and of Councillors of State, appointed every three years, both in equal numbers, by their respective bodies, shall decide on the conflicts of functions between the administrative and judicial authority.

Appeals against the decisions of the *tribunals des comptes* shall be submitted to the court of conflicts (*des conflits.*)

OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

A high court of justice judges without appeal or recourse to cassation accusations preferred by the National Assembly, whether against its own members, or against the President of the Republic or the Ministers. It judges, also, all persons accused of crimes or plots against the safety of the state, internal or external. It can only be constituted by a decree of the National Assembly, which shall declare the city in which it shall be convoked. The high court is composed of judges and jurors. Magistrates fulfilling the functions of the public ministry are named by the President of the Republic. The judges, to the number of five, are named by the court of cassation, and within its limits. Its members will choose their president. The jurors are selected from the members of the councils-general of the department. When a decree of the Legislative Assembly has ordered the foundation of a high court of justice, the president of the tribunal sitting in the chief place of each department draws by lot, in public audience, the name of a member of the council-general. Over the eighty-six jurymen thus specified, the accused and the public minister exercise the right of challenge as in ordinary matters, but so as always to leave a jury of thirty citizens. The verdict, by the jury, of guilty, shall be given by a majority of two-thirds.

GUARANTY OF RIGHTS.

The punishments of death, confiscation, slavery, perpetual punishment and corporeal degradation are supposed in matters regarding the press, the stamp and the censorship. The liberty of printing is acknowledged with the necessary guarantees for public and private interests. No one can be arrested or detained but according to the forms and in the cases prescribed by law. No one can be tried but by the ordinary tribunals. There cannot, in consequence, be created commissions or extraordinary tribunals under any pretence. Therefore no repeal, promotion, sign, execute, or cause to be executed, arbitrary acts, are guilty, and should be punished. All religions are admitted, as to their profession and exercise, under the equal protection of the law. The acknowledged religions alone have a right to subventions from the State. The law shall define by what signs a religion shall be ranked in society as an acknowledged religion. The obligation to taxation is the guaranty of property. Every tax is established for the general good. It is the duty of every citizen to contribute to it in proportion to his means and his fortune. No tax can be claimed without having been previously established by law.

The property-tax is only imposed for one year. The indirect taxes may be imposed for several years.

The essential guarantees of the right of labor are, liberty of labor, voluntary association, equality in the relations between the employer and the workman; gratuitous instruction, education, suitable to each man's position; establishments of prevoyance and credit; the establishment of great works of public utility, and the State destined to employ the men in case of failure of work.

All the young citizens should be sent to public schools to be taught in common, each according to his destination and faculties, and to learn the rights and duties of a man and a citizen.

The home of every citizen is sacred, and cannot be entered but in the cases and forms prescribed by law. Property is inviolable, except it is required for public benefit, and then at a just and agreed on indemnity.

The holding double employments or salaries is interdicted.

The constitution guarantees the public debt and the existing pensions, the National Institute, and the Legion of Honor.

The codes, laws and regulations actually existing remain in force until they shall be legally abrogated.

RECEPTION OF PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.—It was finally determined by the people of Philadelphia, on the 8th, to receive their brave fellow-citizens by a grand civic and military procession, with a banquet to the troops, and an illumination of the public buildings at night, which latter, it was requested might be extended to private residences. The orator was to be appointed at an early day. Both regiments are to be mustered out of service at Pittsburg, and the Reading Railroad Company, it is understood, has tendered them a free passage over their road.

FUNERAL HONORS.—The funeral obsequies at Albany, in honor of the late Captain Abraham Van Olinda, of the New York volunteers, who fell in Mexico, took place on Friday the 7th, amid appropriate civil and military ceremonies. The final interment was to take place at Greenbush, on Sunday the 9th instant.

APOPLEXY.—Col. Pierce, of the United States Army, stationed at Fort Adams, was seized with a stroke of apoplexy yesterday morning, while directing a letter in the Postoffice. Medical aid was called and he was removed to the Park House. He is in a very precarious state.—*Newport News, 7th instant.*

DEATH OF MRS. RUSH.—A relict of the era of the Revolution, Mrs. Julia Rush, widow of the distinguished Dr. Benjamin Rush, and mother of Mr. Richard Rush, now Minister of the United States to France, died on the 7th, in the 80th year of her age, at Sydenham, near Philadelphia, the residence of her son. She was grandmother of Com. R. F. Stockton, U. S. N.

