which it was the protest, and the hostility of the executive power, impose upon me the duty to decline an honor which I am supposed to have obtained by intrigue. I desire order, and the maintenance of a wise, great and enlightened Republic; and, sinced involuntarily favor disorder, I tender my resignation, not without regret, into your hands. Tranquillity, I trust, will now be restored, and enable me to return to France as the humblest of citizens, but also as one of the most devoted to the repose and prosperity of his country.

CHARLES LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

The President having observed that the admission of citizen Louis Napoleon had not been announced by the Assembly, and that the Committee had only declared his election valid, the Assembly was not called upon to vote on the letter, which was referred to the Minister of the Interior, with orders to convoke the electoral colleges which had returned Louis Napoleon.

Russia.

Advices from the Danube announce that a Russian army of 30,000 men had entered Wallachia. It is asserted that the Emperor Nicholas contemplates enfranchising all the peasants in his dominions from personal servitude. Poland, although invested with 200,000 troops, is a cause of much uneasiness to the Emperor, who is said to spend whole days and nights in watching the telegraphs now established as far as Warsaw and the frontiers of Prussia.

There can be no doubt that three large Russian armies are assembling at different points between Tiflis and Cracow; and these, in conjunction with the appearance of a Russian fleet in the Baltic, show that the Czar is inclined, in certain cases, to act with decided hostility against Germany.

In the Breslau journals of the 16th it is stated that the whole Baltic Sea is covered with Russian men-of-war. The whole western frontier of the Russian Empire bristles with bayonets. The troops advance forward from Lithuania and Volynia by forced marches. The chief force of the Emperor Nicholas stands already on the River Pruth, ready at any moment to march into Moldavia, and of course into Wallachia.

Germany.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.—In the sitting of the 14th, the following resolution was adopted:

The Germanic Diet shall be invited to assign, by constitutional means, for the purpose of founding a German Navy, a sum of six millions of thalers, the use of which is to be accounted for by the central provisional power of the National Assembly; the half of the above sum to be immediately raised, and the remainder to be used as it may be wanted.

The discussion in the Frankfort Constituent Assembly on the report of the Committee respecting the Central Executive commenced on the 19th. The result has not yet transpired. It is probable that the Assembly will vote for the Federal Directory of three persons, to be chosen by the various German Governments, and approved by the Assembly.

HESSE DARMSTADT.—Ludwig II, Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, expired at Darmstadt on the 16th. He was seventy-two years of age. He is succeeded by the hereditary Grand Duke Ludwig, who has been governing the affairs of the Grand Duchy since March last, when the German movement first commenced.

At Prague, the King having refused to confirm the Provisional Government, and Prince Windschgratz having erected batteries round the town, the mob and the students rose *en masse* and demanded arms.

A collision having ensued between the Burgher Guard and the populace, some assassin seized the opportunity to indulge his private malice by firing a rifle at the Princess Windschgratz, who was shot in the head. The victim was the daughter of the celebrated Prince Schwartzenbourg. One of the Princess' sons was also mortally wounded. In these exciting circumstances, Prince Windschgratz, with great calmness and dignity, entreated the mob to disperse, but to no effect. They endeavored to hang him up to a lamp by a rope which they procured, when he was rescued by his grenadiers. At 7 o'clock, the people not having taken down the barricades as he had required, he ordered heavy guns to be brought into play, and he continued firing until 10 o'clock at night. The conflict lasted, almost without intermission, during the next day, and by the latest accounts, we hear that Prague was a heap of ruins. In consequence of this bombardment, Prince Windschgratz had retreated from the city with the garrison, and occupied the heights commanding the town.

Italy.

In Italy affairs are not so favorable for the Piedmontese. Radetzky, after the capitulation of Vicenza, returned into Verona with 15,000 men, so that the meditated attack upon that fortress by Charles Albert, with 50,000 men, had been relinquished, after they had been brought within three miles of the town. Charles Albert had accordingly returned to his old quarters at Vallegio. Vicenza fell into the hands of the Austrians on the 11th, the garrison having exhausted their ammunition. Gen. Durando capitulated to save the town. Durando had agreed to retire beyond the Po, and not to serve in the war during the next three months. The Austrians in the Venitian territory have been strongly reinforced, and have entered Padua in triumph. The act of the Union of Lombardy and Piedmont was signed on the 10th ult.

