DAILY CRESCENT.

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J. H. HAYES.... J. K. M'CLURE.
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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.
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SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—Messrs. Weld & Co., No. 72 Camp street, have laid on our table from the publishers, Blackwood's Magazine for June. They have received their supply for subscribers, who will receive their numbers by calling at their store. They have also received some choice new works. See advertisement in another column.

IRELAND.—By a notice in another column it will be seen that a meeting of the American League will take place to-morrow evening, at No. 100 Magazine street.

FOR LOUISVILLE. — The splendid steamboat "Western World," Captain Alex. Norton, will leave this evening, at 5 o'clock, for Louisville. Passengers are requested to be on board at an early hour. The "Western World" is one of the finest boats on the river.

OLYMPIC.—Rich bill. See advertisement.

THE TELEGRAPH.—The State Gazette, published at Montgomery, Ala., announces that the line is now complete, Macon being in communication with Montgomery.

☞ The New York Tribune complains with justice of the calumnies uttered by certain American journals against the Paris insurgents.

CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL NEAR NEW YORK.—We find in the N.Y. Commercial of the 19th an interesting account of a festival on Randall's Island, on the 4th of July last, got up for the purpose of raising funds to establish a library for the children under public charge. The number of these amounts to more than one thousand. Every thing passed off in the happiest manner. About two hundred volumes will be added to the library as the result of the festival. The affair is entirely owing to the benevolent spirit of some ladies of New York.

MODEL ARTISTS—Sable Melodists, &c. See adv.

STEAMSHIP CALEDONIA.—This steamer left her dock at New York, at 12 o'clock on the 19th inst., having on board forty-four passengers for Liverpool and nine for Halifax. She also carried out $113,344 in specie.

I. O. O. F.—The Natchez Courier of the 25th gives the following statement of the condition of the Order of Odd Fellows in Mississippi, at the last annual communication, week before last:

Reports were received from all the Lodges in the State but two, and the attendance of the representatives was pretty good from the subordinate Lodges. The summing up of the reports for the past year showed a most flattering increase in the number of new Lodges. Initiations during the past year, 571; whole number in membership, 1306; revenue of Lodges, $18,999 45; amount of relief afforded, $9,214 11; new Lodges, 11; members of Grand Lodge, 299; deaths during the year, only 13.

Grand Officers for the current year—D. N. Barrows, G. M., Jackson; C. H. Stone, D. G. M., Natchez. Wm. B. Newman, G.W., Natchez; John B. Dicks, G. S., Raymond; John R. Stockman, G. T., Natchez; N. W. Camp, G. C., Yazoo City.... Grand Representatives to G. L. U. S., Wm. H. Brown and John B. Dicks.

CROPS.—The accounts from the interior of Alabama, are not so favorable for the cotton crop. The rains have been heavy, producing vermin and choking the plant.

☞ The crops throughout Ohio are unprecedented. It is estimated that Ohio will yield, this year, 28,000,000 bushels of wheat, over one-third more than ever before in one year.

THE CHARGE AGAINST GEN. SCOTT.—The Washington Union of the 20th, in the course of an article defending the action of the administration in regard to Scott and Pillow, holds the following language, which we suppose to be official:

The investigation of Gen. Scott's charges against Gen. Pillow having, as he conceived, brought up for investigation most of the matters embraced in his charges against Gen. Scott, he (Gen. P.) communicated to the government his determination not to prosecute these charges, considering that he had, in evidence and documents produced in the investigation of Gen. Scott's charges against him, vindicated his character on the points in which it was assailed and answered the charges against him.

Gen. Pillow having thus, in effect, withdrawn his charges in the same manner as Gen. Scott had withdrawn those he had preferred against Col. Duncan, the government felt bound to pursue the same course in the latter case that it did in the former, and discharge the court from the consideration of those charges against Gen. Scott.

The only remaining cause now before the court is General Scott's charges against Gen. Worth, and it is believed the same course will be taken in that case as in the case of Col. Duncan and others.

SEAMEN FOR THE NAVY.—The standing complaint of the scarcity of seamen for the Navy no longer exists. They are enlisting at the Brooklyn yard at the rate of about a dozen per day.

