It is a fact difficult to be realized, in the case of our fallen friend, that he who travelled in his thousands, and to whom hundreds were "a very small thing," should ever come to experience the "want of a dollar." But it was nevertheless true; and they who cast, not their "bread," but their wealth "upon the waters," was oftentimes obliged in sorrow to feel the force of the Scripture sentiment, "Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall." The fluctuations of trade! Ah! true, the "fluctuations of trade!" And following upon the heels thereof, the vicissitudes of life, and the opening and closing of families, the sorrows, the fears, the dread, the waking up out of wealth and finding oneself penniless! Has anybody ever taken the trouble to watch the workings of a commercial community through a term of years? Something of the kind we have seen, and the blanks in the spaces were rather startling to weak nerves. But we grow serious, finding ourselves moralizing so much, but it is the fortune and the fate of our friend that has made us thus contemplative; and besides, in these our "Sketches," we cannot promise to be always gay; life has too many shades in it to be facetious always; therefore, when we write, reader, for your edification, we will follow the plan laid down by the poet Burns:

"Perhaps it may turn out a song—
Perhaps it may turn out a sermon."

DAILY CRESCENT.

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

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT.—This evening an entertainment will be given by the ladies of the Fifth Street Chapel, upon the lot of ground at the corner of Calyoun and Enterpe streets. The proceeds are to be devoted to the erection of a Church on the said lot. We sincerely hope that the praiseworthy object which the gentler sex have in view may be accomplished, to their hearts' content. Beauty, devotion, and religion should ever link their hands together.

☞ We have received Mexican papers to the 1st instant, but they contain nothing new, with the exception of the invasion of the State of Durango by the Indians.

WINDING UP OF THE WAR.—One of our Vera Cruz correspondents, after giving a very graphic description of the manner in which he spent the Fourth of July, the jubilee of our independence, says, in a letter dated July 5th, "that the Mexican army is following close on the heels of Gen. Kearney, to take possession here as soon as we please to give it up, and all points on this side of Jalapa. The troops lately arrived from the interior are a turbulent set."

List of Passengers.

PER SCHEMER—Jas. L. Day from Vera Cruz.—Capt. H. F. Hetzman; Surgeon Jas. M. Taylor, U. S. A.; 2d Lt. D. E. Jones, A. C.; 1d Lt. Geo. C. Westcott, Quartermaster; Capt. H. W. Wessels; Rev. Jno. McCarty; Charles Davis; 1d Lt. H. Davidson; 1d Lt. H. H. Henderson; Lt. John W. Schenson, on leave; Capt. of the 2d Infantry.—Col. Bonham, on leave; Maj. George Cook; Maj. A. Quartermaster; Capt. Churchill, Vol.; Lt. Martin, do.; Lt. Linn, 12th Infantry, with a battalion of the 2d Infantry, and 300 regulars.

☞ The steamship Jas. L. Day left at Vera Cruz on the 7th, barks Julia Toura, Bruno, and Leonora, and brig Mount Vernon, for this port on the 8th inst. Propellers Gen. Marcy and H. R. Thompson and Stanton, and steamers A. R. Hetzel and Somers, uncertain.

☞ The officers of the steamer Montezuma will please accept our thanks for Mobile papers.

TELEGRAPHIC.—A dispatch, dated Louisville, July 8, 4 P. M., received via Memphis, reports steamboats James Hewin, Griffin, Yeatman and Moro Castle as having left that day for New Orleans. Eight feet water in the Ohio, and rising.

☞ We return thanks to Adams & Co's., and McKay's Express for late Northern and English papers.

NEW BOOKS.—We are indebted to Messrs. Weld & Co., No. 72 Camp street, for a copy of the Life and Adventures of Col. Maurice Edwards, and a treatise on Hydropathy and Homœopathy.

☞ The Britannia was to sail from New York on the 8th inst.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—This evening will be performed the much admired comedy entitled the "Village Gossip;" after which, the farce entitled "A Roland for an Oliver" will be enacted. The entertainment will conclude with a favorite farce, in which Miss Kate Meadows will appear.

☞ We are indebted to our friend, Mr. Daniel Bank, for a public document.

EDITORIAL CHANGES.—Col. Hodges has disposed of the Cincinnati Atlas establishment to Messrs. Fisher Ames Foster and Henry L. Talsem, both well known citizens of Cincinnati. Mr. Stevenson, late of the Atlas, takes charge of the Chronicle. The politics of both papers remain the same as heretofore—viz., They will support General Taylor.

