with their companies, may be hourly expected.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.—There will be a meeting of the New Orleans Branch of the American League to-morrow evening at their Hall on Magazine st.

☞ Gen. Taylor has consented to meet the ship-masters familiarly, at his room at the St. Charles Hotel, this day at 12 o'clock, M., at which time and place all ship-masters in this port are respectfully invited to attend.

LOUISIANA VOLUNTEERS.—By the programme in another column, it will be seen that preparations have been made upon a large scale for the purpose of giving a grand military reception to the volunteers under Col. De Russey, this afternoon, at four o'clock. These gallant soldiers returned from Tampico only a few days since, and it is proper that we should give them a gallant welcome. Gov. Johnson will address them from the platform, in Canal street, from whence the procession, which will be composed of all the civil and military bodies in the city, will march down to the Place d'Armes, where a collation will be served to the volunteers. We sincerely hope that the reception may be equal to the merits of her brave men who have just returned to New Orleans.

NEW PAPER.—We yesterday received the second number of a new paper published in the city of Vera Cruz. It is called "*El Guardia Nacional.*" The number that we received yesterday is dated July 2d, but does not contain a particle of news of interest.

THE SOLDIERS—*Habeas Corpus Case.*—Yesterday a hearing was had in the matter of habeas corpus, sued out by certain soldiers of the Kentucky regiment, asking to be discharged in this city, in conformity with the law under which they entered the service of the country. General Wm. O. Butler, Zachary Taylor and G. M. Brooke, all of whom were included in the writ, met in the Fifth District Court of New Orleans, to show cause why the plaintiffs should not be freed at once from military rule, and be allowed to retire to their homes at once. The case was opened by the counsel for plaintiffs in an able manner. General Butler made an answering argument, in a style of force and precision that we did not expect. After the case was closed, the Court took until to-day to consider the questions involved, and will deliver an opinion at 10 A. M.

FOR THE SEAT OF PEACE.—The steamship Endora, Capt. Page, will leave the Government wharf at 10 o'clock this morning, for Tampico and Vera Cruz. The steamships Alabama and New Orleans are under immediate orders to leave for Vera Cruz. The steamer E. A. Ogden leaves also today, for the Brazos.

☞ The bodies of Lieut. Kline, and Mr. Ralph Dupass, of the Louisiana mounted men, who were killed by the guerrillas some months since, are now on their way from Vera Cruz to this city for interment.

FOR BILOXI.—The beautiful steamer Mobile, Capt. W. C. Sutton, leaves this evening for Biloxi, and the watering places. We commend both boat and officers to the patronage of the public. See card in another column for time of departure.

☞ Thanks to the steamer Andrew Fulton for late St. Louis papers.

OLYMPIC THEATER.—This evening will be presented the thrilling drama of "Tekeli." Between the drama and the popular hit of the times, entitled "New Orleans As It Is," Miss Fanny Deering will execute a favorite dance.

SHIP ON FIRE.—The ship Hindostan, Captain Cushing, which cleared from this port yesterday for Liverpool, with a cargo consisting of 1519 bales cotton and 3783 sacks corn, was discovered to be on fire about 9 o'clock in the evening, just as she was about to set to her fastenings to proceed down the river. The fire originated in the hold. The fire engines were immediately brought to her assistance and filled her lower hold with water, when she removal to the Third Municipality, where she will be discharged. The ship and cargo will be considerably damaged.

☞ The Baton Rouge Advocate states that John C. Larue, of this city, will address a democratic meeting in that town on 19th inst.

STEAMBOAT BOLIVAR.—*Pleasure Excursion.*—By advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the fine steamboat Bolivar, Capt. Henderson, will leave the Lake end of the Mexican Gulf railroad, this evening, immediately on the arrival of the six o'clock cars. During the excursion, the boat will visit Cat and Ship Island, and being provided with implements for fishing, the Isaak Walton of our city may have rare sport. Those who take passage on the Bolivar will be landed early on Monday morning next, in time for the first train of cars. Passage $5, including railroad tickets and meals.

River News and Markets.

[Telegraphed to the St. Louis Republican of the 1st.]

CINCINNATI, June 30.—The river is rising slowly. The Eastern mail is in, and contains the details of the Britannia's news.

PITTSBURG, June 30.—There is four and a half feet water in the channel and rising.

