DAILY CRESCENT.

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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.
DAILY—*Fifteen Cents a Week*, payable to the carriers, weekly.... or, *Eight Dollars* per year—half yearly and quarterly at the same rates, in advance..... Single copies, *Five Cents*..... The office will receipt for all subscriptions exceeding one week.
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MONDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

☞ It is stated in the telegraphic dispatch of the foreign news, that Baranger, the celebrated orator, is one of the candidates for the Presidency, who will be sustained by the Orleans party. We think there must be some mistake in this, as Beranger, to whose name this comes nearest, is not an orator, but a poet, and is moreover a liberal republican. We presume the person alluded to must be M. Berryer.

☞ We thank Capt. McEwen, of the ship Sir Robert Peel, for late Jamaica papers.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.—At a meeting of the League, held last evening at their Hall, No. 109 Magazine street, Mr. Scanlan was called to the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and approved, the chairman came forward and addressed the meeting, and was followed by Dr. McCracken, Messrs. Gately, Daily, Coleman, Rowan, and others; after which, agreeably to a previous resolution, Dr. McCracken was nominated and unanimously elected Corresponding Secretary of this branch of the League. After the transaction of some other business, the meeting adjourned to meet again on Sunday evening next.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.—At the meeting of the American League held last evening, the audience were eloquently addressed by Dr. Hope Everett. He expressed himself in a strain that went to the hearts of his hearers. His remarks were loudly applauded.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. KLINE.—The funeral of this gallant officer, who fell near the National Bridge, was yesterday honorably and respectably followed to the grave by his late companions in arms. At the appointed hour the sound of the funeral drum was heard, and hundreds hurried to the Place d'Armes to witness the consecration of mortality to the tomb. The military and the firemen were seen in gallant array. The banner of the stripes and stars was trailing in the dust, even as were the thoughts of those who had followed their late brother to the "field of death." Peace and honor to the brave Kline. He fell in defence of his country's honor—and in a nobler cause he could not have fallen.

☞ We are indebted to the Picayune for the telegraphic dispatches of the Caledonia's news, which we publish this morning.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Mr. Deering, the indefatigable manager of the above fashionable place of amusement, seems determined to keep pace with the expectations of our play-going community; independent of an excellent dramatic company, he has effected an engagement with the celebrated "Dimond," *the first and best* of all the representatives of negro character; as also, with Mr. John Kelly—better known as the "American Paganini." They make their *debut* this evening; and when we revert to "bye-gone days" in the old St. Charles, when Mr. Dimond was the comet, and attracted his thousand satellites, we are certain that his reappearance among us will create another sensation, and the Olympic will be crowded from dome to pit to witness his eccentricities.

RESIGNED.—Brig. Gen. Cushing has resigned his commission.

The President's Message.

On the 6th of July, the President sent a message to Congress, announcing the restoration of peace between the United States and Mexico. The document is brief, but full of point. At the commencement of the Administration, the public debt amounted to about seventeen millions seven hundred thousand dollars. At the close of the war with Mexico, it amounts to sixty-five millions seven hundred and seventy-eight thousand four hundred and fifty dollars and forty-one cents, including the stock and treasury notes which may yet be issued under the act of January 28, 1847, and the sixteen million loan recently negotiated under the act of March 31, 1848. The vast extent of territory ceded to the United States is shown to be much more than ample indemnity for the past, and the immediate action of Congress on the subject of new territorial government is advised. By this cession, the United States are brought into immediate proximity with the western coast of America, from Cape Horn to the Russian possessions north of Oregon.

The President urges Congress to make the earliest possible settlement of the national debt—to buy up the stock, even at a premium. Much stress is laid on this subject. The vast benefits arising from such a course of conduct are commented upon by the President in a powerful manner.

Of the $12,000,000 to be paid to Mexico, the first instalment will fall due on the 30th of May, 1849.

In reference to the framing of governments for the new territories, the President says:

"In organizing governments over these new territories, "fraught with such vast advantages to every portion of our "Union, I invoke the spirit of concession, conciliation and "compromise, in your deliberations, in which the Constitution was framed, in which it should be administered, and "which is so indispensable to preserve and perpetuate the "harmony and union of the States."

The Army receives its share of commendation in a style most flattering to their gigantic achievements. The document is written with force and precision.

Louisiana.