"HONOR TO THE BRAVE."—The citizens of Elizabeth City, N. C., (his native place,) on Tuesday, 4th July, at the church in that town, presented to Capt. James G. Martin, of the 1st Regiment U. S. Artillery, a splendid sword, in token of their sense of his distinguished bravery during the war with Mexico.

RESIGNATION OF GOV. SHUNK.—A telegraphic dispatch from Philadelphia to the Baltimore Sun, states that Gov. Shunk resigned his gubernatorial office, on the 8th inst. He was induced to offer his resignation in consequence of ill health, having been afflicted with pulmonary disease for some time past. He is now very ill, and without much hope of final recovery.

NOT A BAD IDEA.—A correspondent says: "We do not exactly know what the plan of the building committee of the Washington Monument may be, but would suggest that the monument be composed of stone quarried from every State in the Union." In this manner we should have an "indissoluble union" of the States in the monument, emblematic of that which should exist in our political relations.

☞ On the 28th ult., John Alexander, of Xenia, Ohio, in the 69th year of his age, died at his residence, of paralysis. He was a distinguished jurist, an ex-member of Congress, and an estimable man.

BANK CHARTERS.—Applications by seventeen banks of Pennsylvania will be made to the next Legislature, for renewal of their charters; as also some six or eight applications for new banks, among which is one by citizens of Minersville, to be called the Mechanics' Bank of Schuylkill county, and one at Tamaqua, to be called the Anthracite Bank.

BERMUDA.—A correspondent of the St. John (N. B.) Morning News, furnishes the following data relative to the Island of Bermuda: "About 1000 soldiers are garrisoned at three or four points on the Island. There are usually about 1400 convicts, incarcerated in four hulks—three at the 'dock yard,' and the other, the 'Thames,' on board which Mitchel has been placed, at 'St. Georges.' These men, about one-half transported from five to seven years for the *crime* of poaching on *lordly* domains, are subject to the most degrading and laborious employments, their usual occupation being building forts, drawing loads of stone like cart-horses, under an intensely burning sun, with no vestige of tree or shrub for protection; other gangs are employed at work for many hours in the water, cleaning out channels in diving bells, which soon puts a period to their miserable existence."

REDUCTION OF WAGES IN LOWELL.—It is stated that some of the manufacturing corporations in Lowell, Mass., have within a week or two, made a further reduction in the wages of their operatives, and that in consequence a number, who have homes, had quit work. The cause assigned for the reduction is, that the Companies cannot sell their goods for a profit in the present state of affairs, and that their warehouses in Boston are filled to overflowing.

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY.—Crawford John Wilson, mate of the steamboat Autocrat, fell overboard, about 45 miles below St. Louis, and was drowned. He was passing along the guard, opposite the boilers, and, stepping on some wood, he stumbled and plunged headlong into the stream. The boat was immediately stopped, the yawl sent out, and every possible exertion used to save him, but it was too late—he sank to rise no more. Mr. Wilson was a native of Pennsylvania, and had been but recently married to a young lady of St. Louis. Universally respected and esteemed, he leaves a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn his untimely fate.

☞ A French colony passed through the city yesterday on their way to Bulbonia's grove, in Will county. There is already a large settlement of the sons of La Belle France in that place. The country is a beautiful one, and the opening of the canal will render it still more desirable as a residence.—*Chicago Democrat.*

THE DEARTH AT NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Harbor Grace Herald of the 14th June, says that the inhabitants have no potatoes left for seed, and no corn, save a pint or more in some cases, furnished by government. The Herald advises all who are able to leave the island.

☞ A paper says that cherries are very fine. We like the large kind.

DAILY CRESCENT.

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

Office—No. 95 St. Charles Street.

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.
SEMI-WEEKLY—*Five Dollars* per annum, in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS—not exceeding twelve lines, in Agate type, $1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for every subsequent insertion.... Those of greater length in proportion. Notices on the second page, of ten lines in Pearl type, $1 each insertion.
Advertisements published weekly, semi-weekly, tri-weekly or monthly, are charged $1 per square for every insertion. ☞ A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.
MARRIAGE and OBITUARY Notices are charged 50c. per square.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

☞ The letter mail per steamship Caledonia arrived at our Post-office yesterday morning.