☞ J. S. Billings, of the Nashville Orthopolitan, declines to assume of the establishment, as he still suffers from a wound received in a rencontre with another editor.

☞ A correspondent assures us that Louis XVII, heir to the throne of France, is still in existence. His statement is, that by the death of a certain aged and respectable French gentleman in Louisiana, not long since, there were disclosures made, both by verbal and written declarations—a mystery by which had been locked up in his bosom for near half a century, and this for the sake of a sacramental oath, according to the Roman Catholic Church—that Louis, for the Dauphin XVII, of France, was still living among the North American Indians, among whom in 1795 he had placed him, that he might be beyond the reach of the murderers of his royal parents. Can our New Orleans correspondents enlighten us on the subject?—*N. Y. Sun.*

For our own part, we can inform the New York Sun, from which we take the above paragraph, that this is the first we have heard of the mystery alluded to. The correspondent of the Sun must have drawn very extensively upon his imagination, or the respectable old French gentleman must have lied, for there is no point in French history more definitely settled than the death in prison of the dauphin Louis XVII.

WELCOME TO THE VOLUNTEERS.—In Harrisburg, Pottsville, Reading, Danville, York, Pittsburg, Greensburg, and other places, large meetings have been held to make preparations for the reception of the Pennsylvania Volunteers. Their way will be made redolent with grateful honors.

☞ The Philadelphia Corporation has appropriated $2,500 towards defraying the expenses of the reception of the Pennsylvania volunteers.

THE MUSICAL ARTISTS.—We gratified our predilection for the sublime and beautiful last evening, in a visit to Madame Caulhardt's exhibition of the "Model Artists." We were not in time to see the first part, but the second and last fully gratified our wishes. The picture, representing "Venus rising from the sea," was completely an optical illusion. The only circumstance that caused regret was the unconsciousness of the presence. Indeed, she seemed to fill—

"The Grecian isle with enchanting verse,"

and render earth a place too fair to be sneered at, to say the least.

French Affairs.

The news brought by the Caledonia is of greater importance than any that has been received for some weeks. We find that a party hitherto thought to be almost extinct, has suddenly grown into sufficient importance to excite grave fears of a reaction in the public mind of France against republicanism, and in favor of placing Prince Louis Napoleon, the Bonapartist heir, at the head of the Government. The English papers, of course, cherish this delusion, and do all in their power to encourage the feeling, for, much as they may detest the name of Napoleon, they bear a still greater hatred to democracy. The spirit of exaggeration and misrepresentation, which has always pervaded the British press when treating of French affairs, has at this time, if anything, increased, and their imaginative faculties become proportionately more vivid. The Liverpool Times, looking through the falsifying medium of British toryism, seriously announces that the people of France are about to call Louis Napoleon to the throne, almost by acclamation; that the only struggle for supremacy will be between the Legitimists and the Bonapartists, and that "the splendid pageant of a French republic will dissolve—

"And like the baseless fabric of a vision
Leave not a wreck behind."

The London Times also predicts a speedy end to French republicanism, and advises the interesting young gentleman about whom all the commotion is raised, to play his cards well and he may soon be Emperor of France. These are the opinions of the British press, and of course those persons of our own country who regulate their ideas according to the tone of the English papers, will religiously believe that Imperialism is about once more to obtain a footing upon the soil of France. As for ourselves, we must confess that after having examined attentively the state of affairs in Paris—judging from the known sentiments of the mass of the people, and the strength of parties, we can come to no such conclusion. It is true that Paris was considerably agitated—numerous persons arrested, and that the Assembly managed to get itself into quite a state of excitement, because a few men had thrown their caps in the air and shouted "*Vive Louis Napoleon;*" but this is not sufficient cause for the gloomy forebodings to which it has given rise. It is but natural to expect that in revolutionary times each faction will try to grasp the power which has slipped from the hands of others. The Bonapartist faction has existed in France since the fall of Napoleon, but has always been considered more contemptible in point of numbers than any except the Legitimists. A few men, however, can make a great noise—and making a noise is the best way to get up an excitement. The system has been commenced by the Napoleonists, and the Assembly, after some theatrical flourishes, showed how much it was alarmed, by permitting the Quixotic Prince to take the seat to which he had been chosen. But it is not alone that the Bonapartist party is small and without influence that we think too much importance is attached to it. The Communists and Associationists comprise about two-thirds of the population. They were the prime movers in the recent revolution, and their object was the solution of a great problem—"the rights and proper organization of labor." The time has come when this question must be settled, and it is of too serious a nature to be eclipsed by the reflected brilliancy of a sun long set. The people of France will not permit the Government, which is the representative of a great social principle, to become a mere plaything in the hands of an ambitious man. We believe the sentiment of the French nation to be fully expressed in the following from the *Journal des Sans-Culottes*, one of the new papers to which the Republic has given birth:

"We are told that Louis Napoleon is getting up a plot; the people ought then to guard against the follies of this being, who has no other advantage but that of bearing the name of a despot. We have had enough of Princes; we ought, therefore, to resolve never again to shed one drop of blood in their cause; but this is no reason why the Government should prohibit meetings, for under no pretext should it attack this sacred right; on the contrary, it is a reason why all patriots should draw closer together, the ties of brotherhood, and adopt measures to prevent their falling into a snare. If it should happen that Louis Napoleon should present himself among us, we shall know what to do with him. * * * We have never solicited place for any one, but we are anxious that the three pretenders—the Duke de Bordeaux, the Regent, and Louis Napoleon, should be provided with a place * * * in order that the peace of the people should not be disturbed. It is horrible to think of the nation being again plunged into the miseries of anarchy by the ambitious designs of those three would-be-Kings."

NAVAL.—The U. S. frigate Cumberland, bearing the broad pennant of Com. Perry, sailed from Pensacola on Sunday before last, bound to Norfolk.

The U. S. schr. Mahonese sailed on the 29th ult.

The U. S. steamer Scourge arrived at Pensacola on the 3d inst., 13 days from Vera Cruz. We learn that the Scourge has been condemned and that her officers are waiting orders. The following is a list of officers attached to the Scourge:

Lieut. Com'dg. Alfred Taylor; Acting Master, Francis Gregory; Acting Chief Engineer, J. N. Adams; Assistant Surgeon, Ashton Miles; Engineers, J. R. Hatsher and W. S. Scott.

The U. S. ship Germantown sailed from the same port on the 29th ult., for Vera Cruz. The following is a list of her officers:

Charles Lowndes, Commander; Lieuts. J. P. McKinstry, Richard Forrest, Charles Thomas and S. J. Shipley; Surgeon, S. C. Lennson; Purser, Edward Stoner; Act'g Master, John Matthews; Assistant Surgeon, Alonza A. Fitz; Act'g Purser, Commander's Clerk; Midshipmen, J. G. Hellman, J. K. Lason, W. T. Glassell; Edward Harrison, Master's Mate; Samuel Mahoney, Boatswain; W. C. Thompson, Gunner; Wm. Knight, Carpenter; George Thomas, Sailmaker.

☞ The Marine Battalion, under the command of Maj. Harris, arrived on the 5th inst., in the store ship Fredonia.

THE NAVAL SCHOOL.—The Board of Examiners appointed by the Secretary of the Navy is now sitting at the Navy School at Annapolis, and will probably continue several weeks longer.

INCREASED COMMERCE OF BOSTON.—The number of foreign arrivals of vessels at Boston, from January 1st, 1848, to 30th June, six months, is 1,290. The number for the same time last year was 1,031. Excess of 1848 256.

☞ The Montreal "monster" bell, weighing 25,000 pounds, was safely placed in the belfry of the French cathedral at that place, on the 20th ult.

☞ There was a rumor, not credited, however, at Independence, Mo., that Kit Carson had been killed on the plains.

SHIP FEVER.—The British ship Speed arrived at New York on the 1st inst., from Liverpool, having on board 320 passengers. Five have died and thirty or forty are sick with the ship fever. There were two births on board during the passage.

CITY MORTALITY.—Deaths in Philadelphia week before last, 220, of which 122 were less than two years of age. By consumption, 27; cholera infantum, 48; dysentery, 13.

☞ Cassius M. Clay having obtained a judgment for $2500 against J. B. Clay and T. H. Waters, two of the committee of sixty appointed in the summer of 1845 to remove his abolition press from Lexington, the committee held a meeting on the 24th ult., and resolved that the amount should be raised by subscription from the citizens of Fayette and the adjoining counties.

FROM ST. JOHN, N. B.—By the steamer Admiral we have received St. John papers to June 29th, from Gunnison & Co. On the 26th, a meeting of ship-owners and others, was held at St. John, to protest against the alteration of the navigation laws proposed by the British Government. A series of resolutions were offered, in which the alterations are denounced as likely to prove ruinous to the English ship-owner; that there is no reciprocity or equivalent in the scheme for the sacrifice of so great a boon to the foreigner; and that it will destroy the prosperity of that once flourishing province of the British empire. Another series of resolutions were offered in favor of the proposed change, arguing that the extension to that province of free trade would be highly beneficial. The resolutions were discussed several hours, and those in opposition to the change were finally carried by a small majority. At Fredericktown a meeting was held which approved of the proposed change. The New Brunswicker, of the 29th, speaking of the alteration of the navigation laws and the reduction of duty on Baltic timber, says: "If we rightly appreciate the signs of the times, the inference is clear, that the timber trade to which the energies of this province have for many years been almost exclusively devoted, is about to depart from us."