At Rome, the decree for the separation of the spiritual and temporal power of the Pope is in progress through the Chambers, and has given great satisfaction.

A regular Provisional Government has been formed at Casenza, in the kingdom of Naples, in order to organize a general armament and to cooperate with the Calabrians in arms.

Denmark.

At a conference of the Kings of Sweden and Denmark and the Grand Duke Constantine, at Copenhagen, which was attended by the British Minister, the Russians on behalf of Denmark, demanded that the Germans should evacuate both Dutchies before any negotiations were entered into; and that if Schleswig was given up, Russia would claim Holstein, according to the treaty with the Danes and Paul.

Spain and Portugal.

In Spain, bands of Carlists still infest Aragon... In Portugal, affairs are quiet.

England and Ireland.

In England, Mr. Hume's motion for reform of the representation has been brought before Parliament.

In Ireland, the organization of clubs is proceeding to an alarming degree. In Dublin, alone, it is stated that there are forty clubs, each consisting of 300 members, making an aggregate of 12,000 members, who are accustomed to assemble at least once a week, for the avowed purpose of being trained and disciplined. The county of Dublin is about to be organized in the same way, and some of the Old Irish party are taking an active part in this movement. In the provinces, under the influence of emissaries, from Dublin, the club movement is rapidly progressing, and a great monster meeting, in favor of repeal, is about to be held in Derry, at which the leaders of all the various sections of repealers are invited to attend. The Nation and other confederate journals have, within the last few days, assumed a far more daring tone.

Postscript.

EUROPEAN TIMES OFFICE, 1 o'clock.
Liverpool, June 24, 1848.

Important from the Continent—More Barricading in Paris—Another Emeute Inevitable—State of Affairs in Austria.

Our usual expresses, in anticipation of the mail, which have been received this morning, bring some interesting and important news from the Continent.

Paris is reported to be in a state of great excitement. Letters, dated at noon yesterday, state that the debate on the railway question had again been adjourned. Crowds of people had perambulated through the principal streets, on Thursday night, but no disturbance took place. The laboring classes are getting up a monster petition, which they mean to carry to the National Assembly, headed by an immense procession of the parties interested therein. Barricades were erected yesterday; the military interfered, and at the hour when our dispatches left, a collision was deemed inevitable. The pretentions of Napoleon Bonaparte are gaining ground.

Letters from Frankfort-on-the-Maine state that the Diet had unanimously declared that Trieste was a part of Germany, and that any attack thereon would be considered as a declaration of war against Germany. Intelligence had just reached us from Vienna, stating that the Austrian Government had accepted of the mediation of England in the dispute between that country and Italy. The funds at Vienna had an improving tendency.

Prague is a heap of ashes. The cannon never ceased vomiting destruction upon the ill-fated city during the whole of the 16th. The slaughter has, according to accounts, been fearful.

There is not any political news from Amsterdam, but our advices state that the Bourse in that city was firm for national securities, while Spanish and Russian were very weak, and prices declining.

The commercial advices from Hamburg are unsatisfactory. They announce the failure of T. Hearn & Co. Money continued abundant, and first rate bills were discounted at 2 to 2½ per cent.

It is said that the most active preparations are being made at Buckingham Palace, for the Queen's intended visit to Ireland. Should the Parliamentary business be so far wound up as to permit the absence from the Legislature of Earl Grey and Sir G. Grey, the Secretaries of State, her Majesty, it is believed, will leave London, *en route*, to Liverpool or Birkenhead, on the 10th or 14th of August.

The Irish mail has just arrived, and from the letters and papers received we have the following important announcement: Mr. John O'Connell has published a long address to the people of Ireland, stating his intention of giving the League a fair trial by abstaining from public life, except in so far as his duties as a member of Parliament may require his exertions. He will not join the League (so we understand him) neither will he offer it any opposition.

The Irish Felon has not yet come to hand. The first form did not go to press yesterday till 2 o'clock. Fifteen thousand stamps have been taken for the first impression. The first number will arrive in New York, to Willmer & Rogers, by next week's steamer.

The tone of this day's Tribune is very fierce, but still cautious enough to avoid the hazard of a state prosecution. The organization of the clubs is proceeding with increased vigor.

In addition to the above the New York Herald has the following:

Highly Important—Latest News.

