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WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1848.

See First and Fourth pages.

TROOPS ARRIVED.—The bark Charles Devois, from Vera Cruz, arrived yesterday, with two Companies of the 8th U. S. Infantry.

PREPARATIONS.—Preparations are already being made for the reception of General Persifor F. Smith. We noticed yesterday that an octagonal platform was being erected in the Place d'Armes over the fountain that was originally there. This is intended as a platform for the orator of the day.

NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.—The Wilmington Commercial learns that the North Carolina Regiment is to be discharged at Smithville, the order for their discharge at Old Point Comfort having been countermanded.

GEN. CUSHING, it is said, will be the democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

GEN. KEARNEY.—The report that this officer's nomination to be Major General by Bryant, had been rejected by the Senate, is authentically contradicted through various channels.

DEATH OF DR. LUZENBERG.—We regret to see by the following from the Cincinnati Commercial of the 17th inst., that the eminent physician above named, who has so long held so high a position in the medical profession of this city, died on the 15th inst. This melancholy event has deprived the profession of one of its brightest ornaments, and must cast a shadow over the hearts of the numerous friends and admirers of the deceased.

Dr. Luzenberg, of New Orleans, died at the Broadway Hotel, in this city, at about 11 o'clock on Saturday night. The death of this eminent physician will cast a gloom wherever it is made known, and particularly in the city, where he had been for some years past, and where he had been looked up to by people of all creeds and all nations, as almost an only earthly hope. The Doctor had been confined to his bed for several weeks, and passed away from earth quietly, and unconsciously, and prepared, leaving many, although strangers, to bewail his fallow with grief. A post-mortem examination was held yesterday morning, and his disease was found to be ossification of the heart. His body is to be taken on board the mail boat this morning, and taken hence to Madison, where the Western World awaits its arrival to carry it to New Orleans. (The Western World has arrived.)

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—This evening will be performed the interesting drama of the "Bush Ruffian." Together with the well-known play of "Fortunio." See bill, in another column.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—John Rough, for some time past editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, has resigned the editorial charge of that paper. He is succeeded by his brother Charles, late Colonel of one of the Ohio regiments.

ACCIDENT.—On the 24th inst. the bark Claremont, Capt. Staples, from New York for this port, was struck by a small third-mast east of South Point, carrying away fore-top-mast and main-top-gallant-mast; on the 11th, in a squall, lost fore-top-mast.

GENEROUS.—The New York Herald proposes to get up a subscription for the benefit of the volunteers who have just returned to that city. The Herald proposes to head the list with a donation of one hundred dollars.

THE TEN HOUR LAW.—A portion of the manufacturing establishments in this county, are now standing, the proprietors availing that they are unable to prosecute their business without serious loss to themselves. Another portion have reduced the hours of the operatives to six, and are running ten hours; and another portion, the largest, we believe, are going on as usual, having entered into special contracts with the men in their employ, to work the time required of them previous to the passage of the ten hour law.—Chatter (Pa.) Republican.

MILLS STOPPED.—All the factories in Maryland, Pa. have stopped and discharged their hands. The move, we fear, will be productive of serious results; one thousand persons, men, women and children, being thrown out of employment.

WAGES IN LOWELL.—The Lowell Courier says that only one corporation in that place has made any reduction of wages—and that of some of the made operatives only.

A REASON FOR DISAPPEARANCE.—The Mr. E. A. Cook, whose late sudden disappearance from Boston, with a large sum of money, has been noticed by the papers, is, the New York Tribune says, a probable ascender to parts unknown, with the sum of \$20,000 to \$30,000. Mr. C. has left a number of creditors badly in the lurch by his abrupt departure.

METUIN.—Ship Mozart, Capt. Lewis, of and for New Orleans, hence yesterday morning, returned last night from off Cape Cod, in consequence of a mutiny among the crew. Capt. L. came up to this city this morning.—Boston Transcript, 10th.

TELEGRAPH.—We learned from Col. Doane, of the O'Reilly company, who passed down on Thursday, that the completion of their lines has been delayed from the inability of the factories to furnish wire. Satisfaction for 200 miles has been forwarded to New Orleans, and the work will be hurried forward as fast as practicable.—Vicksburg Star, 22d.

IMPORTANT.—The Legislature of Wisconsin adjourned on the 27th ult., to attend a caravanserai which happened to be in Madison. Most of the members are young men who never "saw the elephant."