☞ The Charleston (Mass.) Navy Yard, has had until recently, 900 men employed in it. On Saturday last, seventy-five were discharged.

☞ The Massachusetts Regiment arrived at Albany on the 18th inst., having taken the Lake route from the West. The regiment went out 900 strong, it now numbers but 470.

NAVAL.—The U. S. store ship Relief came up from quarantine on Monday, and moored off the navy yard....The war steamer San Jacinto is in a state of slow progress. A portion of her machinery has arrived from Philadelphia. It is supposed that her completion will be retarded for three or four months....The steamship Erie is being refitted for a voyage in the Mediterranean. She came over on Saturday from an examination in one of the floating docks in New York. There are no changes to report from our last accounts in the Government vessels at this station, except the arrival of the Relief, noticed above.—*Brooklyn Advertiser, 19th.*

DEAD LETTER OFFICE.—Not less than 1,800,000 dead letters, it is said, were received at the General Postoffice during the year 1847. The contents of 2,782 of the most valuable exceeded $20,000. This department of the Postoffice is a dead loss to the government of more than $130,000 annually!

A LIBERAL BEQUEST.—The late Jacob Hess, who resides near Shepherdstown, Va., has bequeathed $2000 to the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Shepherdstown.

PROLIFIC.—A lady residing in the district of Spring Garden, Philadelphia, gave birth to four fine, healthy children, on the 16th—three boys and a girl, who at last accounts were all doing well.

FINANCES OF WISCONSIN.—The taxable property of Wisconsin, real and personal, is estimated at $21,000,000. The assessed value is $13,189,285 30.

Louisiana.

Weather—Crops—Caterpillar in the Sugar Cane.

The Red River Republican of the 18th, has the following: "Since our last, we had one partial rain; the weather is now entirely fair, and quite cool for the season. We have been taken to task by several planters for the remark in our last, that 'with fair weather we should have the heaviest crop ever made in the parish;' but that remark was not intended alone to refer to the crop on a given number of acres, but also to the increased production. But we must again say, the crop in this parish will be a good one, as it has nearly an entire exemption from its ancient enemies. The growth everywhere is rather redundant, and we again hear of some rust. We hear that on Lake Washington and the Bends above, on both sides of the river, the crops have been more injured by rain than in this immediate section. A gentleman just up from the Coast tells us that the caterpillar, the same worm that has heretofore been so destructive on the cotton, is now eating the sugar cane with the same avidity that it has in former years eaten the cotton. The crops, upon some plantations have been almost entirely destroyed.

Blackwood's American Contributor.

In Blackwood's Magazine for July there is an article purporting to be an exposition of the opinions of the American people upon the French revolution. The writer is on the subject of European revolutions, giving his own views, and, from the largeness of his style, the views of the Bostonians on the condition and movements of the French radical revolutionists, and the Chartists of England. Of the former he says, speaking to Blackwood:

"Believe me, we are not yet ready to claim fraternity with the Provisional Government. *How we apples swim*, seems to be their salutation to America; but for one, I reject the odorous impeachment. No one is very cordial, as yet, in returning it. There is general gaping and staring; but the prevailing disposition towards France is to wait and see if she will be decent. You will agree with me, that this caution is creditable to the *Model Republic*."

The inelegance of the above paragraph is much more pardonable in an American, than the feeling that gave it birth. Blackwood's correspondent must be a miserable advocate of those conservative measures of government, the oppression of which as a means, drove Louis Philippe from the throne and created the revolt of June.

We should be sorry to know that this contributor to England's tory "Maga" speaks the sentiments of all the citizens of Boston. When informing a nation of the tone of feeling exhibited by an American community on the receipt of news shewing the condition and progress of a great social revolution at a distance, truth should be the characterizing feature of the article. *We do not believe this writer* of the city of shops and trafic, when he says—"No "one is very cordial in returning the salutation of "France; but the prevailing disposition towards "that country, is to wait and see if she will be de-"cent." There are many republicans in Boston, and we know that their bosoms throbbed with joy at a revolution that is to free thirty millions of people from the infamous oppression of the monopolists, that is destined to liberate labor from the thraldom of capital, the existence of which has brought to the most abject destitution fully one-third of the people of the French empire.