THE TELEGRAPH THROUGH.—We have the satisfaction of announcing that this city is now placed in telegraphic communication with the Eastern cities. The first dispatch was received yesterday from New York, dated at 10 o'clock A. M. This result has been achieved in spite of the greatest difficulties, and the public of New Orleans owe a debt of gratitude to the enterprising men who have executed it. Time and space, as far as the telegraph wires wires extend, is now *almost* annihilated.

☞ The Lafayette Council did not meet last evening, and no further meeting will take place until the first of August next.

CENTENARY COLLEGE AT JACKSON, LA.—We learn that the commencement exercises of this institution, are to be held on the 24th and 25th inst., and that the literary societies of the college are to be addressed by the Rev. W. A. Scott, D. D., of this city.

☞ In the foreign news published a few days since, it was stated that M. Beranger was a candidate of the Orleans party for the Presidency of France. We then expressed a belief that the person alluded to was M. Berryer. Our opinion has been confirmed; but we find that M. Berryer was not in reality himself a candidate, having only declared in favor of M. Thiers. The following are the names of the six candidates: MM. De Lamartine, Thiers, Marrast, Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, Gen. Cavaignac and M. Caussadier, late Prefect of Police.

☞ We return thanks to the officers of the Illinois for late river papers; also to the California, Creole and Heela.

THE GERMAN GAZETTE.—This is the title of a new German paper just started in this city, by Mr. Cohn, and edited by Dr. Weiner. It will advocate the election of Cass and Butler, and as the Democratic Germans have been for some time without an exponent of their principles, we have no doubt the Gazette will be a great acquisition to its party. It will doubtless be conducted with ability.

MEDICAL ATTORNEYS.—By a notice in the Courier of last evening, we perceive that the Medical Board of the Eastern Department of Louisiana, have appointed Messrs. L. J. Sigur and Sevier, Attorneys for the Board, whose duty it shall be to prosecute all those persons who practice as mid-wives, apothecaries or physicians, in contravention to law.

☞ Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, Col. Bankhead and Col. Ward B. Burnett, were among the arrivals at the United States Hotel, Philadelphia, on the 7th. Col. Harney and family also sojourn at the same house for a few days.

☞ Judge Slidell, of this city, was at the United States Hotel, Saratoga, on the 6th.

TRIPS TO EUROPE.—The Halifax papers state that some thirty or forty of the passengers of the steamship America are from the Southern States, bound on a summer excursion to Europe, in place of visiting Saratoga, the Falls of Niagara, &c., as they usually do at this season.

☞ Thursday, the 13th inst., was observed in Charleston as a day of Thanksgiving.

SOUTHERN MAIL.—The Philadelphia American says a memorial is in circulation among the "merchants, traders, and others of the city of Philadelphia," for signatures, urging upon Congress to interfere for the correction of the confusion into which the Postmaster General has thrown the great Southern Mail, on the route between Baltimore and Richmond.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Look at the bill advertised by the Manager of the Olympic. He offers a challenge of $500 to any person who in any way can compete with Mr. John Dimond, the celebrated negro dancer. A look at the advertisement is full value for the price of a ticket.

THE MODEL ARTISTS.—This splendid troupe will again appear this evening to their admiring spectators. Scenes from the classical, mythological and modern epochs will be enacted. The entertainment takes place at 93 St. Charles street.

☞ A fine lot of Clams from Ship Island will be served up in a "Webster" Chowder at the Holbrook Oyster Saloon, 97 St. Charles street, at 4 o'clock This Evening.

THE PLAINS.—From Fort Mann we learn that the paymaster, Major Bryant, with a government train of sixty wagons, together with several pieces of artillery, and some seventy mounted recruits, under Lieutenant Royal, were attacked on the 18th ult., at Coon Creek Bottom, near Pawnee Fork, by eight hundred or a thousand Indians, who charged within fifty yards of our forces, but retired hastily on receiving the first fire. Several Indians were killed, but only two were left on the field, the remainder having been conveyed from the field as fast as they fell.—*Reveille, 12th inst.*

FROST IN JUNE.—The Steubenville Herald, of the 21st ult., says: "The house-tops were covered with frost yesterday morning—the air was cool, and coal fires invited once more the "social circle."

THE CROPS.—The Lake Providence Republican of the 11th says, that the cotton in that section presents the appearance of rather a redundant growth of weed. There is no shedding—no worms—the stands are good—the ground generally in fair order, and with dry weather, an early picking, and the heaviest crop ever made in the Parish may be anticipated. The corn crop is generally, though not universally, very fine.