MEXICAL.—Yesterday morning Louis Forrester made an affidavit before Recorder Genois, in which he charges one Simon with having stolen a flute from him. A search warrant was granted—the place was "investigated"—and the flute, much to the joy of the deponent, was found. Well might the lucky owner of the stray instrument exclaim, with Bonhomie: "Gentle musician, let thy dulcet strain proceed. Play Madrigal Virginia once again."

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—The Cincinnati Dispatch of the 12th says: "As a signal of the old Washington Cavalry were firing a salute to welcome the arrival of Col. McMurrin's command at the camp this morning, the gun—an old iron 6-pounder—went off prematurely and mutilated in the most horrible manner, the two young men who were handling the manner. The name of one of them, as we learn, is George Gordon. A negro boy also had his arm broken by the rammer striking him. Gordon and his comrade are badly hurt, and are scarcely expected to survive."

NAVAL.—The U. S. sloop-of-war St. Louis, Commander H. H. Cooke, destined for the coast of Brazil, dropped down under sail, yesterday afternoon, from the Navy Yard to the anchorage of the Naval Hospital.

LATER FROM VENEZUELA.—The New York Herald learns from Capt. Johnson, of the Danish bark Otto, arrived at that port in 14 days from Porto Cabello, that three out of four of the government fleet had arrived from Maracaibo on the 23d of June. They stated that they had had a battle at Maracaibo with Gen. Paez's fleet, consisting of eleven sail; that Paez's force being much superior, the government vessels were obliged to make their escape. One of the vessels being a tall sailer, was captured, not, however, until she was run on shore, and the crew made their escape. No news from the army.

KIDNAPING.—Two young boys, belonging to Mr. Henry M. Allen, of Georgia, were kidnaped by lightning a few days ago.

Reduction of the Army.

We are extremely sorry to find Congress taking measures to remove from the army the entire number of officers suddenly created for our army. Such a course of conduct cannot be pursued without the deepest injustice to many gallant men who have most gloriously sustained the honor of the Republic in many a well-contested field.

The acts of Congress creating new regiments to serve in and during the Mexican war, contained certain provisions to this effect: that at the close of the war, the new regiments should be disbanded and discharged from the service of the country; of course officers were included in those provisions.

The act of 1847 provided that, to render the regiments more efficient, an additional Major should be appointed to each regiment in the service, both old and new. This was a good move, for it once promoted many a gallant officer to the field, while it gave to the forces that military genius which eventually conducted them triumphantly through the most trying and brilliant efforts ever made by an army. Now comes the operation of the law that is to dismiss from the service of the Government these new regiments. A moment's reflection will show that the measure cannot be carried out to the letter, without driving from the army those very gallant men who held commissions in the regular service under the peace establishment, and who were promoted to the rank of Major for the express purpose of rendering our regiments more effective in the foreign and extremely dangerous service for which they were destined. And not only are the Majors appointed to the new regiments now dropped, but all the additional ones, in every regiment, must now, under the operation of this law, leave the service.

These gentlemen are soldiers by profession, and entered the army only after the requisite military education had been acquired, and by the then existing laws were entitled to be retained in the regular service with all the advantages of promotion under the well established regulations of the War Department. It is true that by their several promotions to the new regiments they ceased to be members of what we shall designate the regular army, but we are not prepared to admit that Congress would act justly or even wisely by making no distinction between these officers and those who first received their commissions at the moment the additional forces were temporarily engrafted upon the American army. Every sentiment of justice and honor forbids that such a course should be pursued towards these men. The wisdom of Congress in attaching able and experienced military men to the lately disbanded forces of the Republic, should not be suffered to mitigate against those whose duties have so largely conduced to the brilliant services that have crowned our arms with imperishable renown. In conclusion, we deem it the duty of Congress to provide for the reintegration into the regular service of those officers who were promoted to various commands among the new regiments, with at least the same rank which they severally occupied at the commencement of the war.

Although there is some obscurity in our reports of the proceedings of Congress on this subject, we believe there is some prospect of these officers being at least temporarily retained.

SWORN TO BY PRESIDENT TO GEN. SCOTT.—We extract the following from the Philadelphia North American of the 15th: "We were shown yesterday at the United States Hotel, a most magnificent sword, bearing this inscription: "Presented by the people of the State of Louisiana to Major-General Winfield Scott, for his gallant and heroic services exhibited at the siege of Vera Cruz, in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and to his final entry into the city of Mexico."