NEW YORK, June 30.—There is no marked change in Flour from yesterday, but the market is, if anything, more active . . . Holders of Wheat are very firm, and buyers do not meet them. Sales of a prime white at $1 30 (of prime red at $1 28) . . . Sales of mixed Corn at 62c. at prime yellow at 65c. . . . Rye nominally . . . Sales of prime Western Pork at $8 12½ . . . of Western No. 1 Mess Pork at $12 12½ per bbl . . . Sales of Western Lard at 7c. . . . Sales of Baltimore and Hams at 6½ per pound . . . Beef is held at $12@13 per bbl.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—Flour is dull, and sales of Western brands at $5 25@5 37½ . . . Sales of prime red Wheat at $1 30@1 35 . . . Sales of prime yellow Corn at 65c. . . . There is no arrival in Provisions—quotations nominally . . . Sales of Whisky at 26c. per gallon . . . Sales of Western cured Hams at 6½@6½c. for shoulders at 6½@7c. . . .

BALTIMORE, June 30.—Sales of Howard street Flour at $5 25@5 50 . . . Holders of City Mills' brands are asking $5 75 per bbl . . . Sales of red Wheat at $1 10@1 12 . . . Sales of prime white Corn at 70c. . . . Sales of Whisky at 26c. per gallon . . . There is no inquiry for Pork, but no sales to alter quotations . . . The Stock market is without change.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—Sales of 400 bbls. Flour at $5 12½ for family brands. The Grain market is without change . . . Provisions are unchanged . . . Sales of Whisky at 16c. per gallon . . . The market for Sugar is heavy . . . Sales of 40,000 pounds Sugar at 5½c. per lb . . . Sales of Lard at 7c. per lb . . . Bacon is in good request and prices are firmer . . . Sales of 300 pieces Bacon at 5½c. per lb . . . Sugar cured Hams are in good request and prices are firmer . . . Sales of 300 pieces at 6½c. per lb . . . Other articles exactly as shown in the market.

Important from Mexico.

Continuance of the Revolution of Jarauta and Paredes.

We have received by the steamship Palmetto, our files of Mexican papers to the 2d instant from Vera Cruz, and to the 24th ult. from the city of Mexico.

According to the news received by this arrival, the revolution of Paredes and Jarauta appears to gain strength daily, and is not by any means the contemptible affair it was at first represented by the government papers. Paredes still remained in Guanajuata with his forces, and the government commanders, Bustamente, Cortazar and Doblado, were endeavoring to screw up their courage to the point of attack, by issuing magniloquent proclamations to the Mexican nation in general, and the army in particular. Paredes has issued another manifesto, openly denouncing the treaty of Guadalupe, as unconstitutional and disgraceful. Notwithstanding all the appeals of the general officers, the troops under their command were deserting to the insurgents in large numbers, and it appears to us that the revolution must be successful, as the government will soon be left without an army to sustain it.

General Bustamenta, in an address to his army exhorting them to fidelity to the Government, says that the faction of Paredes had modified their original plan, for an insidious purpose; originally, it proclaimed war against the North Americans; in the new one, the Convention is to examine again the treaty of peace, and decide on what is to be done, &c. *El Monitor* calls on the National Guard, the true citizens of the Republic, to sustain the present order of things against a set of cowards, who were afraid to show themselves in the presence of the enemy; now the latter has evacuated the country, they are loud in their declarations of valor and devoted patriotism.

The *Monitor* of the 24th ultimo, contains the plan given out at Guanajuato on the 17th ult., and signed by three hundred officers of all ranks. In the event of the success of the revolutionary movement, they have decided in adopting six articles which are to be the fundamental basis of the new Government. In these, it is stated that a National Convention shall be summoned, composed of two members from each State, within five months. This Convention shall examine and decide on the treaty of peace lately made with the United States. In the interim, the Executive shall be composed of three or five individuals to be elected by a junta, formed by a deputy from each State. This species of Government, *ad interim*, shall be invested with plenary powers to levy men and munitions to carry into effect the decisions of the Convention. The property of the Clergy will be religiously respected.

The *Monitor* says that Paredes has sought to unite the clergy, the army and the pueos in hostility against the Government, with a view to further his interests and the objects to which he is devoting himself, in this last damning act of his treason. The Government is exhorted to be firm and unyielding, and the citizens, men of property, to resist to the utmost. Padre Jaranta, with the advanced guard of Paredes' force, had entered Querétaro.