LIVERPOOL, June 24, 1 P.M.—I open my letter to inform you that news has this moment reached us by the electric telegraph, that the crisis has really commenced in France. Yesterday (Friday) the troops and National Guards were fighting desperately with the people. The sacrifice of life is terrific!

Latest of All.

[Telegraphic Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

NEW YORK, July 10, 2 P. M.—*Paris in a State of Siege. Resignation of the Provisional Government.* The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer publishes still later news respecting the *emeute* at Paris.

Its European telegraphic dispatch states that the Executive Government, of which Lamartine, Arago, Marie and Ledru Rollin were members, had resigned. Gen. Cavaignac, at the head of the troops, had proclaimed the city in a state of siege. The struggle had, therefore, not terminated when the telegraphic communication between London and Liverpool was interrupted.

The Markets.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, June 24.—Corn sold at 31s. to 33s. 5d. for 400 lb. for white, and 35s. to 36s. for yellow. *Flour*—United States 27s. 6d. to 28s. 6d. *Wheat*—United States red 6s. 6d. to 7. 8d.

The European Times says that on the 23d, good Western Canal Flour sold in Liverpool at 28s. to 28s. 6d., and in some instances at 28s. ₱ bbl. Sales of Wheat 12,370 bushels.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, June 23.—Cotton is no lower this week. Qualities of American are a point higher. Quotations for Uplands and Orleans are not only maintained steadily, but the latter, from their scarcity, are quoted ½d. higher—2½d. We are still lacking that decided improvement in Manchester which is necessary to bring our market into uniform and continuous activity.

LIVERPOOL AMERICAN PROVISION MARKET.—*Lard*—Only a small quantity was offered by auction last Tuesday, yet it were greater than the demand. Fair middling, adapted for refiner's purposes, sold at 28s. to 28s. 6d.; 40s. being with difficulty obtained for 200 kegs of a fine firm white article. A quantity of land grease bought 28s. to 30s. 9d. *Cheese*—The imports of the week (from 15th to 21st. June) were 283 boxes; we have also 500 boxes new by the Hibernia; a small parcel, the quality being ordinary, small and soft, bought 33s. to 40s.; fine is worth 48s to 52s.; middling 43s. to 46s.; ordinary 38s. to 42s. ₱ cwt. (duty paid, which is 5s. ₱ cwt.)

Arrival of the Niagara—Seven Days Later.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE!

The Mercury of last evening publishes a telegraphic dispatch, dated Augusta, (Ga.) July 15, 8 P. M., announcing the arrival of the Niagara at Boston on the 12th inst. The Niagara brings accounts of a frightful conflict in Paris, in which from eight to ten thousand persons were killed—among whom were the Archbishop of Paris, fourteen members of the Assembly, and eight General officers. The revolt was finally suppressed. The Government had resigned, and Gen. Cavaignac had been appointed to the supreme authority.

The armed movement in Ireland was progressing.

Upland fair Cotton, 4d.; Orleans fair, 4½d.

[The battery and magnet at Augusta were shattered by lightning at this point.]

Washington Correspondence of Crescent.

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1848.

The Senate keeps up a warm debate upon the Oregon bill, and yesterday Mr. Davis, of Mass., was heard in a long argument upon the Northern side of the question, touching the extension of slavery into free territory or into the territory of the United States. The argument was to the effect that the South had received all the advantages growing out of the annexation of territory and the compromises of the Constitution. Had the territory of the Union remained as it was, and the compromises of the Constitution continued, there would have been but 59 Senators from the South or slave States, instead of 30, which was the present number, and the members of the House had been enlarged in proportion. The argument of Mr. Davis attracted a good deal of attention, and will be followed by one from Mr. Johnson, of Md., who, it is understood, will break ground for the Missouri compromise. A large party here are forming upon that basis, but probably not large enough to make it a prevailing principle of action. Dry as the subject is, and late as the session is, it continues to command very considerable attention in Congress.

Quite a controversy has arisen in the Senate relative to the reference of the President's message and matters connected with it. Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, has advocated an enlargement of the Territorial Committee, apparently not liking its present organization. The motion was warmly opposed by some of the members as one of a suspicious character. Mr. Breese advocated a reference to the Judiciary Committee; Mr. Rusk a reference to a Select Committee, and others to other committees. Some of the Senate became warm and excited in pushing their favorite motions The yeas and nays were finally called, and the Senate adhered to a former order, by a vote of 27 to 17, that the Committee on Territories should report upon the subject.