The blade, which was manufactured by the well known artist, Ames & Co. of Cambridge, Mass., is engraved with various devices. The scabbard is of gold, ornamented with heavy scroll work. It bears the arms of the state of Louisiana, (a pelican feeding her young,) and together with the motto, etc., was made by Hyle & Goodrich of New Orleans, the general and approved maker of such gallant emblems, to bear the gift to the veteran hero. Altogether it is a most splendid gift to one who has in every way deserved it.

FROM BERMUDA.—Arrival of the Trent.—The British steamer Trent, Capt. Norton, arrived this morning from Bermuda, in a passage of five days. She was detained nearly two days by fog. The Trent takes the place of the Great Western, the latter having been ordered to the West Indies.

We have files of the Royal Gazette to the 9th, but they are entirely without interest. We refer to a letter from our correspondent.

Mr. Mitchell, the patriot, was confined on board the hospital boat, and it is said, rapidly improving in health. His case is of great importance to a great number of our citizens, and no labor worthy is required of him. The Governor has, no doubt, some discretionary power as regards Mr. Mitchell's treatment.

BERMUDA, July 6, 1848. The steamer Trent, early in the morning, and great care will be taken to communicate such information for your columns as may be interesting to the American public, and to the friends of the cause of freedom in a general point of view. With the setting of last evening's sun closed the necessary official connection of the custom-house establishments with the Colony, and this day a new set of revenue officials take office, and a new plan and ample number of boats, under the command of the late long-landed commandant, the capture of revenue to the Colony, by the change of officials, will be no less than \$60,000 annually, and the new, cannot be estimated. As an index of the pleasure which this epoch has involved, we have to mention that the day from which the commencement of a real free trade system, and the date of the 20th of June. The young crop of cane looked well, and promised an abundant yield. A very large quantity of rum would be exported, and great care will be taken in the distillation, in order to furnish the market with an improved article. There was a sale of flour, with an improved article. Flour was selling at 97 1/2 per bushel, and Cornmeal at \$4. An amended plan of duties on the 1st of March, 1849. The financial state of the colony was not satisfactory.

FROM ST. MARTIN'S.—We learn from the Transcript that Capt. Lawrence, of the bark Polka, arrived at Boston on the 15th from St. Martin's, which he left on the 24th ult. He reports that at St. Eustatia the negroes had been showing dispositions of revolt, and in the struggle which ensued, several were wounded. The ring-leaders were placed on board the man-of-war brig Pyl, bound to Curacao, and will be there tried. Arrivals from St. Thomas state that several German vessels have been seized at St. Croix (Danish island) and that the German inhabitants are selling off their property with a view to settle at Porto Rico and on the Spanish Main. Business in those islands is, however, in a prosperous way. At St. Martin's the emancipation of the slaves of that quarter of the island belonging to the French took place on the 3d, and the whole population of *musse* paraded the streets. After the lapse of several days a portion of the emancipated slaves returned to work on the plantations, while others remained unemployed, but quiet. The Dutch population of the island, including owners of estates and other proprietors of slaves, in consequence of the sudden emancipation of the French quarter, met and agreed to commence their treatment on the free principles, and to grant such amelioration as was consistent, and to ask the mother government to emancipate. This step has quieted the minds of the people. The field for work offered by the gathering of salt, commenced on the 15th, and there is likely to be a crop of 3 to 400,000 barrels. The want of water is very much felt, and small vessels are kept running to St. Kitts for supply; but it is by no means adequate to the wants of the people.

SUSPECTED MURDER.—The body of a woman was found in the Canal at Schuykill Haven, Pa., on the 24th inst. She was identified as the wife of Theophilus Corbett, and from the fact that they did not live with each other on the most amicable terms, he was arrested on suspicion of having caused her death. Suspicion, however, has since been directed to another, who has made good his escape.

Washington Correspondence of Crescent.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1848. The Senate have voted most of the 12th inst. to the consideration of the military nomination of Gen. Pillow, the most important and exciting a great deal of feeling among members of Congress and all who have observed the past course of events. The nomination of General Cushing excites less opposition in the Senate. The Administration has concentrated its entire energies upon and in behalf of Gen. Pillow. If the Senate becomes a party one, of course he will be confirmed, as the Democratic party are largely in the ascendant in the Senate Chamber. The rumors of the rejection of Brigadier-General Pierce, promoted by *breve*, at this time are unfounded.