Paredes found a large sum of money in the mint at Guanajuata, and has appropriated $600,000 to support his army.

We learn from the *Siglo* of the 24th, that the *conducta* which left Querétaro with a large amount of money, had arrived safely at its destination. An attack had been apprehended from four hundred revolutionists, who had posted themselves on the road, but owing to the precautions taken the train was not interrupted. The same paper contains the following:

"LATEST.—The express arrived this morning and confirms the news of the union of the forces for the purpose of suppressing the revolutionists. General Cortazar had 920 men on the 23d ult., and on the same day General Lombardini arrived at Querétaro, and was to march on the 24th with 600 men.

"PRISONERS.—Last night at 10 o'clock various individuals were arrested who were thought to be engaged in a conspiracy, among them was D. José Maria Borda. A pronunciamiento headed by Don Eligio Romero, was spoken of in the city of Guadalupe. Senor Ignacio Jaregui continues in prison at Santiago, awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court of Justice."

From the *Siglo* of the 21st, we learn that the journal called the *Congreso* has been suppressed by the government. The editor, N. Redondas, has been arrested. The *Congreso* was a *puro* paper and advocated war with the United States.

The citizens of Mexico had contributed $232 to the relief of the San Patricio prisoners.

It was suggested to scatter them, by settling them down, in a species of military colony, in each of those States most exposed to the incursions of the Indians. A nucleus might be thus formed, in several points, of hardy enterprising foreigners, who would prove valuable citizens to the Republic.

General Arista had issued a proclamation ordering all general officers captured, acting with the insurgents, to be immediately shot.

The *Atalaya* of Durango of the 7th ult. expresses great fear of an invasion of the Indians. The same paper states that the Americans in Chihuahua would march on Durango on the 2d ult., if they did not by that time receive information of the ratification of the treaty.

☞ The editor of the Victoria (Texas) Advocate has lately returned from a trip to Port Lavacca. He informs us that the citizens of that place have opened a road to Goliad, crossing the Guadalupe sixteen miles above Victoria. They are also surveying and opening a road to Austin, which will greatly shorten the distance between these two places. The Advocate represents the merchants of Lavacca as looking anxiously forward to the Chihuahua trade, and if the Government take no action in regard to a road in that direction, the editor has no doubt that; rivate enterprizes will open the route this fall.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—The water in this canal will be taken off this month for the purpose of cleaning out bars and making some slight repairs. The navigation will, in consequence, be suspended from the 9th till the 26th July inclusive.

NEW CHANNEL AT MATAGORDA.—We learn from the Matagorda (Texas) Tribune that a new channel, affording ready communication with the bay to vessels drawing three feet water, has been nearly completed by the corporation of that city.

☞ The Brazos and Colorado Rivers, of Texas, have been much swollen by heavy rains, and it was feared that the crops would be injured in consequence.

☞ A correspondent of the Literary World says that, by a letter received from England by the last steamer, he learns that William and Mary Howitt intend shortly to visit America.

CROPS IN TEXAS.—The Marshal (Texas) Patriot states that the caterpiller has made its appearance in the cotton in that neighborhood. It is suspected not to be the genuine worm.

EXPORTS TO NEW ORLEANS.—Messrs. Adams & Co. have established a regular express line, in connection with the steamer Crescent City, to New Orleans. This will prove a matter of great convenience to our business community. The reputation of Adams & Co.'s Express is a sufficient guarrantee that all business entrusted to their care will be faithfully and promptly transacted.—*Boston Post.*

NEW FACTORY.—A new building, intended for a steam cotton mill, has recently been erected at Warren, R. I. It is 220 feet long, 32 broad, and four stories high. The factory is designed for about 12,000 spindles, which it is supposed it will contain when filled with machinery.

LAKE LICK.—The Fourier Association, which was established on Lick Creek, in this county, and which for a time was supposed to be doing well, is now dissolved, and a partition of the property is being made. Thus has terminated the last of these establishments in the United States.—*Springfield (Ill.) Journal.*

Troops Arrived at New Orleans...July 7.

	Commanders.	Officers.	Rank.	Men.	
15th Infantry	Col. Morgan	H	Lt. Col.	317	Cincinnati
4th Tenn. Vols.	Lt. Col. —	H	Col.	315	Memphis
3d Ky. Bat'n	Lt. Col. Preston	S	Maj.	325	N. Orleans
3d Tenn. Vols.	Col. Whitefield	C	Col.	312	Memphis

Officers Reported to Gen. Brooke—July 7.