The House Committee on Territories, it is understood, will report two bills: one for the Government of California, and the other for the Government of New Mexico; such, also, seems to be the intention of the Senate. All here apprehend that there will be some difficulty, and perhaps a serious one, in settling the question of the Texas boundary.

The House has sent back the bill regulating the dismissal of the officers of the Army to the Committee on Military Affairs, and with suggestions from several quarters that those dismissed, officers and men alike, receive three months' extra pay at the time of their discharge. This was done at the close of the last war.

The Indian Bill has passed the House with action upon the Senate amendments. The appropriation for the relief of the Cherokees of North Carolina is concurred in, and the House refuses to retain the present number of Indian Agents. The reduction is from 27 to 17, with a change in the amount of pay of $1600 for Superintendents, $1200 for Agents and $800 for Sub-Agents.

The two Houses have passed a law extending the Pension Act of 1843 to August 3, 1848. ORLEANS.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1848—*Senate.*—Mr. Benton, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to carry into effect certain provisions of the treaty with Mexico.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the proposition to add two members to the Committee on Territories, to which, under a decision of the presiding officer this morning, has been referred that portion of the President's late message which relates to the formation of territorial governments in the territory acquired under the treaty with Mexico.

After some discussion between Messrs. Dayton, Westcott, Butler, Breese, Badger, Davis, Foote and Hale, the question was taken by yeas and nays, on the motion to appoint two additional members on the Senatorial Committee, and it was decided in the negative—17 to 27.

The bill to extend the act providing for the adjustment of all suspended preemption land claims in the several States and Territories, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. Bright, the Senate then resumed the consideration of the Oregon Territorial Bill, and Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, made an able constitutional argument, embracing not only the present Southern views, but some new, and in some respects, novel views of his own, on the question of slavery in the Territories. Mr. Davis concluded with an examination of the question immediately under consideration, and contended that with all these facts staring them in the face, they should not permit the extension of slavery into the territories acquired—that such a course would not be calculated to calm and satisfy the public mind—that in relation to this acquired territory, there is not a shadow of doubt as to the power of Congress over it—that the power to acquire necessarily carries with it the power to govern—and that it was the duty of Congress to exercise that power and prevent the introduction of slaves into any part or portion of the territory of the United States now free.

House.—On motion of Mr. Botts, the bill to repeal the provision of the act for prosecuting the war with Mexico, which requires a reduction in the number of general officers at the close of the war, with the Senate amendments thereto, were recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Brodhead expressed the hope that the section inserted by the Senate, granting three months' extra pay to all the officers as well as private soldiers, would be retained. He had suggested the propriety of such an amendment when this or a similar bill was originally before the House, but without success, and he was therefore pleased that the Senate had inserted it. He was in favor of executing the law authorizing an additional military force, but he wished to give all officers as well as privates, three months' extra pay when they were discharged, in consideration of their valuable services and many sacrifices.

Mr. Couger, from the Committee on Printing, reported in favor of printing 10,000 extra copies of the report of the Committee on Public Lands, in relation to the graduation, reduction and disposition of the public lands, and 10,000 extra copies of the report of the majority and minority of the Committee on Public Expenditures, on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the finances, and the printing in both instances was so ordered.

A motion to go into committee of the whole on the private calendar, was negatived.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House, in committee of the whole, resumed the consideration of the Senate amendments of the bill making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and the amendments of the Senate, including that in relation to the North Carolina Cherokees, were all, with some unimportant exceptions, agreed to, reported to the House, and concurred in.

Under the rule, Mr. McLane, of Maryland, handed to the clerk notice of intention to introduce a joint resolution for the creation of Oregon, California, and New Mexico, into States for admission into the Union, and providing further for the organization and admission of other States formed out of the territories of said States of Oregon, California and New Mexico, upon certain terms and conditions.

Senate bill to provide for the adjustment of all suspended preemption land claims, was read three times and passed. Adjourned.

DAILY CRESCENT.