General Butler was at Baton Rouge for a short time on the 11th inst., and was visited by many of the citizens.

The democrats of St. Mary parish held a ratification meeting on the 26th ult.

Concerning the crops, the Thibodeaux Minerva of the 7th inst., says: "The cane, we noticed, on a number of plantations bordering on the Lafourche and Terrebonne, was, in some instances, exceedingly fine, and bid fair to make an abundant yield, should the season not be too unfavorable in the future—whilst on others, the stand was miserable, and overrun with grass, and presented rather poor prospects for an average crop. A species of worm has made its appearance on a number of plantations, and done considerable damage. On the plantation of Mrs. Thibodaux, on the Terrebonne, upwards of sixty acres of rattoon cane have been entirely destroyed by these worms. The corn crop, as a general thing, will be abundant this season."

Several of the country papers represent the late rains as materially detrimental to the cotton crops. The scorching sun which succeeded, had not in the least bettered the condition—it causing the forms to drop off.

The Lafourche is now nearly at its lowest stage. Steamboat navigation has closed, and small crafts have already commenced plying between Thibodaux and Donaldsonville.

The Thibodaux Minerva says that the health of the country remains good, notwithstanding the sultry weather.

RIVERS.—The officers of the steamer Dial report the Illinois falling at Peru, with 4 feet water on the bars above and 6 feet on the bars below Peoria. The Upper Mississippi is quite low and still falling. The Missouri, at last accounts was also falling. Here the river recedes steadily, with a fair depth water hence to Cairo.—*St. Louis Union, 8th.*

CROPS IN INDIANA.—The wheat harvest is early over in Indiana. The Indianapolis Journal says: "The crop is thought to be superior in quantity and quality, to any before harvested in Central Indiana."

The Foreign News.

The foreign news which we publish this morning, particularly that relating to France, is, if true, of the deepest interest. It is stated that the crisis, for some time anticipated, had at last arrived—that the streets of Paris had been once more the theatre of sanguinary strife, and that again many lives had been sacrificed upon the altar of revolution. Were all this true, we should indeed be tempted to despair of the French Republic, and to doubt the capacity of the people of France for self-government; but it comes in such a questionable shape, that we are inclined to persuade ourselves of its falsity, or to believe that it may be greatly exaggerated, than at once to renounce our long-cherished dream of European liberty. As usual, this news comes to us through the English papers, and we may therefore safely set down one-half of it as false. We have been so often deceived by the misrepresentations of the British press, that we should receive everything coming from that source with a great degree of caution. The mirror of truth has always presented us with a picture of French affairs very different from that painted by the Tory papers of Great Britain; it has shown us, in place of infuriated mobs, orderly demonstrations of the Parisian workmen; dissension in the Provisional Government has been by it changed into harmony; and the deadly enmity said to have existed between two of that Government's most distinguished members, Lamartine and Ledru Rollin, suddenly transformed into friendship of the most decided character. But with all the allowances we should make for English prejudice and credulity, we cannot disguise the fact that there is much to regret in the present position of affairs in France, and something to fear for the stability of her republican institutions. In spite of the many influences at work against Louis Napoleon—in spite of the opposition of the Government, and the enmity of the three greatest parties in the country—the ultra-Democrats, the Communists, and the Fourierites, his popularity would seem to have greatly increased. Two things have combined to produce this effect—one was the very injudicious and vacillating course of the National Assembly, and the other the timely resignation of Louis Napoleon. In the first place, the Assembly should have betrayed no fear by deliberating upon the expediency of permitting the Prince to take the seat to which he had been elected—it should have admitted him without hesitation, and without any of those theatrical flourishes which have only rendered it ridiculous. A different course but tended to excite the sympathy of the people, and showed an evident weakness and indecision upon the part of the Government. Louis Napoleon by resigning then, gained a great deal of credit for patriotism and disinterestedness. To this, however, he is not entitled. He is weak, ambitious, and unprincipled, only resembling in vanity his illustrious uncle. He knew that if he had once appeared in the Assembly among the really great men who compose that body, he would not be able to maintain even a respectable position, but would have at once sunk to his proper level, for the *prestige* of Napoleon's name would have availed nothing before the brilliant intellects of such men as Lamartine, Lammennais, Louis Blanc, and Ledru Rollin. His resignation, therefore, was merely a ruse to gain time, and to avoid the exposure of his own inferiority. Yet notwithstanding present appearances, we do not believe that he stands any chance of being elected first President of the French Republic. As we have before said, the Bonapartist faction is the smallest of all, in spite of the noise it has lately made, and the great commotion it has excited. To that high office—the Presidency—we believe, and our desires are in consonance with our wishes—that Lamartine will be chosen. He is the representative of the Socialists, who comprise all those parties which look upon the revolution as eminently a social one, and are determined that their ideas and theories shall now be put into practice. The election of Louis Napoleon would be a death blow to these hopes, and will therefore encounter the fiercest opposition of all classes of republicans, and can only hope for aid from his own small faction, and perhaps from the equally contemptible Legitimists and Orleanists. We can, therefore, see no cause to fear that republicanism will not in the end be triumphant, and order and prosperity arise, like a Phœnix, from the ashes of the monarchy.