Col. F. Morgan, 15th Infantry, from VeraCruz.
Capt. J. R. S. Canby, A. A. G., U. S. A., VeraCruz.
Lt. Wm. D. Wilkins, 15th Infantry, VeraCruz.
Thomas O. Hard, A. A. Q. M., VeraCruz.
Capt. Jo. Hoth, Indiana Vols., VeraCruz.
Lt. M. Olcs, Indiana Vols., VeraCruz.
J. B. Porter, Surgeon, Staff, East Pascagoula.
Lt. R. F. McDonald, 3d Artillery, Staff, VeraCruz.
Lt. J. S. Gibson, 1st Artillery, Staff, VeraCruz.
Capt. J. J. Connolly, La. Vols., VeraCruz.
Lt. Col. J. W. Whitefield, 3d Tenn. Vols., VeraCruz.

List of Passengers.

STEAMSHIP PALMETTO—Brig. Gen. Marshall, U. S. A.; Cols. Footlesy and Morgan; Maj.... Pitcher, Smith and McHenry; Drs. Howard and Hall; Capts. Connolly, Crosby, O'Hara, Fraloe, Wilkins, Chase, Lewis, Mower, White and lady; Lts. Tillman, Titus, Beckett, Sutton, Boary, Petswrast, McDonald, Henry, Patcher, French, Manicosse, Pennyfeather, Ramsey, Watson, Holeman, Watts and Monalise; 380 privates, 15th Infantry—(5 privates, same regiment, died on the passage.)

SHIP ELIZABETH—Maj. J. M. Myers, 5th Regt. In. Vols.; Capts. G. Green, R. M. Bracher, M. D. Munson and S. McKenzie, do.; Lieuts. P. T. Roe, J. Moir, C. Shunk, J. Baker, J. Vandeve, J. Ross, J. Barnes, J. King, C. W. Osborn, W. Keep, J. Kelly and J. Hamilton, do.; and 373 privates, do.

THE ARMY OF LOUISIANA.—The State of Louisiana *did* launch an army of brave hearts into the bosom of Mexico, and they are now returning to the warm greetings of their friends. The regiment commanded by Col. De Russey and a part of the Infantry Battalion have already returned; the Mounted Men and the residue of the Infantry are expected hourly.

There are some absent ones who *did* belong to our little host, who will never return. Death hath taken to his cold embrace many a stout heart. The ties of friendship and of love have been torn asunder by the consequences of rude war, and the tears of mothers, widows and children have fallen for the gallant dead. But grief cannot blind the bereaved ones to the glorious achievements of our patriotic hosts. Prompted by a love of country and glory, they forsook the sweet obscurity of peace to vindicate, even in the centre of a vast empire, the honor of our republic. Their efforts have crowned them with imperishable renown. Millions yet to come, will wonder at their self-devotion, while the melancholy reflection upon the loss of many noble hearts, will be sweetly blended with a feeling of pride and triumph; and sorrow for the dead will shrink from the glorious light *their* actions have shed upon the altar of their country's fame and honor.

CAPT. GEORGE WHITE.—Amongst those officers who returned in the steamship Palmetto yesterday, we had the pleasure of meeting our old friend, Capt. George White, of the Louisiana Battalion. Capt. White has seen a great deal of arduous service, in the guerrillo warfare, and his return will be heartily welcomed by his friends in this city.

CAPT. CONNOLLY.—Capt. J. J. Connolly, of the Louisiana Mounted Battalion, arrived yesterday in good health and spirits. The Captain returns with a brow ornamented with the scar of sabre wound, received in a fight with the Mexican banditti who infest the Orizaba Road.

CAPT. LEWIS.—Captain Lorenzo G. Lewis, who very handsomely performed his duty at Huamantla, when he took command, after the death of the lamented Capt. Samuel H. Walker, arrived here yesterday, and was warmly welcomed.

COL. LORING.—On the 28th ult. a sword was presented to this gallant officer in the city of New York, by a committee acting on behalf of the citizens of Apalachicola.

☞ A very destructive fire occurred at Paterson, New Jersey, on the 28th ult. It broke out about 1 o'clock in a large machine shop, opposite St. Paul's Church. The Church, Congress Hall, and many other buildings were in a short time destroyed. The Church was insured for $3000, about one-third of its cost. Mr. Johnson, a worthy man, while aiding in removing some of the church furniture, lost his life by the falling of the steeple.