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TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

GEN. S. W. KEARNEY.—The distinguished officer above named arrived in our city yesterday, from Vera Cruz. Among all the officers of our army who have earned fame and glory in Mexico, none have gained a more deservedly high reputation than Gen. Kearney, nor has any performed services of more lasting benefit to the country. It would be needless for us to recapitulate here all his brilliant exploits—his march from Independence to Santa Fé, and to the coasts of the Pacific—by which all the territory we have gained by the treaty was effectually conquered. These things have now become a part of our history, and should be known to every American. Gen. Kearney will be welcomed to New Orleans by a host of admiring friends.

BREVET BRIG. GEN. RILEY.—We take great pleasure in announcing the arrival from Vera Cruz, of Gen. Riley, an officer well known to us all as one of the most gallant of whom the army can boast. During the whole war he has (although for the most part of the time Colonel of the 2d Infantry) been in command of a Brigade. While serving under Gen. Taylor, his Brigade was advanced to Monte Morelos, where it remained until the march to Victoria, when it joined Scott's Division. At Contreras, being thrown upon the rear of the enemy, his Brigade was the first to enter the entrenched camp of Valencia, the capture of which contributed more than any thing else to the success of the campaign and the subsequent victory at Churubusco. For his gallant conduct upon that occasion, he received his brevet as Brigadier General.

☞ The companies commanded by Capts. Besançon, Fairchild and Kerr, Louisiana Mounted men, were mustered out of the service yesterday.

Second Municipality High School.

Yesterday was the commencement of the Examination of the young ladies belonging to this institution. We spent some hours there, and were much pleased to notice so great an alteration for the better, both as regards proficiency and behavior. While there, they showed what could be done towards the attainment of a cultivated intellect, in Moral and Natural Philosophy, Belles-Letters, Elocution, French, Arithmetic, Geometry, etc. It seems they have been made to take hold of all their studies, beginning at the foundation, comprehending all that series of instruction and discipline which is intended to enlighten the understanding, correct the temper, and form their manners and habits, and fit them for usefulness in their future stations. To give children a good education in manners, arts, and science, is important, and such these young ladies have been receiving. They are preparing their minds rightly. Mrs. Pargaud, the principal, fully comprehends the importance of her charge, and fills her station to perfection. Some of the young ladies certainly show a very marked improvement in all their studies. It would be improper in us to make any invidious distinctions on this occasion—they all did well.

To-day the senior young ladies perform their parts, and we say to all who feel interested, not to let this opportunity slip for hearing them, and showing by their presence, that they feel an interest in the good cause of education.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—This is the second night of the engagement of those inimitable delineators of negro characters, Messrs. John Diamond and J. Kelly. The beautiful drama of "Mary, Queen of Scotts," and the farce called the "Blue Jacket, or the Sky-rocket's Crew," will also be performed.

☞ Major Gen. Quitman arrived in New York, from Washington, on the 6th inst., and took rooms at the Astor. Wm. Rufus King, of Alabama, is also at the same house.

☞ The Louisville Journal affirms that the kindest personal relations exist between Mr. Clay and Mr. Crittenden.

ACCIDENT.—The steamboat Lima, Capt. Fairchild, hence for Bayou Sara, returned in tow of the steamboat Hecla last night, having broken her small engine for the supply of her boilers.

Mr. J. C. Larue, of this city, sub-elector for the Second District, was on board at the time, on his way to Baton Rouge to address a democratic meeting at that place. He was thereby forced to return to the city without accomplishing his mission. We understand that he will leave again this evening.

☞ Col. A. W. Doniphan was stopping at Congress Hall, Albany, on the 5th.

☞ The bark Touro, which was reported a few days since, in some of our exchanges, as having been condemned at Key West, and cargo forwarded, arrived here yesterday, from Vera Cruz.

STEAMERS.—Seven steamships are now in progress of construction in the East River ship-yard, in New York.

THE CROPS.—A week of favorable weather says the Concordia Intelligencer of the 15th inst., for both cotton and corn crops, has partially restored to our fields their fine appearance before the severe rains noticed in our last number.

THE CROPS.—The State Guard, at Wetumpka, Ala., says the cotton has suffered seriously by the constant and heavy rains. The corn and small grain crops are in excellent condition.

☞ New wheat has been brought into Rochester—the first in market, and raised in the town of Yates. So say the papers of the 6th.

☞ The crops in Ohio, it is said, fully satisfy the anticipations of the farmers. No more need be said.