Again, he says: "You will agree with me, that this caution is creditable to the *Model Republic*." For this sentence, which is base truckling to Britain's tory drones, the writer deserves the scorn of every republican; and yet with an impudence that is only equalled by the general false coloring of his entire article, he assumes to speak for the whole Republic. Is he an American, and has he yet to learn that the sympathies of the entire American people—with the exception of a few like himself—are at once enlisted in behalf of the oppressed wherever they struggle to overthrow their oppressors?—that we of the "Model Republic" regard the present revolution in France as the certain period from which the general social reform of all Europe will date? It must be so, else his vile misrepresentations merit, and will certainly receive, a deeper condemnation than his ignorance would pity.

In speaking of the effect in Boston, created by the Chartist movements in England, he says:

I wish you could have watched, as I did, the feelings of our whole people, while lately, between the arrivals of two steamers, there was a solemn feeling of surprise as to what would be the result of the Chartist demonstration! Till the news came, the stoutest of us held our breath. I assure you, Basil, the peril of England was observed with a deep anxiety. During all that time I met not a respectable man who wished to see a revolutionary result. It was the talk of all circles. Our merchants trembled for England; our scholars hoped for her; a clerical gentleman assured me that he daily prayed for her. The press very generally predicted a triumph of order, but there were some specimens of newspaper literature that ventured an opposite augury. I wish you could have seen this city when the result was known. The news was received with a thrill. There was some laughing at the parturient mountain and the still-born mouse, but a graver cheerfulness was the reigning emotion.

The same sentiments evidenced in writing on French affairs, appear again in the above. One sentence is worthy of a brief comment: "The press very generally predicted a triumph of order, but there were some specimens of newspaper literature that ventured an opposite augury." We have yet to learn that it is a violation of order for the oppressed of any land to make an effort to ameliorate their social condition. The holiest right of man is to preserve to his enjoyment all those rights and privileges which nature intended for him; and when the privileged hosts, who have so long ruled, will not make the necessary concessions on manly representations, justice should be achieved, even at the cost of blood.

VISITING NIAGARA.—On the 15th of July, the arrivals at Niagara, were 150. There are great numbers of visiters now at the Falls, and certainly no spot on the continent is more attractive.

IMMIGRANTS.—There arrived at New York during the 16th and 17th, 1,419 emigrants.

LIBEL.—"Ned Buntline" (E. C. Judson) has been arrested in New York for a libel on Mr. John Carolin, published in a newspaper recently issued, under the title of "Ned Buntline's Own."

MR. FILLMORE'S ACCEPTANCE.—It is stated that Mr. Fillmore's letter of acceptance has been received by Gov. Morehead, but will not be made public until Gen. Taylor's is received.

VICKSBURG AND JACKSON RAILROAD. — The present Directory of this road have lately made a wise and liberal reduction in their heretofore enormous rates of toll. The fare from Jackson to Vicksburg has been reduced to $2—freight in proportion.

MAINE.—Charles Stetson has been nominated as a candidate for Representative to Congress from the Penobscot District, by the Democratic District Convention.

☞ Montgomery Blair, of Missouri, a son of Francis P. Blair, editor of the Washington Globe, addressed the Van Buren meeting, in New York.

☞ The Pennsylvanian state as a fact that John Minor Botts persists in his opposition to Taylor.

NEW WHIG PAPER IN OHIO.—Mr. Hamlin, formerly member of Congress from the Lorain District, Ohio, and late of the Cleveland True Democrat, is about to start a paper in Columbus, to be called the "Standard." It is to be a whig paper, but to oppose the election of General Taylor, and will be the organ of the Buffalo movement.

☞ The new Governor of Pennsylvania, Johnston, was to enter upon his duties at Harrisburg, last Monday.

GEN. PILLOW AN ORATOR.—Gen. Pillow addressed a democratic meeting at Philadelphia on the 19th inst., having been waited upon by a committee for that purpose.

GOV. ROBERTS.—Gov. Roberts, of Liberia, and friends, were taken around by the New York authorities, on the 19th, to the public institutions, to explain their workings.