Our Soldiers at Home.

The streets of New Orleans, at the present time, are literally alive with the gallant soldiers who have borne the fatigues, braved the battles, and won new laurels with which to deck our country's brow. Many went out with the expedition to Corpus Christi thinking that it would be a mere farce—that the swarthy enemy, with the swiftness of antelopes when they see the spear in the hands of the hunter, would fly onwards before our victorious troops, who would follow them through the most beautiful countries in the world. But, alas! how much many of them were mistaken. They found, at the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, that the Mexicans were determined to fight; but the unconquerable valor of our troops worsted them in every engagement of note—trailed their gaudy banners in the dust, and placed the stars and stripes of our own beloved country upon the frowning battlements of every citadel of importance. Most of the heroes who have achieved these unparalleled victories are now in or about the vicinity of New Orleans, and the heart of every grateful man bespeaks them a cordial welcome and a safe return to the firesides that they have left with so much patriotic zeal to do battle in their country's cause. It has given us great pleasure to observe how orderly the soldiers are, in comparison to what they were when they passed the city at the commencement of the war. Now, however, it seems as though that stern, and sometimes savage teacher, War, has tamed the spirits of the turbulent, and moulded unseemly characters into models of patience, forbearance and rectitude. Although thousands of soldiers are daily perambulating the streets, we do not believe, for the last two weeks, that a dozen of them have been arrested for the slightest criminal offence. This proves the common saying, that bravery and honesty are brothers, and always walk hand in hand. The meeting of these noble fellows with their families and friends will be touching indeed, and afford rich themes for the genius of the painter, the poet and the orator. The cheek of the soldier's sweetheart, that grew as white as the lily when news came that a desperate battle had been fought, will now blush crimson, when she sees him who, mayhap, carried a musket as a private, come back with the golden straps upon his shoulders and a shining sword by his side. Old men, with snowy hair, will rush to greet their returning sons, and feel the pride that only a father can feel, that they have done their duty. Mothers will kneel, and through the tears of joy an unspoken prayer of thankfulness will go up to God for the safe deliverance of their children from the toils of the enemy. In a few years, the Revolution of '76 will be gradually fading away from the minds of the living; it will then be going to seek its place in the traditions of the past; but tens of thousands will be living who will remember when a Tayler led them through a bloody but thrice-victorious march from the sandy wastes of the Brazos to the Alpine summits of Monterey. Old men will shudder with the memory of the awful plain of Buena Vatat, and think of the streams of American blood that have enriched its soil, as the price of victory. Others will speak of the gallant Scott, who made the Castle of St. Juan bow to the supremacy of our nation's prowess, and recount the gallant deeds of thousands, on their weary though brilliant passage to the Halls of the Montezumas. They will fight the battles of Chapultepec, Churubusco and Contreras over and over again, and describe the crimson thread over which they had to pass when they entered the proud City of the Aztecs. Although the war seems to be ended, we have some doubts that there will be more trouble yet. The serpent that accompanies the once proud eagle of Anahuac, though now throttled by the young Hercules of the Western World, may, if the grasp be released, return again to sting. But we will not indulge in such gloomy ideas—such unpeaceful anticipations. The war, for the nonce, is at an end—our troops, flushed with victory, are returning to the bosom of their own country and the pleasures of their own firesides.

[From the Washington Union of the 30th ult.]

Late Congressional Proceedings.

June 29.—In the Senate, Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a joint resolution relative to the submission of certain claims to arbitration.

Mr. Butler, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the House bill, giving Texas jurisdiction to the middle of the Sabine, which was considered and passed.

Mr. Rusk, on leave, introduced a bill to establish a collection district at Brazos, Texas, which was referred.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, submitted a resolution to print 10,000 copies of the memorial of the Chicago Convention; and after some remarks from Messrs. Butler, Niles and Johnson, of Maryland, its further consideration was postponed until to-morrow.

The bill providing for the survey of the mouth of Red river, was taken up and passed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to establish the territorial government of Oregon.

Mr. Phelps addressed the Senate at great length, in opposition to the extension of slavery into any of the territories of the United States.

Mr. Mason took the floor, and the bill was postponed until Monday.