☞ At Pittsburg, 11th inst., there were six feet water in the channel, and on a stand.

THE HEMP CROP IN KENTUCKY.—A friend writing to us, says the Louisville Courier of the 10th inst., from Midway, Woodford county, under date of the 7th inst., says in a postscript:

"The crop of hemp in Scott, Fayette and Woodford, is very inferior. It is decidedly the worst crop I have seen in the last twenty years."

RIVERS, ETC.—The Missouri river is reported falling from Weston down, with some five and a half feet water in the channel. The Illinois river is falling at Peru, but still in a fair navigable condition. The Upper Mississippi river is reported rising slowly, with two and a half feet large on the Lower Rapids. At St. Louis the river continues receding slowly, but is yet in fair boating order from thence to Cairo.

☞ The death in the city of Philadelphia, week before last, were 223, of which 59 were adults and 164 children. By cholera infantum 53, drowned 5, tape-worm 8, suicide 2, coup de soleil 2. One child died nearly every hour in the week.

MAIL ROBBER ARRESTED.—Madison Mitchell, a colored man, employed on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, has been committed to jail upon a charge of robbing the mail.

MELANCHOLY RESULT.—The mother of Bremond, who was murdered in New York, learning the sad fate of her son, she went into violent spasms, and is now perfectly insane.

LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.—The subjoined letter, from Gen. Taylor to James Iredell, chairman of the ratification meeting held in Raleigh (N.C.) on the 9th ult., is in answer to a communication enclosing the resolutions adopted at that meeting:

BATON ROUGE, June 24, 1848.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the resolutions adopted on the 9th inst. by a meeting of my fellow citizens of Raleigh, ratifying my nomination for the Presidency by the National Whig Convention. I beg that you will convey to my fellow-citizens of Raleigh my grateful acknowlegements for this distinguished mark of their confidence, and assure them that I shall feel proud of the support of men who are governed by such a spirit of moderation, in their political opinions, as that manifested in the resolutions before me.—For yourself, sir, be pleased to accept the assurance of my high esteem and kindest wishes.

I am, sir, your obed't serv't, Z. TAYLOR.

J. Iredell, Raleigh, N.C.

GEN. TAYLOR.—The Charleston News says: "Gen. Taylor has said since his nomination, and since the Bailie Peyton card, that he is the candidate of the people, and not of a party, and that whatever nomination he accepts, will be accepted without reference to any party platform. We also know what we say."

ALL RIGHT NOW.—The opposition to Gen. Taylor that existed among the whigs in New York city, the Express says, is about all hushed.

☞ Ex-Governor Jones, of Tenn., has been spending a few days at Niagara Falls, recruiting his voice, strength and health, so as to be able to meet the demands that will be made upon him at Erie, Cleveland, and other places he will pass on his way home.

☞ Mr. Rockwell, of Massachusetts, declines a reelection to Congress.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Richmond Enquirer announces that every member of Congress from South Carolina, but one, is for Cass and Butler.

CAMPAIGN PAPER.—The Louisville Courier is about to issue its weekly as a campaign sheet, and offers it until the election at the very low rate of 50 cents. It is almost needless to say that it goes for Taylor.

☞ The N.Y. Tribune has cooled off in its anti-Taylor fire. We see no more efforts, just now, to convert the whig into a barnburner VanBuren party.

☞ David Paul Brown, Esq., of Philadelphia, is about to visit Europe, on professional business.

☞ The dome of the Capitol at Washington, was ascended by not less than fifteen hundred persons, on the 5th of July.

CORPUS CHRISTI.—The Government has determined to make a permanent military station at Corpus Christi, and has purchased a site for the purpose of erecting barracks.

NEW THEATRE.—Mr. Bates, the proprietor of the Cincinnati and Louisville theatres, is about erecting another at Memphis. It will be at a cost of some $20,000.

IRON FLOORS.—The proprietor of Rathbun's Hotel in New York, has invented a new flooring, composed of iron plates, and has covered the bar-room of his hotel with them.

NEW TELEGRAPH.—The magnetic telegraph from Portland to the boundary of New Brunswick, at Calais, to connect there with the line to Halifax, is to be commenced forthwith.

☞ The Connecticut Legislature, at its last session, repealed all laws extending protection to telegraph lines within the State.

CONVENT AT BUFFALO.—The building and grounds of the Orphan Asylum, at Buffalo, New York, have been purchased by the Catholics, for the use of the Sisters of Mercy, as a convent.