MONEY PRESSURE.—The amount of uncurrent money received at the Foreign Money department of the Suffolk Bank of Boston, on the 5th inst., was 850,000 dollars; and at the Receiving Teller's department, over 150,000 dollars—making more than *one millions dollars*, which was paid in at that bank in the course of six hours on the 5th. From the 1st of January to the 1st of July, the Foreign Money department alone, received and redeemed upwards of *eighty-six millions of dollars*.

SPECIE.—The Britannia, left New York on the 5th inst., with some fifty-five passengers and a heavy mail. Her amount of specie was very trifling—not over $7,600. The Havre packet had a much larger sum—say $130,000. It is generally believed that the export of specie will soon settle down to the ordinary standard.

IMMIGRATION.—The immigration last month at New York, was beyond 23,000, making some 58,000 in the months of May and June. The immigrants are mainly of a more wealthy class than any yet arrived there. One small ship-load of them recently, from Holland, (with about 120 passengers,) brought out upwards of $300,000 in gold and silver.

☞ The Portland Advertiser wishes it understood that the "Atlantic and St. Lawrence railroad is now fairly opened and in operation."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—A pretty row of cottages in Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y., called Prince's Cottages, were destroyed early on the morning of the 6th inst., with the bakery of Wm. Bond, in which the fire originated. The raging element only allowed the unfortunate inmates barely time to escape in their night clothes.

THE NEW LOAN.—$25,000 of the sixteen million U. S. loan was sold on the 7th, in Philadelphia, at $105, being 5 per cent. advance on its par value.

FROM KINGSTON, JA.—The ship Sir Robert Peel, Capt. McEwen, arrived on Saturday from Kingston, Ja., which port she left on the 3d inst.

Col. Reid, the Governor of the Windward Islands, had sent his resignation to England.

In the island of Barbadoes the planters are abandoning the cultivation of sugar, and are giving their attention to the culture of provisions. The papers in Jamaica and the other islands are urging their planters to the same course. A planter, writing in the West Indian, a paper published in Barbadoes, closes his article thus:

"According to a calculation, which, we understand, was recently made, the sum of three millions of dollars has been expended on the purchase of breadstuffs since the 1st of August, 1838. Nine-tenths of this have been paid to the Americans. Not one dollar of this will ever again visit these shores."

The papers in all the islands are complaining of their condition. The planters, they say, are deeply in debt, produce is low, and it would appear as if affairs were in a most deplorable condition. A meeting had been held in Kingston to take into consideration the state of the island, and resolutions were adopted petitioning the Home Government to modify the tariff so as to give free labor sugar an advantage in the English market and in the British colonies. The Trinidadian, a paper recently established in Trinidad, thus describes the condition of things in that colony:

"Her treasury is worse than empty, containing obligations and demands instead of bullion and bonds; her local governments are perplexed and powerless, the result of previous insensate legislation, and present incapacity; her staple products are at an alarming discount in the British market; her laborers and merchants, the sinews of her strength and the exponents of her wealth, are at best ill remunerated, and in many cases irregularly paid, if paid at all; and as a necessary consequence, her mercantile interests are in a ruinous state; public confidence, there is none, and distress is abroad."

The weather in all the British Islands is spoken of as being highly favorable to the crops.

Washington Correspondence of Crescent.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1848.