LEGAL DIFFICULTIES.—The New York Herald represents that the new code of legal practice in that State, in the few days it has been in operation, has been a source of great trouble to the lawyers and people, making all chaos, and placing the young and ignorant on an even footing with the oldest and most successful members of the bar.

☞ A reward of $300 is offered for the murderers of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, of Petersburg, N.Y., and another of $500 for the incendiary who fired the Paterson Machine Company's Works on the night of June 27.

From Mexico.

We have received papers from the city of Mexico to the 7th inst., but we find in them nothing definite in regard to the rebellion of Jarauta and Paredes. The insurrection had not as yet been suppressed, although the Government journals were ridiculing the small force of the insurgents, which they said was decreasing daily by desertion, besides being in a very disorganized condition.

On the 2d, news arrived at the Capital that on the 29th ult. Bustamente was joined by the forces of Gen. Cortazar, making altogether 3000 men. Frequent rains had impeded Cortazar's march, and prevented the movement from being earlier executed. In consequence of these rains the movements against the rebels in Guanajuato were for a time delayed.

The inhabitants of Guanajuato feared that the city would be sacked by that part of the population to whom arms had been distributed by the revolutionists. It was said, also, that the leaders had made the most degrading offers to the *leperos* who had taken part with them. They, (the rebels,) says a paper of the city of Mexico, have not moved from their position in Guanajuato, nor have they increased their forces, although different bodies of Bustamente's troops have several times offered them battle. It was thought, however, that an encounter could not long be avoided.

On the night of the 3d there was a great alarm in the Capital. The *generale* was beaten, the National Guard put under arms, and the San Patricio Battalion marched to the Palace—as it was reported that a revolution had broken out in the Capital, and that Gen. Paredes was at the Garitas. It turned out, however, that all the fuss was about nothing.

The *Boletin Official*, of Huatusco, says, that when the authorities of Orizaba were about to organize the National Guard, some of the regular officers attempted to introduce disaffection among that body; but not succeeding in their object, they stuck up placards containing the words—"*Long live Gen. Paredes—Death to the National Guard.*"

The *Siglo* of the 6th contains a letter of Arista, Secretary of War, to Gen. Bustamente, dated June 26th. The principal object of the communication was to admonish Bustamente not, on any pretence whatever, to admit Paredes to a conference, which the government had understood he had asked. "The revolutionists," says the letter, "can only hope for one of two things: either they must surrender unconditionally, or leave their fate to the action of the laws." The *Arco-Iris* is of opinion that this indicates in the Government a determination to act energetically against the disturbers of the public peace. Gen. Bustamente answered, in reply to the note of Arista, that on the night of the 27th ult., a messenger from Paredes presented himself, and made various propositions in his name, to which he answered "that he could not act in any other manner than in strict accordance with his orders, and that in consequence, the principles of loyalty would be the sole basis of his operations."

The Ayuntamiento of Mexico has addressed a communication to the Supreme Government, expressing its disgust at the proceedings of the revolutionists, and praying the Government to put a speedy end to them. Paredes had asked the Governor of Querétaro for aid; but *Señor Mesa*, the Governor, replied that not only would he not assist him, but he would take every means to uphold the supreme authority of the nation.

The *Registro Official*, of Durango, says that the Indians have again invaded that State.

Don Jesus Cardenas has been chosen Governor of Tamaulipas, and Don Ramon Valdes and Don José Nunes de Caseres, deputies to Congress.

THE MEXICAN CLAIMS.—The Washington Union of the 8th inst., says: "In copying the President's message, an error occurred in a single word, by substituting 'annual' for *quarterly*. The President states that the sum awarded to our claimants under the Mexican commissions at $2,026,139 68, which sum is taken from the awards on file in the State Department, and is perfectly correct. He adds: 'This sum was payable in twenty equal annual instalments,' as *copied*, whereas it is truly stated by the President as *quarterly*."

This is the error alluded to by Mr. Reverdy Johnson in the Senate, on Friday last, and the Union shows, by quoting from Mr. Polk's message of 1845, that the error originated in copying, and was originally correctly written by the President.

☞ A correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot suggests the following from Beaumont and Fletcher, as a fitting inscription for the National Monument to Washington:

"Nothing can cover his high fame but Heaven!
No pyramid set off his memory
But the eternal substance of his greatness."