☞ "Dooms-day" is not so far off as some may imagine. A person of that name is advertising to teach music in New York.

☞ A New York paper gives the following account of what happened to an individual in a rather sudden emergency: "A young lady residing at No. 116 Ludlow street, was struck by lightning a few days since, and *considerably shocked.*

DIGGING ONE'S OWN GRAVE.—Capt. Barzillai Dean, a worthy citizen of Easton, Mass., while engaged in finishing a tomb, was instantly killed by the falling of a stone from the roof of the tomb, on the 6th inst.

FIRE.—A fire occurred in New York on the 8th by which two or three houses were destroyed and several others injured. Loss $10,000.

ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.—An article by Evan Hopkins, C. E., F. G. S., in the Bogota (New Grenada) Gazette of Sept. last, states, as the result of personal exploration on the part of the writer, that "a diagonal section, from the mouth of the Chagres, along the river as far as Gorgona, and from thence to Panama, embraces the lowest point of depression between the two seas; the highest point in this section is between the river Grande and Obispo, which does not exceed 150 feet; consequently, with regard both to level and distance, this line offers greater attractions and facilities than in any other direction, for making an easy and comparatively cheap communication across the isthmus.

CONNUBIAL STATISTICS.—The publisher of the Lowell Offering states in the number for this month, that in one mill, during the past eighteen years, eighty-two of the "boys," and four hundred and five "girls" employed there, have been married; and from another mill one hundred and eighty-seven of the girls have been married during five years; and from a single room in another corporation, twenty-eight were married in one year.

FRIGHTFUL OCCURRENCE AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—A Liverpool correspondent of the New York Herald writes as follows: "About the moment of the Cambria's departure last Saturday, a dreadful occurrence was taking place at the Zoological Gardens near this town. As one of the keepers was engaged in his usual office of cleaning out the den of the elephant 'Rajah,' he struck the animal a blow with the broom to make him move. The animal took no notice, and the blow was repeated with severity, which so infuriated Rajah that he forced the keeper with his tusks against the the timbers which form the den, hurting him so severely, that as the elephant retired, he fell back on the ground. The elephant had not done with him, but again approached, and placed his great foot, which measures four feet around it, upon his body, crushing him to death. The proprietor, who was in the gardens at the time, determined upon having the animal destroyed, and upon representing the case at the barracks, obtained the services of thirty-six riflemen, and to prepare for the worst, for it was alleged that the elephant was mad, two field pieces, also two captains accompanying the men. A dose of two ounces of prussic acid was administered to the animal, which scarcely produced any effect—at least he soon overcame it. Twelve of the soldiers then fired, but without effect; and upon twelve additional shots being fired, one only took effect. It entered under the fore-shoulder—the animal reeled and fell dead. Van Amburgh, who was present at the execution, said that only that one ball took effect. Rajah was a noble animal—the largest elephant in the kingdom, and cost the proprietor of the gardens £600 eleven years ago. He was thirty-five years old, was ten feet high, and weighed nearly four tons! This was the second keeper he killed, but it was, nevertheless, a pity to destroy so rare an animal."

NEW ORLEANS.—We copy the following extract of a letter from the last number of the Buffalo Express: "Gen. Brooke was at the St. Charles, looking finely; and while speaking of military heroes I may be permitted to make mention, and honorable mention, too, of our townsman, Col. Fay, who was waiting orders at the Verandah. The Colonel informs me that he has been promoted from the 10th to the 13th and made full Colonel, all of which is acceptable, although he parts with the 10th with reluctance—for a better or a braver set of men he has no wish to command.

* * * Speaking of great men, Dan Hickok, who keeps the Commercial Exchange in New Orleans, should be named in the catalogue. Dan formerly figured on the Lakes, and is well known to many of your readers. He says he is a captain from "Hog's Point," and could you see him and the crowd around him from 11 to 1 o'clock, eating and drinking, you would suppose him just what he is, the greatest man in his line the city can show up."

WESTERN WINE.—The cultivation of the grape, with a view to the manufacture of wine, is engaging the attention of the people of Missouri. The wine produced is of the flavor and color of champagne, but possesses more body.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, July 10th, 1848.—*Senate.*—After some unimported business, the Oregon Territorial bill was again taken up, and Mr. Johnson of Md., addressed the Senate. He said that there were five propositions before the Senate.