The Military Committee have unsuccessfully urged through the House of Representatives the passage of a bill retaining all the officers of the army in the public service until the 4th of March, 1849. The time specified was inserted in the bill for the purpose of enabling Congress to act upon the subject in the mean time. Mr. Botts, in reporting the bill, insisted that Scott or Taylor would have to go by the board this day, as the proclamation of peace had just appeared. It was held by Mr. B. to be an act of extreme injustice to turn out all these men at once, and that without regard to the public necessities, a sense of justice, or without respecting the claims or services of those who were to be dismissed. By March, 1849, there would be time to act with justice upon all these matters; and hence the proposed delay. The Senate has agreed to this postponement, but the House objects, at least for the present. Mr. Gentry argued that the officers ought to go out with the men, and as the war was now at an end, that all ought to go out at once. He was willing, however, to except any cases of marked merit, and to make them the subjects of special enactment. The House has passed over the subject for the time, upon the ground that a recent joint resolution of Congress gives the President time to discharge the officers and men. Time was to be given in mustering the troops out of service, and they would not go to-day, as was intimated.

The proclamation of peace, as you will have seen, has already made its appearance, and with it the message of the President to the two Houses of Congress. The strong declarations of the President that the war was a necessary one, and that the peace was to have a strong moral effect upon the world, to the advantage of American character, has excited a good deal of comment. Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, usually one of the coolest members of the House, was indignant at the establishment of civil Government by Executive authority, and pronounced the conduct of the Executive an act of high-handed usurpation, for the reason that in the very territory which the President claimed to be a part of our territory, he had, upon his own authority, instituted a Government and created officers, and assumed authority which belonged to the Legislature. Mr. Vinton will probably, when the subject next comes before the House, move a resolution calling upon the President to acknowledge his agency in instituting the civil Government complained of. In the mean time, it is proposed to make appropriate reference of the message to the standing committees.

The committee of Ways and Means, the committee of Public Lands, and the committee on Foreign Relations, all will have important matters to report, growing out of the treaty.

The Oregon bill, and the slavery extension principle, have been the prominent topics before the Senate for two days past. I have been grieved to hear occasional sentiments of disunion uttered in the Senate during the debate. Such sentiments are as idle as they are unpatriotic, and deserve general rebuke. The people are far ahead of Congress, I sometimes think, in their attachment to the Union. Mr. Johnson, of Ga., and Mr. Mason, of Va., have occupied the floor for two days past. The question is to be definitely settled next week in the Senate, and not later than Wednesday. The issue upon the bill is somewhat doubtful.

The civil and diplomatic bill has had the go-by for a few days. The Post-office appropriation bill has passed both Houses, including the sum of $50,000 for establishing a semi-monthly mail communication between Havana and Charleston, touching at Key West.

There is a good deal of scheming on foot touching the territorial business involved in the new territories acquired under the treaty. The Senate engaged in quite an angry controversy, yesterday evening, upon the proper reference of the President's message.

The House has passed a bill extending the benefits of the pension act to the Ordnance corps; and given another day to the Indian bill and the relief asked for the Cherokees of North Carolina, a tribe of 1100, and the remnants of a once powerful people.

Serious charges have been laid before the House against the Commissioner of Patents, by Mr. Clinton, one of the Assistant Examiners. The memorial calls for an investigation from the House, and offers to prove malfeasance, embezzlement, etc. ORLEANS.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1848—*Senate.*—After some unimportant business, Mr. Niles, from a select committee, reported a substitute for the bill granting portions of the public lands to Mr. Whitney, to aid in the construction of a railroad from Lake Michigan to the Pacific, accompanied by a few explanatory remarks to show the importance to the applicant, and to the prosecution of the work, by the immediate passage of the bill.

Mr. Walker gave notice of intention to introduce bills—one for the improvement of the St. Clair rapids, Wisconsin.

Mr. Dix, from the Military Committee, reported a bill for paying to Paymasters in the war with Mexico, one-half of one per cent. commission on disbursements to volunteers since the commencement of the war, the whole amount so paid out not to exceed $1000 to each.

Mr. Phelps introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing for the destruction or other disposition of spurious Treasury notes, coin, etc., and the punishment of counterfeiters of Treasury notes, Government securities, etc. He stated that the manufacture of spurious Treasury notes, or certificates of Government securities, had been carried on to some extent in Canada, and that some of the implements used in the manufacture were now in the hands of the Government here.