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The Declaration of Independence is not the only important American paper signed on this day. Mr. Rives' convention with France was signed on the 4th of July; so was the treaty with China. The act by which the annexation of Texas was sanctioned and recognized by the Congress of Texas, arrived at Washington on the 4th of July. The subsequent recognition, by the convention of the people of Texas, took place on the same day; and the ratified treaty with Mexico arrived in Washington on the national anniversary, and the President's proclamation announcing it bears date on the same day.

FROM ST. JOHN, N. B.—Papers have been received in Boston from St. John, N. B., up to the 6th inst. The editor of the News is enraged that a portion of the inhabitants of St. John should make a pleasure trip on the Fourth of July. He asks how a loyalist can "go upon a pleasure excursion on the Fourth of July, in honor of the great American day that witnessed the downfall of British supremacy in the old colonies." The editor of the News has lately visited New York, and states that he made the journey back (over 600 miles) in 36 hours.

DIED ON THE FOURTH.—Old Ebenezer Clough, a veteran Bostonian, whose honest face and silver shoe-buckles have been familiar time out of mind, to the "oldest inhabitant" of Boston, died while the cannon were firing a grand salute in honor of the national anniversary.

☞ At Rahway, New Jersey, they celebrated the Fourth by dedicating a monument to Abraham Clark, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. It is a marble obelisk, twenty-one feet high, and cost five hundred dollars.

GOING BACKWARDS.—The N. Y. Star says, "in a few years, all the South will be in favor of a high tariff." We advise the Star man to come South before deciding the point.

TEN-HOUR SYSTEM.—The factory operatives of Spring Garden, Philadelphia, resolved not to work more than ten hours per day, in accordance with the law of the State. This the employers agree to, provided the operatives accept a proportionate reduction of wages. Thus the matter stands at present.

CINCINNATI.—At one of the theatres in the "Pork City" they have gotten up a burletta, called the "Councilman's Dream," in ridicule of the City Council for licensing the Model Artists.

☞ Late accounts from England say that it is not improbable that an expedition will be fitted out against Cuba, and that the unliquidated debt from Spain to British subjects will be put forward as a *casus belli*. [Doubtful.]

☞ Monsieur Biot has exhibited to the French Academy of Science specimens of flowers into which artificial colors had been injected.

CONVICTED.—At Boston, on the 7th inst., the jury in the case of Augustus Dutee, charged with the murder of Ellen Oakes, came in after an absence of 14 hours with a verdict of guilty of murder. It will be recollected that he stabbed her because of her refusal to marry him after engagement.

☞ A son of Senator Baldwin, of Connecticut, died at the Water-Cure Establishment, in Northampton, Mass., on the 6th, of consumption. He had not been under medical treatment.

A DEPLORABLE MISTAKE.—It appears from the profound logic of John C. Calhoun that we have all, in speaking of our Creator, taken His name in vain, because we have no Creator, having never been *created*, but only *born!* And then, we have made another mistake, almost as deplorable, in supposing that we were born *men*, whereas we were only born *babies*. But Mr. Calhoun would do well to consider that there are some *babies* that were never born such, and to ask himself whether he has not become one of 'em.—*Boston Chronotype.*

METHODIST CONFERENCE.—The Pittsburg conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is now in session at Wheeling Va., Bishop Hamline presiding.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA.—An institution with the above title has been established at Honesdale, Wayne county, in Pennsylvania, under a recent act of the Legislature.

☞ Mons. and Mme. Laborde, vocalists of celebrity, have arrived at New York, and are to appear at the Park Theatre on its opening.

☞ Thomas T. Whittlesey, of Danbury, the democratic candidate for Governor of Connecticut, in 1847, has gone to Wisconsin, where he intends to reside permanently.

☞ Mrs. Mary Bacon, aged one hundred and eight years, died in Providence on the 3d.

RICH EMIGRANTS.—Four very wealthy Norwegians passed through New York City on the 7th. The Sun says: "They were the proprietors of a village near Bergen. They intend to found a colony in Wisconsin, and have brought with them 160 persons, whose passages they pay. The specie brought by these proprietors is immense, and their people are all in comfortable circumstances, every emigrant having from eight hundred to a thousand pounds of baggage."