WORKING ON CREDIT.—There are about 200 men at present on the U. S. Dry Dock, Brooklyn, N. Y., who have been working on credit since the last appropriation, which was exhausted about the 4th of January last.

☞ Edwin Croswell, of the Albany Argus, is ascertained to be indebted to the Canal Bank at Albany, to the amount of $75,000.

PERSONAL DIFFICULTY.—A few days ago Maj. Freas, of the Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph, and George T. Stuckert, had a rencontre, in which both gentlemen received considerable injury. The difficulty grew out of a publication in the Telegraph.

GREEK SLAVE.—Two statues of the Greek Slave, by Powers, are now exhibiting, one at Philadelphia, and the other at Boston, the latter received about two months since. It belongs to the artist.

☞ Several interesting Mexican boys were brought home by the Pennsylvania Volunteers.

☞ Lieuts. Dutton and Hare, the reprieved officers from Mexico, are still in Pittsburg.

COLONIZATION MEETING.—A large and interesting meeting of the Colonization Society, was held on Tuesday evening, (the 18th,) says the N. Y. Commercial, in the Broadway Tabernacle, Mr. Preston, of Philadelphia, presiding. It was expected that the President of the Republic of Liberia would be the principal speaker, but he was incapacitated by temporary indisposition. Reverend Messrs. Russell, Paine and Wilson, colored clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church, addressed the meeting. They were unanimous in appeals to the colored people, to induce a more general emigration. Four hundred have been sent out during the past year, and as many more are anxious to go immediately, but the society is prevented from sending them by a deficiency of means.

It was announced to the meeting that one of the objects Mr. Roberts had in view in visiting this country, was to induce this Government to give the Liberian Republic a revenue cutter, so that they might more effectually break up the slave trade. Public feeling, however, was against such a gift on the part of the government, and private aid must be relied upon. The gentleman who made this announcement gave a very favorable account of the colonization cause in the South.

A gentleman of New Orleans has already sent out eighty-five slaves, and is preparing many others. That gentleman's wealth amounts to several millions, all of which he is endeavoring to secure to the Liberia Republic upon his decease, by preparing proper documents. Another gentleman, of Mississippi, has left $100,000 to establish a college in Liberia. Its population is now about 18,000, of whom 3,500 are from the United States.

CAMBRIDGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Boston Journal says that the vacancy in the Law School connected with the Harvard University, occasioned by the resignation of Professor Greenleaf, has been filled by the appointment of Theophilus Parsons, of that city, as Dane Professor.

☞ Gen. Quitman has arrived at his home in Mississippi.

☞ The whole fire department of Philadelphia, with their apparatus, is to join in the procession of reception to the volunteers; also, the whole body of victuallers, mounted.

☞ About 1500 soldiers were mustered out of service at Cincinnati last week.

KILLED BY A CANNON.—On the 14th, as the citizens were escorting the Fayette volunteers to Uniontown, Pa., Mr. S. S. Austin was fatally wounded by the bursting of a Mexican gun or swivel.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1848.—*Senate.*—House bill, to establish certain post-routes, was read twice and referred.

Mr. Dix reported, with amendments, House bill relative to the admission, free of duty, of certain articles, the growth or production of Canada.

Mr. Underwood submitted a resolution, which lies over, for a change in the rules of the Senate, so that bills originating in the Senate at the first session of any Congress shall be taken up at the second in the order in which they were left unfinished.

Mr. Borland reported House amendments to the bill revising the act authorizing certain soldiers of the late war with Great Britain to surrender the bounty lands drawn by them, and to locate others in lieu thereof, and the amendments were concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Atherton, the Senate resumed the consideration of the naval appropriation bill, and Mr. Niles concluded his remarks on his proposition to strike out the item for mail-steamer service, and insert a substitute. [The amendment immediately under consideration to-day, was to strike out a proposed advance by the government to the present holders of the contract, made between the government and the original contractor, for the mail-steamer line to be established between Panama and Asoria, to facilitate the carrying out of that contract by the present holders.]