Mr. Dickinson introduced a bill on the same subject, and for the object proposed, prepared, he said, under the direction of the department, which was twice read and referred to the same committee.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, referred to that portion of the President's Message of yesterday which relates to the claims of our citizens on Mexico provided for by the treaty of peace, and stated that the President was in error in stating that of "the amount of 'liquidated' claims of citizens of the United States decided under the convention of 1839, and amounting to $2,026,139 68, was payable in twenty equal annual instalments, three of which had been paid to the claimants by the Mexican Government and two by the United States, leaving to be paid of the principal of the 'liquidated' amount assumed by the United States the sum of $1,519,604 76, together with the interest thereon," and that "these several amounts of 'liquidated' and unliquidated claims assumed by the United States, it is believed, may be paid as they fall due out of the accruing revenue, without the issue of stock or the creation of any additional public debt." The error of the President, Mr. Johnson said, was in supposing that the liquidated claims under the convention of 1839 were payable in equal annual instalments. They were really payable within five years from 1843, in equal quarterly instalments, and consequently the whole unpaid balance of $1,500,000 is now due. The Government is therefore bound to pay at once this sum to the claimants, and not to wait for revenue to accrue before making payment. There was here a clear mistake on the part of the President; and as a considerable portion of this amount is due to Maryland, he felt it his duty to offer a resolution in reference thereto.... The resolution instructs the Committee on Finance to inquire what measures are necessary to insure the prompt payment to citizens of the United States of the claims guaranteed to them under the recent treaty with Mexico, and the resolution was adopted.

After some farther unimportant reports, resolutions and memorials had been disposed of, and the passage of the joint resolution submitting certain Florida claims to arbitration—

On motion of Mr. Bright, the consideration of the Oregon Territorial bill was resumed, and Mr. Johnson, of Georgia, addressed the Senate in opposition to the twelfth section, and in support of Southern rights on the question of slavery. He contended that Congress has just the same right to establish as to prohibit slavery in the Territories.

At the conclusion of Mr. Johnson's remarks, Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, obtained the floor, and the bill was again passed over informally.

A debate then ensued on the motion yesterday made by Mr. Westcott to refer that portion of the President's message which relates to the establishment of Governments in the new Territories, to a select committee, with instructions; also, on a motion of the same gentleman to add two members to the committee on Territories; and on a motion of Mr. Butler to refer the portion of the message referred to to the Judiciary committee. [The proposed addition to the Territorial committee is considered important, if that portion of the message relating to Territorial Governments in New Mexico and California be referred to it, as upon the views of those two members may depend the question as to whether slavery shall be prohibited or sanctioned, in the bills which may be reported from the committee.]

In the *House*, on motion of Mr. Fulton, the committee of the whole were discharged from the further consideration of the bill from the Senate to extend the provisions of existing pension laws to the enlisted men of the advance corps of the U. S. army, and the bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Burt, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the payment of the companies of Capts. Bush, Price, and Suarez, for military services in Florida. Read twice, referred to committee of the whole, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Botts, from the same committee, reported the amendments of the Senate to the bill repealing the provision of the act for prosecuting the war with Mexico, which provides for a reduction of the number of general officers at the close of the war. [The committee agreed to the Senate amendments, with amendments thereto. The Senate amendments have already been given. The amendments to these, prepared by the House committee, propose to include in the number of officers to be continued until March 4, 1849, those promoted during the war with Mexico, from the old to the new regiments—and strikes out of the Senate amendment, giving three months' pay to the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, the *commissioned* officers.] The bill and amendments, on motion of Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, were committed to the committee of the whole, and will probably lead to considerable debate.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House took up, in committee of the whole, the amendments of the Senate to the Indian appropriation bill, and debate ensued on the amendment for paying to the North Carolina Cherokees, who have not removed. West of the Mississippi, $52 33 per head, under the treaty in relation thereto. In this debate, similar in its character to that in the Senate on the same subject, Messrs. McKay, Phelps, McIlvaine, Burt, Clingman, Barringer, and others, participated, but without any vote thereon, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

PROBABLE RESIGNATION OF GOV. SHUNK.—The Philadelphia Ledger says there is a strong probability that Gov. Shunk, of Pennsylvania, will resign his office, owing to ill health, by the 10th of the present month. The election takes place 10th of October, and unless the Governor thus resigned three months before hand, the duties of his office by the constitution would devolve upon the Speaker of the Senate until the time for an election the year following. The Speaker of the Senate is a whig.