1. The proposition to strike out the twelfth section.
2. The proposition of the Senator from Mississippi, to prohibit expressly any legislation.
3. The proposition of the Senator from Indiana to incorporate in it the Missouri Compromise.
4. The proposition of the Senator from Kentucky, that slavery shall exist South of that line, in defiance of the legislation of Congress or the wishes of the people of the territories.
5. Not stated by him.

These several propositions he proceeded to examine, in all their constitutional bearings.

The absorbing question of the day is the election of an executive magistrate, and all great questions, whether this is right or not, appear to be examined, and to some extent decided, with a reference to their bearing upon the final result. He regretted that a question like that involved, therefore, should be now before them, and he would infinitely have preferred that the question had been postponed until that election had been decided.

In the state of the public mind now, it is a question not only of importance, but of momentous importance, involving one of the most delicate powers of the constitution, and of vital interest to the sovereign States of this Union—the right of one portion to maintain and extend slavery, and of the other to exclude altogether as moral pollution from our territories.

The importance to the safety and prosperity of the Union of a settlement of these questions, and the consequences of their continued agitation, were vividly depicted, and the consequences arising prove the bad management of the executive by the annexation of Texas. To annex Texas, under the circumstances, he said, we had a perfect right, and proper management subsequently on the part of the Executive, would have prevented any war with Mexico, and the shedding one drop of American blood. And had this been prevented, the question now before them never would have arisen.

And when it did come, had it been conducted in the proper spirit, without reference to the acquisition of territories, this question still might have been avoided. But the lust of glory and of dominion had induced the Executive to pursue a different course.

The Senator from Massachusetts had viewed this subject in one light, from which he dissented, and he should view it in another. In favor of annexation he found among the names of Senators from free States, thirteen, from the slave States, twelve.

Mr. Davis said his remark was that Texas had been brought in by the Southern democracy in the lead, aided by the democracy of the North.

Mr. Johnson proceeded. The object of the Senator had been to show that Texas had come in through Southern influence, which he (Mr. J.) denied was correct to the alleged extent.

In regard to the justice of the Mexican war, and the propriety of taking territory as indemnity, it was well known that he (Mr. J.) had differed from the majority of his political associates. He had voted for taking territory for the very purpose of avoiding this great question which is now agitating, and if not allayed may destroy the Union. And if his views, then expressed, had been carried out, the consequences which are following from a different course of conduct—from the influence of different counsels upon the executive—would have been avoided.

And the Senator from Massachusetts, instead of endeavoring to allay the excitement upon this question, appears willing to head a party, in this war on the South—to say that within its present walls must slavery be confined.

He proceeded to examine the powers of Congress to adopt either of the propositions which he stated.

Had Congress the power to prohibit slavery in the territories? He denied that either the 6th article of the ordinance of 1787, or the provision of the Missouri compromise, warranted the conclusion to which the Senator from New York [Mr. Dix] had arrived as to this power.

He had understood the Senator from Massachusetts on Saturday to contend, that so far as this power existed in relation to the territories acquired, it was to be found *out of* and not *in* the Constitution. And was it to be contended that Congress had the power of legislation independent of the Constitution? His argument, that the power to acquire carries with it incidentally the power to govern, he should examine by-and-bye; but in regard to the arguments of others, he insisted that there was not to be found in the Constitution one line to show that Congress possessed this power.

The legislative power of the Government is the power expressly granted by the Constitution—this is a government of enumerated powers, and not of general—and the only question to decide is, what are the powers so expressly granted? One of them is, to make all needful rules and regulations, preparatory to its introduction into the Union.

He denied that there was any force in the argument of the Senator from Massachusetts, in regard to laws prohibiting the introduction of improper books, &c. Slaves were regarded in the light of persons and property, and he should like to know by what right this Senator associated anything criminal with the institution of slavery?

On the "compromise" question, he said that he would rather see the direst calamities inflicted upon us than a dissolution of the Union. The slaves of the South had been imported into the United States by Northern men with Northern capital—the whole profit of the speculation had gone into Northern pockets—the whole value had been paid to them; and when they were thus in a great measure responsible for the existence of slavery there, was it asking too much to require that they should aid in bringing this controversy to a peaceful, a speedy, and an honorable termination?