Mr. Allen followed at length, in opposition to the whole system, as unwarranted by the constitution. He thought the $6,000,000 expended, should have been expended for the benefit of the people of the United States, and not for the world at large.

Mr. Douglass replied to Mr. Allen, and defended the system, which as a member of the House of Representatives, he had been, in some degree, instrumental in establishing. He pointed out the advantages of the system, in time of war, in the additional power which these war steamers would give to our navy.

Mr. Calhoun, though opposed to the system, felt himself bound to vote for carrying into effect the contracts of the Government.

Mr. Benton was in favor of the system, for the protection of our extended coast, and should give all aid to give it entire success.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, was in favor of complying with the contracts of the government with fidelity, though there had no doubt been some little speculation in these contracts—in the purchasing of them first by somebody, and the subsequent assignment to somebody else—there was no knowing how many times they might be assigned, or to how many. He would faithfully execute all contracts, but not change the manner of carrying them out.

Mr. Underwood should vote for the amendment by the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. Hale said that as it kept $225,000 per annum to keep *still* the "Pennsylvania," which had never been abroad, about one-third of the whole amount which it cost to keep these mail steamers afloat; this system to promote useful progress and peace commended itself to his favor.

Mr. Niles insisted that the contracts assigned had thus become illegal and void, and that the Department had no authority to make a contract with assignees.

Mr. Yulee thought that the assignment by Mr. Sloo of his contract would authorize Congress to annul it. The adoption of a different course of conduct would involve the Government in inextricable difficulty.

Mr. Clayton was in favor of the bill as reported from the Finance Committee, because he considered the system necessary to secure to the country the carrying trade against foreign competition.

Mr. Badger inquired whether the advance asked by the assignees of Mr. Sloo of the Government was sanctioned by the Secretary of the Treasury, with whom the original contract was made.

Mr. Atherton replied, "Yes," and read the letter from the Secretary.

Mr. Bradbury was in favor of complying with all contracts by the Government. But the advances here asked constitute no part of the original contract—a contract liberal towards the contractors, who are responsible men, and if they have transferred their contracts to others, are, nevertheless, bound to make good these contracts with the Government. To them, and not to the Government, should the assignees look for advances.

Mr. Calhoun, after the explanation which he had heard, had changed his opinion in regard to the matter, and should vote for the amendment of the Senator from Connecticut, and against the advance, which he had supposed confined to a single contract.

After some further remarks by Messrs. Dix, Westcott, Dickinson and Clayton, the vote was taken, by yeas and nays, on Mr. Niles' amendment, and it was agreed to, 25 to 24. The bill was then informally passed over.

Mr. Clayton stated that he had intended to call up the Territorial bill to-day, but owing to the late hour at which Senators had received a copy of the bill, he had not done so, in order that the Senators might have an opportunity fully to examine its provisions. He now gave notice that he should call up the bill at 12 o'clock to-morrow, and continue to press it until disposed of.

Mr. Hale's resolution, yesterday noticed, was rejected.—Adjourned.

House.—The Speaker announced the first business in order to be a motion made yesterday by Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, to reconsider the vote by which the House yesterday retained the amendment to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, for the improvement of the Savannah River.

Mr. Pollock moved to lay the resolution to reconsider on the table, and it was decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays.

The question then recurring on ordering the bill to be engrossed, Mr. Vinton moved the previous question, and it was decided in the affirmative, and the bill read a third time. The question then being on the passage of the bill, it was decided in the negative. Ayes 77, nays 103.

Mr. Howell Cobb moved a reconsideration of the vote rejecting the bill, and Mr. Pettit moved to lay this motion on the table. Mr. Pettit's motion was negatived. Yeas 22, nays 152.

A long debate then ensued on Mr. Cobb's motion to reconsider, chiefly in relation to the Savannah River amendment, in the course of which several propositions were made; but the House finally adjourned without taking the vote on the question of reconsideration. It seemed to be supposed that the President would veto the bill if the Savannah River appropriation was kept in.

Northern Correspondence.

NEW YORK CITY, July 19, 1848.