☞ Jos. R. Ingersoll, according to the Philadelphia Enquirer, does not intend to be a candidate for reelection to Congress.

MR. CLAY AND GEN. TAYLOR.—The New York True Sun of the 7th says: "A letter was received in this city yesterday from Mr. Clay, dated the 30th of June, in which he says that he does *not* endorse the nomination of Gen. Taylor. He also uses this significant language: 'No note can be properly *endorsed* before the maker *signs it*.'"

☞ Mr. Wm. Sawyer declines a reelection to Congress from the 5th District of Ohio.

Mr. Sawyer is the gentleman whose habit of eating sausages in the House, gave occasion to so many jokes at his expense. A contemporary suggests that now the last *link* is broken between him and his constituents.

ILLINOIS.—The Buffalo Republic learns that 2100 voters of Chicago signed a call for a meeting, to be held on the 4th of July, to ratify the nomination of Martin Van Buren. Also, that a State Convention will be held at Peoria, sometime next month, for the nomination of an electoral ticket pledged to the support of Van Buren.

JOHN VAN BUREN.—The Salem Register says that John Van Buren is to deliver a political address in Salem, probably next week.

☞ Mr. Forrest has just returned to New York from a very successful professional tour in the west and southwest. In a few days he will again visit Detroit.

A FEMALE POSTMASTER.—Mrs. Mary Dickson has been re-appointed to the Postoffice at Lancaster, Pa., for four years from the 1st inst. She was first appointed by Gen. Jackson, in 1829.

☞ The U. S. Revenue-cutters Dallas and Jefferson, both built on the Lakes, have arrived at Montreal, *en route* to our Atlantic ports.

From Montevideo and Brazil.

We are in receipt of files of *Correo Mercantil* and *Jornal de Comercio* up to the 28th May, by the Bremen ship Magdalena, from Rio. Quite important news from the Argentine Republic is contained in them.

The dates are from Montevideo to the 15th and Buenos Ayres to the 10th May.

The French and English special Ministers, Baron Gros and Mr. Gore, who had arrived at the Rio de la Plata, had concluded to proceed with their negotiations, notwithstanding the change of affairs in the Government of France. They looked on their situation and duties as special Ministers as being governed by different principles from those which regulate permanent embassies, and consequently are determined to carry out their mission, notwithstanding the change in the French Government.

The state of the negotiation was as follows: After some days of vascillation, Gen. Oribe responded in writing to the propositions of the intervening powers—

1. That the Montevidean Government should recognize and respect the person of Gen. Oribe as the legal President of the Republic.

2. That Gen. Oribe should annul all confiscations of goods and properties that have been made for political causes, and which were in possession of the Government, and indemnify the proprietors of such properties as should have been disposed of.

3. That Gen. Oribe would grant an act of amnesty to the natives of the country, and guarantee the lives and properties of strangers.

4. That notwithstanding this amnesty, those Argentine emigrants whose residence in Montevideo might be productive of uneasiness to the Buenos Ayrean Government, and thus compromise the harmony of the two Republics, might be shipped to the nearest foreign ports, or sent to such parts of the interior as Gen. Oribe may determine, leaving the choice of destination to said emigrants.

5. That Gen. Oribe, when he shall have gained possession of all his rights, and shall consider himself as no longer requiring the aid of his illustrious ally, the Governor of the Argentine Confederation, promises to restore the auxiliary Argentine troops, having previously arranged with that Government as to the best measures to withdraw them from the territory of the Republic.

6. That all armed foreigners in Montevideo shall deliver up said arms to a commissary appointed by Gen. Oribe.

7. That this arrangement and the disarming of foreigners shall take place simultaneously.

In addition to all this, the agents of France and England were to raise the blockade of both banks of the River Plata, evacuate the island of Martin Garcia, and restore to the Argentine Government the vessels which they had taken, and each squadron was to give the Argentine flag a salute of twenty-one guns.

These demands of Gen. Oribe rendered the adjustment of affairs almost impossible, inasmuch as the intervening agents, as it is said, are not authorized to admit the slightest alteration from the basis laid down for and presented by them, the pure and simple course of which is the only one in which the negotiation could proceed.