Every good man in the United States would rejoice now at the settlement of this question by adopting the Missouri compromise line. Who doubted that it would be as satisfactory now, as when adopted in 1820? Who believes that slaveholders will desire to go with their slaves north of that line, or that people from the free States will desire to emigrate south of it? Who imagines that when the compact was first entered into it was not intended to apply to all territory, not only then acquired, but which might thereafter be acquired.

Adopt the line, and then the men of the South can stand upon the territory south of that line, under the protection of the Laws and the Constitution, and that was all they needed. In regard to the Presidential question, he would prefer that those opposed to him in politics should administer the affairs of the government through all time, than that this question should not be settled.

It would be settled in no other mode. The North and the South could be satisfied in no other way, and the Union stand, and he invoked every member of the Senate to bring to the consideration of this question that spirit of concession and compromise which animated the Congress of 1820.

At the conclusion of Mr. Johnson's remarks, Mr. Hannegan proposed further to amend, by inserting a proviso, that States coming into the Union, from the territories lying north of 36° 30', shall be admitted with or without slavery, without regard to the compromise, as the people of the States so to be admitted shall decide.

Mr. Underwood also modified his amendment offered several days since, in regard to the territory lying South of 36° 30', so as to make the language of it conform, as he said, to the language of the Constitution.

Both amendments were ordered to be printed, and then the Senate adjourned—Mr. Hunter having the floor to-morrow.

House.—Mr. McLane presented a memorial from the citizens of Baltimore, in relation to the change in the carrying of the Southern mail; but objection being made, it was not received.

Mr. Goggin presented a like petition from Richmond.

Mr. McLane then moved to take up the bill directing the Postmaster General to renew the contract for carrying the Southern mail with the Potomac, Fredericksburg and Richmond Steamboat and Railroad Companies, but the motion was not agreed to, two-thirds not voting therefor.

Mr. Cobb, of Ga., moved to take up the President's message, with a view to the reference of certain portions to committees, but this motion also was negatived, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Stephens moved that the rules be suspended, for the purpose of enabling him to introduce the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the House the best and most reliable information relating to the proper limits and boundaries of New Mexico and California, with the population of each respectively, and particularly copies of the maps referred to in the late treaty between Mexico and the United States.

Resolved, further, That the President be also requested to inform the House whether there are not now civil governments organized in New Mexico and California? and if so what are their form and character? By whom and when were they instituted? And by what authority? By whom and in what way are they maintained and supported? And particularly that he inform the House whether the Governors and officers appointed in New Mexico by Gen. Kearny, in 1846, and the Governor and other officers appointed by Com. Stockton in California during the same year, still hold the appointments conferred upon them; and whether the salaries affixed to their offices have been paid out of the Treasury of the United States?—and if so, by what authority of law?

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the House whether there have been any trial or trials and convictions of any person or persons of treason against the United States, in that part of Mexico lying east of the Rio Grande, since the same has been in the occupancy of our army; and if so, before what tribunals such trials were had, whether civil or military, and by what authority of law such tribunal or tribunals were established—and that he furnish the House with a copy of the proceedings in such case or cases.

The rules were suspended, 169 to 7, and the resolution received.

Mr. Donnell offered an amendment to the resolutions, which was accepted by Mr. Stephens, asking for information in relation to the amount of "public lands" acquired by said treaty, not included within and incumbered by old Spanish grants; also, how much of such "public lands" are within the boundaries of Texas; and also copies of all official letters in his possession in relation to the United States' title to such lands, and which contain the evidence that the "extensive and valuable territories ceded by Mexico to the United States constitute indemnity for the past."

Mr. Stephens advocated the passage of the resolutions, and charged the President with inconsistency in the statements of his present message and his message of 1846.

Mr. McClernand replied, and defended the President, charging the whigs of the House with a disposition—instead of going on with the public business—to "stave off," on frivolous pretences, the day of adjournment.

Mr. Schenck followed, and was very severe on the President and his course on this subject.

Mr. McLane defended the President, reviewing both his message of 1846 and that recently delivered, and showing by intervening facts that there was a perfect consistency between each, and the President perfectly justifiable in his course in relation to governments in New Mexico, California and Texas.

Mr. Hudson then moved the previous question, and the resolutions, as amended, were adopted. Adjourned.