The bill making appropriations for fortifications was taken up. Mr. Underwood moved to amend by inserting an item for the repair of the breach in the dam at the head of the Cumberland island, in the Ohio river, which after some discussion, was rejected.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, offered an amendment providing for a fortification on Proctor's island, in Lake Borgne, La., which was rejected. The bill was then passed, and the Senate, after a brief executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Smith, of Indiana, introduced a bill to surrender to the State of Indiana the Cumberland road in said State.

The Senate joint resolution in relation to the naval pension of John McGarr, and the Senate joint resolution directing that the portrait of Major General Baron De Kalb, presented by his family, be placed in the Congressional library, were severally read three times, and passed without amendment.

In the orders of the day, the resolution reported from the Committee on Accounts, on Friday of last week, directing the Committee on the Library to procure a monument of Quincy marble, and cause the same to be erected in the Congressional burying-ground to the memory of the late John Quincy Adams, was taken up, and after debate by Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, and Mr. Woodward, the subject was laid on the table.

The consideration of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was again taken up in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Root in the chair, when Mr. Pollock resumed the floor, and spoke an hour upon the evil consequences of the Mexican war, which he most zealously charged upon the democratic party. He denounced the constitutional veto power, in passing, and closed with an argument in favor of the tariff of 1842.

Mr. French succeeded to the floor, and addressed the committee on the power of Congress to legislate with reference to the right of private property in slaves, and the power of Congress over the territory belonging to the United States. He showed that the right to private property was classed with the right of personal security and personal liberty; which rights it was the province of government to protect—not to destroy; and that the power of Congress over the territories was simply in the nature of the power of a guardian, restricted by the constitution in the exercise of legislative power over them.

[Telegraphed to the St. Louis Republican.]

SENATE.—*June 30.*—Mr. Westcott, from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill relative to the employment of public steamers to carry the mail along the Atlantic coast.

Mr. Johnson submitted a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the amount that would be necessary to fortify Proctor's Island in the defence of New Orleans.

SENATOR DODGE AND THE BARNBURNER NOMINATION.—By the following letter, which we find in the Washington Union of the 30th ult., it will be seen that Senator Dodge declines the nomination of the Utica Convention:

WASHINGTON CITY, June 29, 1848.

I have seen in the published proceedings of the Convention at Utica, New York, that my name is put in nomination for Vice President of the United States, on the ticket with Mr. Van Buren. No information has been given to me by the Convention, of its order, of this nomination; and I have waited some days for that information, as furnishing the suitable occasion for making my answer. But, beginning to doubt whether any such communication will be made, and seeing my name placed in many papers as a candidate for the Vice Presidency by virtue of that nomination, I deem it proper to delay no longer, and to decline at once, and in this public manner, my inability to accept it. The State to which I belong was represented in the Baltimore Convention; the vote of that State was given to Messrs. Cass and Butler; they were nominated, and as one of the citizens of that State, that nomination cheerfully received my cordial concurrence and support, and will continue to do so.

I have long been the friend, personally as well as politically, of Mr. Van Buren, and, under other circumstances, would be proud to have my name associated with his in any way, but the acceptance of this nomination is impossible, and I have to request the members of the Convention and the public, to receive this declination as my answer, and to excuse the mode of making it—being the only mode which the want of a communication from the Convention leaves open to me.

HENRY DODGE.

Later from Africa.

The ship Madonna, Lawlin, arrived at New York on the 28th from Monrovia, after a passage of 39 days. When the Madonna left the U. S. brig Porpoise was at Monrovia.

The U. S. sloop of war Decatur, Captain Byrne, touched at Monrovia on the 18th of May and sailed on the 19th on a cruize. Officers and crew all well.

Intelligence of the revolution in France was received at Monrovia near the end of April, and caused, of course, no small sensation. The editor of the *Herald*, confessing his "ignorance of European affairs and policy," is unwilling to hazard any conjectures as to the ultimate result, but shows that he is not far out of the way by anticipating a pretty general following of the French example throughout the continent of Europe. He advises rulers to make timely concessions.

Noticing the departure of the American bark Nehemiah Rich, on the 4th of April, with President Roberts and his family on board, the Herald says, that the President, after his visit to the United States, will go to England.

From Africa's Luminary of April 28.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Decatur, commanded by E. Byrne, anchored in our harbor on the 1st inst.