Officers reported to Gen. Brooke, July 11.

Maj.—H. Bainbridge, 7th Infantry, from Vera Cruz.
Maj. T. Swords, Quartermaster's Department, Vera Cruz.
H. D. McGaw, surgeon, 6th Infantry, Mobile.
Capt. Edward Deas, 4th Artillery, Washington.
Capt. S. P. Heintzelman, 1d Infantry, Vera Cruz.
Lt. Robert M. Nutt, Mt. Rifles, Vera Cruz.
Lt. Col. C. Wesson, Quartermaster's Dep't, Vera Cruz.
Lt. D. R. Jones, Adj't 2d Infantry, Vera Cruz.
Lt. H. A. Ramsay, 4th Artillery, Vera Cruz.

MR. CLAY'S POSITION.—A Baltimore correspondent of the N. Y. Herald says: "I learn that the "sober second thought" of Mr. Clay has been received by his friends in this city, as well as at Washington, in which he counsels a hearty cooperation in the nomination of Gen. Taylor, deeming any uncertainty that may exist with regard to his opinions as far more preferable than what he deems the known opinions of General Cass to be. With General Cass there would be no hope, whilst with General Taylor the whigs have every thing to hope for. He still complains, however, of the desertion and indiscretion of his friends in having urged him into the canvass."

☞ J. R. Giddings addressed a large "Free soil and free labor meeting" on the 30th ult., at Boston.

☞ The Baltimore Sun says that the State Bank of Ohio has become the most important money institution on this Continent. With thirty-seven branches, covering the whole State, all bound together by one common interest, and, in all important respects, governed by one head, the Board of Control, it now issues five and a half millions of currency—sustains an accommodation line, in the way of notes and bills discounted, of $7,000,000—holds in specie $2,000,000—and has a cash capital of $3,400,000. These facts we gather through Thompson's Bank Note Reporter, from a statement made up to the 5th of June.

A MODEL ARTIST.—The editor of the Cincinnati Commercial saw a fireman making his way to a fire in a nude state, with his clothes under his arm.

CASE OF RANDAL HUTCHINSON.—Ald. Mitchell, at Philadelphia, has decided that the case of Randal Hutchinson, for larceny from the mint, comes within the jurisdiction of the State Courts. Hutchinson was committed, and will be brought up on a habeas corpus.

☞ The average cost of the grammar schools of Boston, accommodating 2000 pupils, is $20,000.

A HIGH PRICE.—The owner of the mammoth Boa Constrictor, which recently arrived at Salem, has been offered $7,500 for it by Barnum, of New York, but he refuses to take less than $11,000. It is thirty feet long.

☞ The corner stone of a house of refuge for colored juveniles, estimated to cost $67,000, was laid at Philadelphia on the 1st.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—William Jackson, who was convicted, on the 30th, of arson, at Philadelphia, in having set fire to the house of Mr. Robinson, in Oxford township, and who is now awaiting sentence, attempted to commit suicide, in his cell, on the night of the 30th ult., by hanging himself. The day previous he had written several letters to Judge Parsons and others, protesting his innocence. One letter, addressed to his wife, bade her an affectionate farewell, saying he preferred death to a lengthy imprisonment.

DROWNING.—There were no less than five cases of drowning recorded in the Philadelphia papers on the 3d, as having occurred in that city and vicinity.

OUTRAGE.—We are sorry to learn that Mr. Thos. Crawford, a citizen of this neighborhood, but the present year overseeing for Mr. B. F. Sloan, at his plantation on the Georgia side of Tugalo River, was on Saturday last struck, by one of the negroes, a severe blow on the head, with a hoe, which fractured his skull in a dreadful manner. Mr. Crawford lingered in great pain till Tuesday, at which time he died. The negro, immediately after perpetrating the atrocious deed, fled, but has since been taken and lodged in jail to await his trial.—*Anderson (S.C.) Gazette, 5th inst.*

HORRIBLE.—We learn from the Philadelphia papers, that on the morning of the 1st inst., two men, whilst passing through a secluded woods between Roxborough and the Wissahickon, Pa., discovered the skeleton of a man hanging to a spruce tree. The flesh had dropped from his bones. The skeleton was ascertained to be the remains of Mr. Charles Holland, who had been missing since the 21st of May last. He has left a wife and several children. How he came there no one knows.