The House have sent a bill to the Senate retaining the officers of the Army paid to the rank and file at the time of their dismissal. The last provision has already been acted upon by the Senate. Upon both provisions of the bill, it is probable that a Committee of Conference will be appointed, and some time will be taken to consider the bill, and the House will be called upon to reconsider it.

Many plans are on foot in Congress for reducing the Army, and some of them of most sweeping character. Several members have in contemplation the reduction of 1842, and the reduction of one eighth in the infantry, fifty in the dragoons, &c. I doubt, however, if any thing can be definitely done at this late period of the session. The increase of territory will demand some of the increase of the Army, but strong opposition is to be met in reducing the Army. If the House and the Senate are to be divided, the House will be the victor, and the President will be obliged to accept the House's terms.

Major General Scott will not be tried by Capt. Marshall—the Secretary of War, from the President, having informed him that the charges against him were withdrawn. General Scott said they would not be withdrawn with his consent, as he had left his home to meet them, and desired the fullest investigation. The President refused to do so, as General Pillow was not a member of Congress, and the members of Congress, deeply impressed with the bravery, patriotism and services of General Scott, and many of their believing he has been wronged by the President and Administration, have invited him to a public trial in remaining in the country. It is an earnest wish with the citizens of the Capital, that he should accept the honor tendered.

There are rumors that General Pillow will call Mr. Stephens of Georgia to account for words spoken in debate. This can hardly be.

The St. Louis Republican contains the following highly interesting telegraphic report of the proceedings of Congress on the 15th: "WASHINGTON, July 15, Senate.—The Vice President laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the imports of coin and bullion, which was read and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Committee reported a bill repealing the act reducing the number of officers to the former standard, which was adopted. The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. Borland addressed the Senate against the amendment proposed to strike out the provision for the establishment of Marine Hospitals, which was finally rejected.

On motion, the Senate went into Executive session, after which Mr. Clayton, from the Select Committee, reported a bill for establishing a territorial government in Oregon, California and New Mexico. The report is silent on the subject of slavery, and was adopted with great unanimity in committee, only two voting against it.

House.—The report of the Conference Committee was adopted by yeas 94, nays 20. A paper was read from the Commissioner of Patents, declaring the charges against him false; which was referred to the Committee on Patents for examination.

The Civil Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole and reported with amendments. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill as amended, but adjourned without any action. [Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1848. Secret Session of the Senate on the nomination of Gen. Pillow.—The Senate have been in executive session for the last two days upon the nomination of Gen. Quinlan, Pillow, Cushing and Price. The Committee on Military Affairs reported in favor of the nominations, but objections were made, and the debates have been very exciting. Another objection is that some New York officers, that Gen. Pillow has sent nomination of Gen. Pillow without informing the Senate of the result of the late investigation into the charges made against him by Gen. Scott.

But this is a mistake. The President has sent to the Senate the whole record in the case, and I have little doubt that it will be settled to-morrow, Monday. I apprehend that the Committee on the compromise of the military question will be prepared to report to-morrow. I learn also that the compromise on the line of 36° 25' has found very formidable if not successful opponents. But, still, there are other modes of compromise which have been suggested, and some of which, at 1 hour, will be adopted, both by ultra-southern whigs and by the ultra-northern men—by both of the extremes. It is the understanding that the question is to be taken, without debate, on the scheme reported by the Committee on Compromise, but that is all moonshine. Whatever they report, it will be a fierce, obstinate and protracted debate.

THE PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.—The 1st regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers arrived in Pittsburgh on the afternoon of the 14th, with Col. Wynkoop and Lieut. Col. Black. They were received with a discharge of artillery, the ringing of bells, and the cheers of an immense assemblage at the levee. They were afterwards escorted through the city, and welcomed on all sides with every demonstration of joy and congratulation. At night there was an illumination of all the public and private houses. Gen. Patterson and staff, with Companies B, F and K, under Major Bowman, arrived during the night. The Philadelphia companies were to start for Philadelphia, by the canal, on the 16th.

SENATOR DIX AND THE BARNBURNERS.—The New York Globe says that Senator Dix was to address the great Van Buren ratification meeting on the 18th inst. By this it would appear that the distinguished Senator does not intend to alienate himself from his bolting constituency.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE.—John McLean, of Ohio, is nominated for President by the Tippecanoe (Ind.) Journal, subject to his own consent, and the decision of the Free Soil National Convention.