SUICIDE.—Committed on board the U. S. brig-of-war Porpoise by passed midshipman Willock, of Elmyra. The circumstance leading him to this most horrible and cruel act, we learn, is his having to associate with and be governed by those who were in no respect his superiors in a literary point of view. This is not the first attempt he has made upon his own life. He shot himself about 8 o'clock, P. M. and died about 5 P. M. The ball took effect in the right temple.

FROM SIERRA LEONE—*Arrival out of Missionaries—Capture of a Slaver.*—Intelligence has been received at the office of the American Missionary Association of the safe arrival at Sierra Leone, of Rev. Geo. Thompson and Anson J. Carter, Missionaries, on their way to Haw Mendi. They sailed from New York in the bark Adario, Capt. Brown, April 8, and reached the coast of Africa May 9, in good health.

At Sierra Leone they got their first view of the horrors of the Slave Trade. A captured slaver was brought in while they were there, and they went on board of her. There were 500 slaves on board; ten had died after her capture. Mr. Thompson says: "Of all the sights I ever witnessed this is the worst. The deck was literally covered with men, and women and children, some lying down, some sitting, some standing. Many of them were quite small boys and girls—many of them were mothers, and all quite naked. Below were crowded two or three hundred, between floors not exceeding two and a half feet apart. Men sitting flat on the floor, cannot sit up straight, and there they are crowded in as close as they can be jammed; the first row sitting on the floor with their backs against the side or end of the vessel, then another row sitting in the same way crowded close in between their legs, and so on, as many as they can crowd in. There they sit week afterwards their filth, and stench, and sickness and death! When I think of my countrymen engaged in such an infernal traffic, and of their sending their ship loads of rum, etc., to help on the work of degradation and death, I know not what to say."

Mr. Thompson and Mr. Carter expected to proceed immediately to Haw Mendi. Their latest intelligence from the mission was considered encouraging.

☞ The runaway contractor on the Naugatuck Railroad bought a horse and wagon at Waterbury, Ct., to aid his flight. Before his final capture one of his creditors pursued, overtook and compelled him to disgorge a part of his treasure.

FIRE.—The sugarhouse of Mr. John Caldwell, Jr., near Baton Rouge, was destroyed by fire on the 4th inst.

☞ How is it possible for the Sons of Temperance to live in accordance with their motto of love and unity, while there are so many Divisions among them?

THEATRICAL DIGNITY.—Mr. Geo. Vandenhoff has thrown up his engagement at the Boston Museum theatre because they cast him in the part of "Iago" to young Wallack's "Othello," as he could not consent to occupy a secondary position.

☞ Why is it contrary to Scripture for a man to keep Lent? Because the Scripture says that it is not good for a man to be a-*loan*.

NEW PAPER.—John E. Tuel, Esq., has issued at Washington, a prospectus for a campaign paper, to be called "The Buena Vista Sentinel."

☞ "Good morning, neighbor Snooks, a fine rain we had had." "Yes, neighbor, delightful." "If it comes warm after this we shall have every thing starting out of the ground directly." "Heaven forbid—I have two wives under it."

☞ Another revolutionary soldier, one of the very last of the old "Jersey Blues," named James Chambers, died at Clarksburg, Monmouth county, N. J., on the 10th ult., aged 84 years.

A GOOD OLD AGE.—On the 12th of June, 1848, the Newport Mercury completed ninety years since it was first published in that town (June 12th, 1758) by James Franklin.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels Yesterday.

ST. CHARLES.....Dr J R Steele, Capt A W Bartlett, Capt Robinson, R F Bradley, B F Trahan, Capt S Tuft, W P Clarke, C C Fenton, Maj Cass, Maj J C Breckenridge, C A Wickliffe, Jr, Brig Gen T Marshall, J Henry, Maj M S Prichett, Dr H A Fourmont, L B Dunbar, Capt Conley, Capt T O'Hara, Maj S Hailey, Col B F Cheatham, Lt J H Gibson, Lt J M Shincarlford, W S Tyson, Lt Col J W Whitfield, D W A Rosser, C E Wheet, R D Lacy, Capt J B Gayoso, Maj P E Rouse, U S A, Dr Todd, John Almonte, Maj A Guyard, Lt J S Echlerson, Pr W E Starke, Alx J G Allen, E Fitch, T Lawson.

VERANDAH.....J A Snodgrass, W Ashley, Alx G C McWhorter, Gen Ed Sparrow, Lt Col Morgan, U S A, G W Cooper, E H McDowell, Capt Frost, N O Chamberlain.