☞ From a source on which we can fully rely, we learn that Governor Johnson recently had a negro house burnt, and, what is almost incredible, *twenty* negro children, out of twenty-eight in the building, were consumed with it. It is said that the children were removed to this building and placed under the charge of several negro women for better care and protection, when the house taking fire from some accident during the night, the calamity occurred. One woman was saved, by leaping from the window of the second story.—*Yorkville (S.C.) Miscellany, July 1.*

QUEBEC AND LAKE SUPERIOR MINING COMPANY.—This company, which possesses copper mines of great value at Mamaine, on Lake Superior, has recently made a most valuable discovery on one of their locations on Michipicoten Island. We have seen a letter from one of their exploring officers, dated Mica Bay, June 17th, addressed to a gentleman in this city, in which the writer states his conviction that the newly discovered mine surpasses all others on both shores in richness and extent. The company has a number of the best practical miners that could be obtained from the English mines at work at their mines at the first mentioned place, and it is expected that a large amount of ore will be sent by them to market in the course of the present year. We rejoice at the success of this company, and trust that other companies engaged in developing the mineral resources of the upper lakes will be stimulated to persevere in an enterprize which, we have no doubt, will be as profitable to themselves as it will be advantageous to the province.—*Hamilton (Canada) Spectator*

"THE ANGLO-SAXON."—It is a fact well worthy of notice, that "The Anglo-Saxon," the Phonotypic newspaper published in this city by Andrews & Boyle, has attained the extraordinary circulation of *six thousand*, weekly, in little more than one year since its establishment. This is certainly one of the boldest attempts at inovation on a large scale that we have ever known, and is, so far, decidedly one of the most successful. Phonotypy and Phonography together, constitute what is known as "the Language Reform," or "the Writing and Spelling Reformation." We have heretofore spoken approvingly of the principle which lies at the bottom of this movement; but, apart from its merits, the fact that a family newspaper in the English language, printed in an entirely new system of spelling words, with an alphabet of *forty-two* letters, instead of the *twenty-six* old stagers which have served our forefathers, is liberally sustained, and that its circulation is rapidly increasing, is indisputably one of the most striking and singular phenomena of the nineteenth century. The sheet itself is one of the "curiosities of literature." To the uninformed eye, it may seem the absurdest thing imaginable; but the reputation of its conductors for scholarship, the fact that their labors are not only approved and sanctioned, but warmly advocated, by some of the most learned Societies and individuals in the country, and by many of those most interested in education, together with the success which accompanies the undertaking, should at least render those who have not thoroughly studied its principles and understood its advantages, somewhat modest in condemning it. Phonography, a kind of rapid and scientific short hand, is rapidly coming into use for verbatim reporting, and even for letter-writing. It is undoubtedly the most perfect system of writing ever invented. The most obvious and immediate use of Phonotypy, is its influence in correcting false habits of pronunciation. A year's reading of "The Anglo-Saxon," for this purpose only, must be worth far more, as a means of family education, than its subscription price of two dollars, and even more than years of systematic study devoted to pronouncing dictionaries. Children read the paper at once, prompted by mere curiosity at its novelty; and incidentally they learn the true pronunciation of every word in the language—Phonotypy being an exact representation of speech. We wish the enterprising editors and conductors of "The Anglo-Saxon," even more triumphant success in future.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

☞ The Freeport Aqueduct recently burned near Pittsburg, has been re-built.

[From the Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

The Slavery Compromise—John Van Buren's movements—Robert Tyler's Political Pilgrimage, etc.

WASHINGTON, July 3.

The absorbing topic just at the close is the Missouri Compromise, for which a strenuous effort is now being made by all parties. Mr. Calhoun has given us to understand, in his late speech, that if slavery was left to itself, it would not touch beyond 36° 30' parallel. He stated the motive for passage, remarking that parallel as the natural dividing line. But by that means he actually bounded the right of slavery, which he so great hardship in the South, by limiting such a compromise. If that line marks the physical limit of slavery, then the theoretical one had best coincide with it, and there will be no cause of complaint on either side.