ILLINOIS.—The Liberty Convention, held at Hennepin on the 4th and 5th, nominated Dr. Dyer, of Chicago, for Governor, and H. H. Snow, of Quincy, for Lieutenant Governor. An electoral ticket was also nominated, and delegates were chosen to attend the Buffalo Convention.

TO A GAMBLER.

By Theodore A. Gould. Souless washings of chance—The speculator in the public scale—And the gambler's estimate made—That with slow but sure reduction—Looking in some level track—Lure his victim to destruction—For his hoof is index true—T'was well, for virtue's sure protection—That were thy aptitude low.

BELOW PAR.—The value of a wife has at last been settled by a court and jury. In New York, a husband has just recovered for the legal detention of his wife from him for two years, twelve cents—just half a cent per month.

"My lad," said a lady to a boy carrying an empty mail bag, "are you a mail boy?" "You don't think I'm a female boy, do you?"

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Acting Governor of the State, Wm. F. Johnston, intends, in due time, to issue a writ for the election of Governor in October, as he considers that the constitution in this case is imperative.

VERMONT.—The Democratic State Convention nominated Paul Dillingham, Jr., for Governor, and Charles K. Field for Lieutenant Governor—John S. Robinson and Levi B. Vilas for Presidential Electors at large.

PORTLAND.—The population of Portland, Me., as shown by a recent census, amounts to 19,013.

EXTENSIVE DEFALCATION.—A considerable extension was caused in New York on the 12th, says the Tribune, by a rumor, which was extensively circulated, that a young man of high standing in society, and having a great deal of trust placed in his hands, had disappeared, leaving a defalcation in the Savings Bank to the amount of \$10,000. The Bank officers are engaged in investigating the matter, and in a few days the whole particulars will transpire.

EXECUTIVE PARDON.—The Executive of Virginia has pardoned John N. Johnson, of Warren, convicted of the murder of John M. Elliott. The Winchester Republican says, a public meeting is spoken of to give expression to the feeling of indignation on the subject.

TWO watchmen were stabbed in Cincinnati on the night of the 15th.

EMIGRANT ROBBER.—An emigrant lately arrived, named Curtis, was robbed on the 14th on board the Rip Van Winkle, going from New York to Albany, of \$1,000, by another emigrant calling himself Robinson, who professed to be a friend to him. The friend, instead of putting a trunk with the money in it, on board the boat, made off with it.

DIED: On Tuesday, 23rd inst., at 5 o'clock A. M., ALFRED WILLIAM, aged 40 years, of St. Paul, Minn.

Y. B. PALMER is our Agent for the Cities of Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Baltimore.

E. S. Grant, now travelling in the Northern States, is authorized to transact any business for this office.

TO PURCHASERS OF CLOTHING. ALFRED MUNROE & CO'S. "ONE PINE STREET," No. 34 MAGAZINE STREET. BEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING.

At this establishment every article is offered at the very lowest price which it can be had, and no reduction can be any instance made. Purchasers, therefore, they are invited to call on us for every article of goods, may rest assured of obtaining every article at the very lowest price, without the trouble of leaving home, or the fear of being cheated. We have but one price table, and that is published in the lower in the city. Our stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods is now very large and complete.

Over \$50,000 Worth. Made in the latest and best manner and warranted.

Black and colored Cloth Dress Coats, \$11 00 to \$25 00. Black and colored Cloth Coats, \$7 00 to \$15 00. Black and colored Cloth Coats, \$5 00 to \$10 00. Black and colored Cloth Coats, \$3 00 to \$7 00. Black and colored Cloth Coats, \$2 00 to \$5 00. Black and colored Cloth Coats, \$1 00 to \$3 00. Black and colored Cloth Coats, \$0 50 to \$1 00. Black and colored Cloth Coats, \$0 25 to \$0 50. Black and colored Cloth Coats, \$0 10 to \$0 25. Black and colored Cloth Coats, \$0 05 to \$0 10. Black and colored Cloth Coats, \$0 02 to \$0 05. Black and colored Cloth Coats, \$0 01 to \$0 02. Black and colored Cloth Coats, \$0 00 to \$0 01.

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THE CHARGES AGAINST GEN. SCOTT.

Washington correspondence of the Herald, that Gen. Pillow will not be confirmed, and he has expressed a wish to do so. The charges preferred by him against Gen. Scott, Gen. Pillow, and Gen. Johnston, are all equally groundless. On the assembling of the Court on the 10th inst. Gen. Pillow appeared and read a statement held in his hand a paper stating that Gen.