Another insuperable barrier was also raised to complicate the affair.

Gen. Oribe sent an account to Gen. Rosas of the bases he had proposed. The communication was sent by the English steamer Harpy, Oribe's private Secretary, Señor Iturriaga, being the bearer of it, and directed to make all explanations. It was supposed the Harpy would return in three days; but she did not for seventeen. The answer which was then received covered twenty-seven pages, and contrary to all the expectations of Oribe, Gov. Rosas denied his right to enter into these negotiations, accused him of having broken existing treaties, in which he was the principal beligerent, and that his sole purpose was to make peace or war. Rosas further added, that if, after these remarks of his, Gen. Oribe persisted in the line of conduct he had commenced, he would be guilty of the deepest ingratitude for favors received, and concludes by declaring that he will not consent to the withdrawal of the Argentine troops, and that the execution of the basis proposed to the intervening powers would break up the alliance between the Argentine Government and Gen. Oribe. "The above," we are assured, says the Conservador, of Montevideo, "is a *résumé* of the whole transaction." A letter, it was said, was also written by Rosas to Gen. Oribe, requiring him to communicate the whole of his opinions to the intervening powers, in order that they might rest assured that he (Rosas) never would admit of other bases than those proposed by Mr. Hood, and the additions made by his (Rosas') Government, and refused by the French and English Governments.

All this seems seriously to have embarrassed Gen. Oribe, as on the 15th May, after the return of the Harpy, he had make no reply to the various enquiries made of him by the intervening powers.

The financial condition of the Montevidean Government was somewhat ameliorated at latest dates. On the 14th the French agents resolved to take on themselves the support of the families of the foreign legions, which much diminished the outlays of the Government as to these legions.

On the departure of the Kestrel from Buenos Ayres there was a rumor, much believed, that Gen. Rosas had ordered Gen. Urquiza to pass into the Bando Oriental with his forces.

The Spanish naval forces in the Plata waters had received orders to return to Europe.

The news from Rio Janeiro is unimportant. The houses of legislation were in session; we have previously given the Emperor's speech on their opening.—*N. Y. Herald, 6th.*

List of Passengers:

SHIP TYRONE, from VeraCruz—Majors Sanderson and Crittenden; Capts. S. S. Tucker, A. Porter and Noah Newton; Asst. Surgeon R. Newton; 1st Lieuts. Thomas Duncan and A. J. Lindsay; 2d Lieuts. F. S. K. Russell, G. W. Hawkins, J. P. Hatch (Adjt.), G. Granger and Jas. Stuart; and 5 companies Regiment of Mounted Rifles.

BELLE MOUNT VERNON, from VeraCruz—Lt. Walker, Mtd. Riflemen, Com'g; Lt. M. S. Morton, Ohio Vols.; Dr. Auler, lady and child; Messrs. M. H. Nicholson, J. T. Fitzwater, (who rendered such important services to the army in the campaign of the Valley of Mexico as guide,) Webber and Hale, Quartermaster's Department; and 90 of the Mtd. Riflemen, and 70 discharged teamsters and Q. M.'s men.

SHIP AMERICAN, from VeraCruz—Capt. Edgar Bogardus; Capt. Morgan; Asst. Surgeon Hagan; Lieuts. Humphreys, McClanahan, Sanford, Chester, Hudson, Smith, Scott, Nichols and Calhoun; and 300 men, belonging to the 14th Regt. U. S. Infantry.... Died on board, 15th instant, Private Robert Mitchell, of Sevier County, Tenn., belonging to Co. B, 14th Regt. U. S. Inf.

STEAMBOAT LATONA, from BatonRouge—125 soldiers of the 13th and 14th Infantry, Voltigeurs and Mounted Rifles, from the General Hospital at BatonRouge under charge of Asst. Surgeon Barnes, to rejoin their Regiments.

Officers reported to Gen. Brooke, July 16.

Major W. F. Sanderson, Mtd. Rifles, from Mexico.
Lt. J. P. Hatch, Mtd. Rifles, Mexico.

LOUISIANA VOLUNTEERS.—We publish the following general list of those companies from Louisiana, who, during the past week have been mustered out by Brig. Gen. Churchill, Inspector General of the U. S. Army. Although we have published many of the companies mustered out during the past, we republish them for the benefit of those who are interested.