ANECDOTE OF FINN THE COMEDIAN.—Finn, the celebrated comedian, who was either burned or drowned by the wreck of the ill-fated steamer Lexington, was wont to say that in Turkey people should act like turkeys, and that when a man got to Buffalo, he got to be a buffalo. Once upon a time Finn, who was playing at the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, made a bet that he could not make a pun upon the word "Baltimore." The actor was at his wits' ends, but during the evening, while enacting the part of "Mawworm," he said to his hearers, "My dear friends, I've been exhausting my lungs all the evening, and the ears and Providence willing, to-morrow night I must *bawl-to-more.*"

☞ Nature teaches us that we are all dependent—that we are like cog-wheels, pushing each other along by filling up mutual voids.

☞ How many a man hates his neighbor for no other reason than because he knows he deserves himself to be hated by him.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels Yesterday.

ST. CHARLES....A S Cammack, J M Malden, Mrs McDonough, J C Ryan, J W Phelps, J Tinkner, C Hyer, C White, Ala; Col P O Hebert and family, R R Barrow, S Templeton, La; Gen E Roll, Ga; E Forner, N Y; C W Alis, U S N; T B Nunnelee, Capt T O'Hara, W H Wood, J Q Wilber, Lt J B Fry, Lt J Tilton, T Hoyt, Capt S Y Simonton, Dr P G S Teulcreek, Maj H Holmes, U S A.

VERANDAH....C S Waltham, Texas; J A Howes, Mexico; Dr A E Sorenson, U S A; W Laird, C W Laird, Ala; J Aickles; D W Erskine, Texas.

HEWLETT'S....A S Cunningham, Texas; — Goss, Ala; C Gouvernour, W Wilson, F Conrad, Miss.

PLANTERS'....Lt M A Mann, Lt W C Lauderdale, Mon, — Martin, Ohio; Dr W D Robinson, — Wright, lady and daughter, — Hughes, lady and child, John Smith, J W Graham, R D Jones, W S Scruggins, H Boland, H Milton, J M McVea, R D James, W T Holland, J Converse, G Eiges, F Ehaw, J W Dedoyes, W Melton, S Cumberland, Miss; Dr O A Foster, S Whitney, Mexico.

Presents for Wives, Sisters and Sweethearts.

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

PRESENTS.

FANS—Of Pearl, Ivory, Feather, Paper, Silk, &c.
CARD CASES—Pearl, Shell, Silver, &c.
RETICULES—Silk and Velvet, elegant patterns.
PURSES—A fine assortment, new styles.
DESKS—Ebony, Rosewood, Papier Mache, &c.
WORK BOXES—Ebony, Rosewood, Papier Mache, &c.
DRESSING CASES—Ebony, Rosewood, Papier Mache, &c.
PORTFOLIOS—Leather, Velvet, and Papier Mache.
ACCORDEONS—Best French, double frame.
MUSIC BOXES—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 [new styles.
ODEUR BOXES—From two to six bottles.
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,
19 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 Charleston, speaks of it as follows: (☞ See Bulletin No. 6, 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 $60,000 Worth.

Made in the latest and best manner and warranted.

Coats.

Black and colored Cloth Dress Coats	$11 00 to $25 00
Black and colored Cloth Frock Coats	12 00 to 25 00
Black and colored Cloth Sac Coats	10 00 to 16 00
Cashmere 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
Marine Sac Coats	5 00 to 12 00
Merino Dress Coats	6 00 to 10 00
Merino Frock Coats	6 00 to 12 00
Creton and Alpaca Sacs	4 00 to 7 00
Linen Sacs and Cottons	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	4 00 to 7 00
Colored Cassimere Pants	4 00 to 7 00
Black Satinet Pants	3 00 to 4 00
Colored Tweed Pants	3 00 to 4 00
Cottonade Pants	1 50 to 2 50
French drap d'Ete Pants	4 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	3 50 to 5 00
Rich black embroidered Vests	at 5 00
Rich fancy Velvet Vests	5 00 to 9 00
Gold and silver figured Vests	4 50 to 6 00
Best white Marseilles Vests	3 00 to 5 00
Best colored Marseilles Vests	3 50 to 5 00
Best buff Cashmere Vests	3 50 to 5 00
Rich light Silk Vests	3 50 to 5 00
Rich light Chelsea Vests	3 50 to 4 00
Best black Silk Velvet Vests	5 00 to 7 00

Shirts, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, etc.

Superfine all Linen Shirts, stitched bosoms, $2 50 to $4 50; superfine Muslin Shirts, linen bosoms and collars, $1 to $2 75; 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 styles fancy Cravats; Indian 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. jy19 tf

GORDON PLUMMER,
*ADJUS