The South, with whom the slavery question seems to absorb every other political consideration, would perhaps gain most by a speedy and lasting settlement of the question, and there is reason to fear that if the present opportunity is not improved, it will not soon be again presented. If the agitation now going on in the Eastern and Western States, and in the great Empire State, New York, is permitted to increase and to influence the next Presidential election, then the party lines will at once be drawn, and the men who have conjured up the spirit of sectarian and provincialism will not be able to quiet it. Many Northern Senators and Members, for the sake of peace, are willing to vote for a compromise, and the wise and the moderate men of the Southern to be ready to accede to it; and so it is still possible that the most perplexing question of the present day may be disposed of before the adjournment of Congress.

The introduction of the Wilmot proviso, it is believed, would break up the democratic organizations now going on in the Northern and Northwestern States, and be fatal to the malcontents in the democratic and whig ranks. It would kill the conspiracy against the Union, in the bud; when suffered to grow until the 4th of March next, neither Taylor nor Cass would be able to arrest it.

Mr. John Van Buren, it is said, intends to invade the northern counties of Pennsylvania, to sow the seeds of discord, and to throw up the firebrand of division into the Keystone State. I doubt much, though, whether Mr. Wilmot will be persuaded to follow suit. He will not oppose the regular nomination, I believe, though from reasons easily comprehended, he will not take "the stump" in its support.

The disorganization in the whig ranks seems to spread with similar rapidity in the New England States and the West, and will soon be beyond the reach of the originators of the movement. From a feeling of discontent, the disaffection has gradually grown into a settled conviction on the part of thousands, that their position of hostility to the regular whig ticket, is a duty which they have to perform as moral and religious men.

While the North is thus divided between itself, the South will have the responsibility of electing the next President, and will assuredly be answerable for it, which ever party succeeds in the contest; and the probability is, that as soon as the elections shall be over, we will witness a general dissolution of all parties, and a reconstruction of them on new and more generous principles. A prodigious number of "leading politicians" will, on that occasion, be thrown overboard and drowned.

I have heard it stated that Robert Tyler, son of the ex-President, will follow Mr. John Van Buren through Pennsylvania, and take the opposite side of the argument. "When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war."

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1848.—*Senate.*—Mr. Underwood presented the credentials of Thomas Morehead, appointed by the Governor of Kentucky, U. S. Senator, in the place of Mr. Crittenden, resigned, and he was qualified and took his seat.

One or two petitions were presented, and a few unimportant reports made from committees.

Mr. Breese reported a bill from the committee on public lands, to provide for the adjustment of all suspended pre-emption land claims.

Mr. Borland, from the same committee, reported a bill granting additional school lands in Arkansas.

The joint resolution from the House, fixing the day for the adjournment of the present session, with the amendments thereto proposed in the Senate, were then taken up, and

Mr. Mangum addressed the Senate, in reply to Mr. Foote the other day on the same subject, and also on various other topics connected with the Presidential question.

Mr. Niles concluded the discussion. He thought, after the speeches made, the Senate ought to be prepared to take the question. His object now in rising, was to ascertain what the question was. From the remarks of the various speakers, it might be supposed that this is a ratification meeting, and, if so, he thought it time that they should proceed to take the vote on the resolutions of ratification, only that each of the speakers seemed to understand the principles of the other party better than he did those of his own, and therefore none of them had arrived at a very satisfactory conclusion, or at least, to such an one as would enable the meeting to make up an opinion. After a few other remarks in the same strain—

Mr. Clayton expressed a desire to address the Senate, and the Senate accordingly adjourned to Wednesday.

House.—Mr. Collamer introduced a joint resolution, which was read three times and passed, authorizing the return to the State of Vermont, to be placed in the Capitol at Montpelier, of two brass cannon, captured from the British at Bennington, in 1787, by the Green Mountain Boys, and now thrown aside as useless, at the Washington Armory.

On motion of Mr. Goggin, the House, in committee of the whole, resumed the consideration of the general appropriation bill, and Mr. Flournoy concluded his remarks. Mr. Woodward, of S. C., and Mr. Preston, of Va., followed, when the bill was laid aside, and the amendments of the Senate (before noticed) to the post office appropriation bill, were taken up. The first was agreed to, and the second being under consideration, the committee rose, and the House adjourned to Wednesday.

SEA LETTER POSTAGE.—The Postmaster-General has issued the following instructions to deputy postmasters and other agents of the Department, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the act of June 28, 1848:

All letters or other mailable matter coming into the United States from foreign countries, or going out of the United States to other countries, are required to be sent through the Post Office at the place of departure or arrival. The postage to be charged on all letters going out of the United States to or through the kingdom of Great Britain or its colonies, or coming from or through the kingdom of Great Britain or its colonies into the United States, by any foreign packet ship or other vessel, will be as follows—the postages on the out-going letters or other mailable matter to be prepaid:

On each letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, conveyed between the two countries by a foreign packet, 24 cents; and for each additional half ounce or fraction under, an additional postage of 24 cents; and if conveyed between the two countries by any foreign private ship or vessel, when weighing half an ounce or under, the postage will be 16 cents; and for each additional half ounce, or fraction under, an additional postage of 16 cents.