Field and Staff Louisiana Infantry Volunteers.

Capt. Lewis, La. Inf. Volunteers, July 1, Co. K.
Capt. Freeland, do. do., July 1, Co. D.
Capt. Akins, do. do., July 3, Co. H.
Capt. Preg, do. do., July 5, Co. E.
Capt. Basterdes, do. do., July 6, Co. B.
Capt. Warrington, Detachment of Recruits, July 6,
Capt. Cole, La. Inf. Volunteers, July 8, Co. G.
Capt. Mace, do. do., July 10, Co. A.
Capt. Pope, do. do., July 10, Co. I.
Capt. Hunt, do. do., July 12, Co. F.
Capt. Seguine, do. do., July 14, Co. C.
Capt. Pope, Detachment of Recruits, July 15.

3d Battalion of Louisiana Infantry Volunteers.

Capt. Warrington, La. Inf. Volunteers, July 13, Co. D.
Capt. Featherston, do. do., July 13, Co. E.
Capt. Millen, do. do., July 14, Co. B.
Capt. White, do. do., July 15, Co. A.
Capt. Seafeldt, do. do., July 15, Co. G.

The Louisiana Mounted Men, it is expected, will be mustered out of the service of the United States to-day or to-morrow.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15, 1848.

☞ A Card.—The undersigned, officers of the 12th Regiment U. S. Infantry, tender their warmest thanks to Captain FALES, of the ship RESIDES STEWART, for his kindness and attention to them and the men under their command, on their recent voyage from VeraCruz to New Orleans. They also embrace this opportunity to recommend Capt. Fales, his excellent officers and superior crew, to the citizens of New Orleans and the public generally, and cheerfully bear testimony to the fast-sailing qualities of his well constructed vessel, to its good accommodations, and to the merits of Capt. Fales as a skillful and gentlemanly commander.

T. H. SEYMOUR, Lt. Col. Com'g. | W. R. GILES, 1st Lieut.
C. D. WYCHE, Adjutant. | B. M. SHORT, 1st Lieut.
J. R. H. FELCH, R. Q. M., 1st Lt. | T. T. CONWAY, 1st Lieut.
JOHN B. BUTLER, Asst. Sur'n. | J. F. WADDELL, 2d Lieut.
T. J. CHILSON, Asst. Sur'n, 1st R. | C. R. P. BUTLER, 2d Lieut.
N. S. HOLDEN, Captain. | A. M. WOODRUFF.
A. WOOD, Captain. | S. A. WILKINS, 2d Lieut.
J. M. WELS, Captain. | JAMES M. PERRIN, 2d Lieut.
J. C. HOWARD, 1st Lieut. | JOHN M. BRONAUGH, Lieut.

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

$39 per dozen, or $3 50 each.

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jy6 1m

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 sweetheartedness for

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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 trans.
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.

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Dealers in Toilet, Fancy, and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
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☞ The Queen's Delight, which forms an essential ingredient in the GRAEFENBERG SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND, is probably superior to Sarsaparilla itself. Professor Fuss, of Cincinnati, speaks of it as follows: ☞ See Bulletin No. 6, 32 page.) jy22

☞ To Purchasers of Clothing.
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"ONE PRICE STORE," No. 34 MAGAZINE STREET,
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Black and colored Cloth Frock Coats	12 00 to 25 00
Black and colored Cloth Sac Coats	10 00 to 16 00
Cashmere and Tweed Sac Coats	6 50 to 10 00
Fancy Tweed Business Coats	6 50 to 10 00
Overcoats—all descriptions	10 00 to 25 00
Merino Sac Coats	5 00 to 15 00
Merino Dress Coats	6 00 to 16 00
Merino Frock Coats	6 00 to 18 00
Cotton and Alpaca Sacs	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	$5 00 to $7 00
Black Doeskin Pants	6 00 to 10 00
Colored Cassimere Pants	4 00 to 7 50
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	3 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 3 50

Vests.

Colored Cashmere Vests	5 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	5 00 to 8 00
Rich fancy Velvet Vests	5 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 5 00
Best buff Cashmere Vests	3 50 to 5 00
Rich light Silk Vests	4 50 to 6 00
Rich light Challes Vests	3 50 to 4 00
Best black Silk Velvet Vests	5 00 to 7 00

Shirts, Cravats, Handkerchiefs,