☞ The first case under the New York law against abduction and seduction was investigated at Buffalo on the 1st inst. James Cooper enticed away Ida Hall, a girl 16 years of age, and attempted to seduce her, by taking her to a house as his wife. The landlady discovered the true state of the case, and caused him to be arrested. He was fully committed for trial.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER BY A CONVICT.—On the 3d inst., a convict in the New Hampshire State Prison attempted to kill the Warden with a pitch-fork, but the fork, striking him upon the forehead, glanced down the cheek, inflicting but a trifling wound. The man was secured.

☞ Why is *Time* unlike a wheel? Because he's never *tired*.

☞ The best *joke* we have digested for some time, was an *'artichoke*, (hearty-joke.)

☞ **Jackson Fire Company No. 18.**—The Officers and Members of the above Company will please attend a Called Meeting of the Company THIS EVENING, Tuesday, July 18, at half-past 7 o'clock. By order.
H. A. HENDRIKS, Secretary.

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 reeds.
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.

☞ 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,
12 CAMP STREET.

☞ **The Queen's Delight**, which forms an essential ingredient in the GRAEFENBERG SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND, is probably superior to Sarsaparilla itself. Professor Post, of Charleston, speaks of it as follows. ☞ See Bulletin No. 5, 3d page.] jy22

☞ **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 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	7 50 to 10 00
Cassimere and Satinette do do	4 00 to 15 00
Merino Sac Coats	5 00 to 15 00
Merino Dress Coats	6 00 to 16 00
Merino Frock Coats	6 00 to 15 00
Cotton and Alpaca Sacks	4 00 to 7 00
Linen Sacs and Coatees	2 50 to 4 00
Cashmarette Sacs and Frocks	10 00 to 15 00

Pantaloons.

Black Cassimere Pants	$5 00 to $7 00
Black Doeskin Pants	5 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	2 00 to 3 50
Linen Check Pants	2 00 to 2 50
White Linen Drill Pants	3 00 to 5 00
Indian Nankeen Pants	at 2 50

Vests.

Colored Cassimere Vests	5 00 to 7 00
Black Satin Vests	2 50 to 5 00
Colored Silk and Satin Vests	4 50 to 6 00
Rich black embroidered Vestings	at 5 00
Rich fancy Velvet Vests	5 00 to 9 00
Gold and silver figured Vests	4 50 to 9 00
Best white Marseilles Vests	3 00 to 5 00
Best colored Marseilles Vests	3 50 to 5 00
Best twill Cassimere Vests	3 50 to 5 00
Rich light Silk Vests	4 50 to 6 00
Rich light Cloths Vests	2 50 to 4 00
Best black Silk Velvet Vests	6 00 to 7 00

Shirts, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, etc.
Superfine all Linen Shirts, sinched bosoms, $2 00 to $1 50; superfine Muslin Shirts, linen bosoms and collars, $1 50 to $1 25; French Gingham and Calico Shirts; Hickory check and Negro Shirts; Merino, Flannel, Gauze, Brown, white and pink Undershirts and Drawers; Silk Undershirts and Drawers; very rich style fancy Cravats; Italian and French Black Silk Cravats; Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs; Linen border Handkerchiefs; Linen and Silk Gloves; Black Kid Gloves; Cotton, Merino and Linen half Hose; Silk and Gingham Umbrellas, etc. etc., also, Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags. jy17 1t

GORDON PLUMMER,
ADJUSTER OF AVERAGES.
☞ Office at Lucien Hermann's, Marine Notary, No. 21 Royal street, New Orleans. je20 1yr cov.

Sands's Clothing Emporium.
☞ **Richard Sands**, grateful for past favors, would respectfully call the attention of the public to his Fashionable Clothing and Furnishing Store, 26 POYDRAS, corner of Tchoupitoulas st.
N. B. Gentlemen arriving in the city will find it to their interest to call and examine for themselves. apo

No. 1 MAGAZINE ST. CORNER CANAL STREET.
M. HUNTINGTON,
DEALER IN CLOTHING,
Keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of every article required for a Gentleman's Wardrobe. ap15 2ptf

☞ **Important to Health.**—No family should neglect to have on hand a few bottles of BILLINGS' *CARMINATIVE SYRUP*, the infallible remedy for Bowel complaints, which occur more frequently during the summer months than at any other period.
☞ This remedy never fails in the most obstin