PLANTERS'.....J L Hodges, Miss, T O Sette, Yazoo, W P Mitchell, Mo W Morrison, Ga, J M Simon, N J, F A Prescot, Pa, D P Marshall, T A Crenshe, Ohio, J Watson, J W Harmon, H M Atkins, W G Burford, Tenn, F Keller, La, W Dillner, Ala, E F Wood and lady, Pa.

HEWLETT'S.....J S Hazzo, La, N S Nye, J M Allen, Miss, L Morris, U S A, Lt Col T S Fauntleroy, U S Dragoons, H F McDonald, Md, J H Hartman, Ky, Capt H Travis, 4th Tenn, Capt Childs, Mexico, J A Bass, La.

Presents for Wives, Sisters and Sweethearts.

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

PRESENTS.

FANS—Of Pearl, Ivory, Feather, Paper, Silk, &c.
CARD CASES—Pearl, Shell, Silver, &c.
RETICULES—Silk and Velvet, elegant patterns.
PURSES—A fine assortment, new styles.
DESKS—Ebony, Rosewood, Papier Mache, &c.
WORK BOXES—Ebony, Rosewood, Papier Mache, &c.
DRESSING CASES—Ebony, Rosewood, Papier Mache, &c.
PORTFOLIOS—Leather, Velvet, and Papier Mache.
ACCORDEONS—Best French, double frame.
MUSIC BOXES—Steel 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, British and German.
PORTE-MONNAIES—Gold and Silver enamelled, and all the colors.
ODEUR BOXES—From two to six bottles. [new styles.
PAPETERIES—Of Ebony, Rosewood, Paper, &c.

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

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

☞ The Queen's Delight, which forms an essential ingredient in the GRAEFENBERG SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND, is probably superior to Sarsaparilla itself. Professor Ferrier of Charleston, 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 beating down, or the fear of being cheated. We have but one price for goods, and that invariably is the lowest in the city. Our stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods is now very large, comprising

Over $60,000 Worth.

Made in the latest and best manner and warranted.

Coats.

Black and colored Cloth Dress Coats	$11 00 to $25 00
Black and colored Cloth Frock Coats	12 00 to 25 00
Black and colored Cloth Sack Coats	10 00 to 16 00
Cassimere and Tweed Sac Coats	6 50 to 12 00
Fancy Tweed Business Coats	5 00 to 10 00
Overcoats, all descriptions	4 00 to 15 00
Merino Sac Coats	5 00 to 15 00
Merino Dress Coats	6 00 to 15 00
Merino Frock Coats	6 00 to 12 00
Cretons and Alpaca Sacks	4 00 to 7 00
Linen Sacs and Coatees	2 50 to 4 00
Cashmerette Sacs and Frocks	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
Cottonade Pants	1 50 to 2 50
French drap d'Ete Pants	5 00 to 7 00
English Merino Pants	3 00 to 4 00
Linen Drill Pants	4 00 to 5 00
Linen Check Pants	2 00 to 2 50
White Linen Drill Pants	3 00 to 5 00
Indian Nankeen Pants	at $ 50

Vests.

Colored Cashmere Vests	3 00 to 7 00
Black Satin Vests	3 50 to 5 00
Colored Silk and Satin Vests	2 50 to 6 00
Rich black embroidered Vests	at $ 00
Rich fancy Velvet Vests	3 00 to 9 00
Gold and silver figured Vests	4 50 to 8 00
Best white Marseilles Vests	3 00 to 5 00
Best colored Marseilles Vests	2 50 to 4 00
Linen buff Cashmere Vests	2 50 to 4 00
Rich light Silk Vests	4 50 to 6 00
Rich light Challes Vests	2 50 to 4 00
Best black Silk Vests	5 00 to 7 00

Shirts, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, etc.

Superfine all Linen Shirts, stitched bosoms, $2 00 to $4 50; superfine Muslin Shirts, linen bosoms and collars, $1 50 to $2 75; French Gingham and Calico Shirts; fancy check and Negro Shirts; Merino, Flannel, Gauze, brown, white and pink Undershirts and Drawers; Silk Undershirts and Drawers; very rich satin fancy Cravats; Italian and French Black Silk Cravats; Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Linen border Handkerchiefs; Linen and Silk Gloves; Black and Mixed Cot