Newspapers will be chargeable with postage of 4 cents each. Each sheet of other printed matter will be rated as a newspaper.

THE SLAVE ABDUCTION TRIALS.—We learn from the Washington News, that not less than 330 indictments have been preferred against the prisoners Drayton, Sears and English, who were found in charge of the schooner Pearl, in which so many absconding slaves were found, at the time of her capture on the 16th of April last.

DISTRESSING.—Sarah Duresi, a white female, aged about 32, employed in the family of Mr. Crew, druggist, Philadelphia, committed suicide by taking laudanum on the night of the 30th ult. Being discovered before death, every possible means were used to restore her, without success.

Foreign Items.

The cost of the Poor-Law Commission in 1840-'1 was £42,623; and, varying in every succeeding year, it was in 1846-7, £31,536.

The number of the rural police in England and Wales in 1847 was 2688, and the expense incurred was £196,625.

The Lords of the Treasury have prohibited the exportation of arms from Great Britain, to be employed in hostilities against Denmark.

A London Journal says that the number of lawyers in London is no fewer than 4972, and that the amount of their costs in 1846-7, was £16,216,165.

Mr. Fortune has been engaged by the East India Company to proceed to China, for the purpose of procuring tea-plants and seeds for the tea-plantations in the Himalayas.

The times are so bad that a great number of pawnbrokers have notices that they will not take pledges, it being next to impossible to get rid of unredeemed property.

A proposition has been made to the coal-owners of the Newcastle district, by a company to buy all the coal they have to send to London during the next three years, at their regular prices, and to pay for it weekly.

A few days ago two Englishmen, who went to Paris to pick up bargains, entered one of the largest silk warehouses in the capital, and, after looking over the stock of goods, which was a very excellent one, asked the proprietor how much he would take off the invoice price, if they would take the whole off his hands. The proprietor, after consulting with his partner, spoke of five or ten per cent.; but the Englishmen stopped him at once by saying, that they would give him forty per cent. off the invoice price, and not one farthing more. The warehousemen was indignant at first, but the end of it was that necessity forced him to accede to the offer made, and the Englishmen got the goods at sixty per cent. below prime cost!

A new velocipede, for use on railways, has been tried with success. The object is to enable officials to visit places requiring inspection without the expense and inconvenience of an engine. It is worked by foot cranks, and is able to travel from fifteen to twenty miles an hour.

The London press of Friday, the 9th instant, announced the marriage of Miss Anna Maria Bennet to Dr. Brewster, of Paris; and we observe that Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister, was present at the ceremony. The lady is the youngest daughter of the late Justus Bennet, Esq., of Manchester, and sister of the celebrated Dr. Henry Bennet, of London, one of the most rising physicians of the day in the metropolis.

SOMETHING RICH.—At the conclusion of an evening social visit a few evenings since, with two other friends, upon taking our leaves, and being in an exceedingly amiable and happy mood of mind, and desirous of gaining a reputation for agreeability and erudition, or, meaning of course the writer of this article, said good night in the Spanish language, *buenos noches*. Another dozen of emulating spirits, on bid the ladies his adieu, in French, viz., *bon soir*; while the third and last, not wishing to be outdone, to our astonishment and edification was heard to pronounce, Ladies, *E Pluribus Unum!* G.

COMMUNICATION.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.—As instances of the peculiarly benevolent principles of this Association, lately came under our observation, which we cannot refrain from noticing. A young man named Eche came to this city a few months since, a total stranger, and, while here connected himself with the Odd Fellows, within a few days past he was taken sick and died, while sick he was carefully attended to by his brother Odd Fellows, who attentively ministered to his wants, and when he died gave him a respectable burial. These benevolent exertions did not however cease with his burial, for they immediately took measures to secure his effects, which are now in the hands of a committee of respectable gentlemen who have communicated with his friends in Ohio, to whom the effects will be delivered on their application. Such benevolence cannot be gainsaid, or such principles cavilled with. Such is the organization of this Association, that an Odd Fellow cannot be without friends, let his lot be cast wherever it may.

☞ Finn Degree Temple No. [illegible]—Will hold a Called Meeting THIS EVENING, 12th inst., at Odd Fellows' Hall, 264 Canal street. [1212] T. B. HEARTY, W. D. E.

☞ Louisiana State Colonization Society.—At an election held on the 10th inst. for officers of this Society, under the Act of Incorporation, the following gentlemen were duly elected. New Orleans, July 12, 1848. S. L. STANTON, Rec'g Sec'y.

President—G. A. BULLARD.
Vice Presidents—John McDonogh, C. Rawson, Isaac Johnson, Lemuel Pitts, Seth Lewis, Manuel White, F. L. Hawks, James Pierce, Charles M. Conrad, James Hall, William Robinson, Leonard Matthews, Gustaf Dupre, Thos. A. Adams, Robert Layton, O. P. Jackson, Geo. G. McWhorter, W. R. Nicholson, Jr., John Lecroy, F. D. Conrad, W. A. Seal.
Corresponding Secretary—J. A. Maybin.
Recording Secretary—R. L. Stanton.
Treasurer—T. A. Clark.
Directors—Wm. M. Gwathmey, John Perkins, Jr., Charles M. Randall, R. F. Gaddis, John E. Caldwell, Wm. M. Carter, T. J. Dumas, Logan Hunton, T. K. Price, Thos. H. Lewis, John Kenny, Elijah Peale. jy12 1t

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels Yesterday.

ST. CHARLES....Capt Caldwell, Capt Stevenson, Capt Hoyt, W Walker, Capt Gaston Mooney, Dr J B Atkinson, Capt Greene, S L Kemper, D F B Desir, W Forest, T Smith, J H Mallock, J H Grayson, M L Benham, Maj M Steele, R M Morris, H A Ellington, Capt Palmer, LA W J Pitman, Capt Churchill, Chapman, J McCarty, U S A, C K Penny, C A Dearing, A Allen, C Walsh, R Dobbs, A S Freeman, Adj, J H McFall, C Stockton, R R Barrow, J W McCutchen, Dr J M Cluver, Lt. J W Smith, AD.

VERANDAH....W F Johnson, R J Barrow, Lt E C Overland, Lt L W Berry, U S A, D L McGuire, Surgeon U S A, M J Hooke, J H Hooke, Mex.

PLANTERS'....F Lemon, W H Cooper, S C, A Seymour and lady, C Seymour, D Pettruler, Ala.

HEWLETT'S....A W Weems, Lt. H Key, Texas, J E Morse D C, D W Mitchell; J Gray, E F Roberts, D C Pinkett, Mexico.

☞ Panama Hats.—THREE THOUSAND Panama HATS, suitable for the season, for Sale or Retail, opening from the SEAT OF PEACE, A No. 1, first quality, at the very low price of

$39 per dozen, or $3 50 each.

☞ Call at SANDS' CLOTHING EMPORIUM, 99 Poydras street, corner of Tchoupitoulas.

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 attachments 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—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 mounted, and all the
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 & SUSH,
Dealers in Toilet, Fancy, and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
jy10 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, 32 page.] jy12

☞ To Purchasers of Clothing.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.'S
"ONE PRICE STORE," No. 34 MAGAZINE STREET,
Where may be found the Largest and
BEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING,
of every description, in New Orleans.

At this establishment every article is offered at the very lowest price at which it can be sold, and no reduction can in any instance be made. Purchasers, whether they are good or bad judges of the quality of goods, may rest assured of obtaining every article at the very lowest price, without the trouble of beating down, or the fear of being cheated. We have but one price for goods, and that invariably is the lowest in the city. Our stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods is now very large, comprising

Over $50,000 Worth.

Made in the latest and best manner and warranted.

COATS.

Black and colored Cloth Dress Coats	$11 00 to $25 00
Black and colored Cloth Frock Coats	12 00 to 24 00
Black and colored Cloth Sac Coats	10 00 to 18 00
Cassimere and Tweed Sac Coats	6 50 to 10 00
Fancy Tweed Business Coats	5 50 to 10 00
Overcoats—all descriptions	4 00 to 15 00
Merino Sac Coats	6 00 to 12 00
Marino Dress Coats	8 00 to 18 00
Merino Frock Coats	8 00 to 18 00
Croton and Alpaca Sacs	4 00 to 7 00
Linen Sacs and Coatees	3 50 to 4 00
Cassimerette Sacs and Frocks	10 00 to 12 00

PANTALOONS.

Black Cassimere Pants	$4 00 to $7 00
Black Doeskin Pants	5 00 to 6 00
Colored Cassimere Pants	4 00 to 7 00
Black