Edr. Crescent.—About the pleasantest news of the morning, here, is that of the report made by the Territorial Committee of eight, in the United States Senate, on the subject of the Oregon bill, slavery, a government for California and New Mexico, and so forth. Surely this is the way to settle the matter; and just as surely, all sensible and clear-minded men will come into it. The great beauty of the "laissez faire" doctrine is exemplified here—the gem above all price for our country—contains more vital and preservative power for the Union, than all the schemes of all the modern politicians combined.

How are you receiving this report in the south-west? Do you not like it? Is it not perfectly consistent with the rights of all parties: and, above all, with the rights of the inhabitants (whom, by-the-bye, nobody seems to think any thing about,) of the territories themselves? The probability appears to be, almost beyond a doubt, that the plan reported by the committee of eight will satisfy the body of the "Free Soilers" of the north and west. It is almost sure, however, that they will meet in convention at Buffalo, in less than three weeks, and "pile up" their endorsement of Van Buren for the Presidency.

The meeting of the Barnburners in the Park last evening was a very large and somewhat tumultuous gathering. Martin Grover, M. C., made a long and animated speech. At its close a few young Cass and Butlerites attempted some vigorous pushes, in the way of a row; but the "unterrified" rallied in great anger round a flag with the portrait of Martin Van Buren on it, and drove the enemy from the field, with divers bloody noses and contusions. It was one of those pleasant commentaries on political freedom, which act on the rest of its articles like the pepper of a wholesome soup. The police here never interfere in these interesting feuds—which is right and proper.

For some time past the strife between our New York Guelphs and Ghibellines has been for the possession of Old Tammany, the Mecca of the Democracy. Keen and exquisite have been the tactics of either; but night before last the Sachems, who have control of the matter, met in solemn council, and decided that Van Burenism *should* formally enter the wigwam, and directed the rooms of the Hall to be placed at its use. In the meeting of last evening, a son of Mr. F. P. Blair, of the old democratic organ, the Washington *Globe*, addressed the audience in behalf of Van Buren.

Among the late improvements of New York, may be particularly mentioned the long-talked-of widening of William street, now nearly completed. For ten years past Nassau street, from Wall to Chatham, has been one of the most crowded thoroughfares in the city. Unfortunately it is at the same time one of the narrowest and most inconvenient. At any hour of the day, and particularly towards dusk, it is a difficult feat to thread the walks of Nassau street, without some unpleasant jostling and squeezing. Tangling of carts, with much detention and cartmen's oaths, is an hourly occurrence. These difficulties could not well be obviated by enlarging the area of the oppressed avenue itself, which is lined with the most valuable structures, Clinton Hall among the rest: so they thought to draw off some of the travel into William street, and open it into Chatham just opposite the junction of the latter street and Chambers. A good device all 'round, this is generally considered—though the putting of it in execution has made the dust fly in what was formerly the very heart of the city, (answering to your First Municipality,) for months past. For my part, I am astonished that, while they were about it, they did 'nt make the street twenty feet wider instead of six. It will undoubtedly be a great convenience both to vehicles and pedestrians. They have for the last four or five days, been tearing down the houses (in the very middle of the Jew clothing quarter) in Chatham street, to make the exit of William. It has an odd look already to the eyes of the "oldest inhabitants."

Many of our citizens, particularly those of Irish birth and descent, are looking for the arrival in New York of Mr. Meagher, the Repealer and Chartist. It is singular, though, that Mr. M. should have chosen just this occasion to withdraw himself, even briefly, from Ireland. If there be any truth in signs, or any determination in the Irish heart, the approaching fall will witness a violent struggle on the Emerald Isle—a struggle where every patriot should be and act. God defend the right, when the struggle comes!

Rumors of the potato rot are appearing in the papers. Among the other places mentioned as subject to this vegetable malady, is Long Island; but I think I can put this down as an error—for I have lately travelled nearly the whole length of Long Island, and have heard nothing about the potato rot.

New York is getting to be more and more disagreeable and unhealthy, for residence. Even in the early morning, the effluvia from the gutters can hardly be borne. The paving stones get so heated through during the day, that they do not "cool off" again till next morning. It is a great deal worse, here than in New Orleans. I never was so annoyed there either by heat, or by the exhalations. Let your citizens believe me, when I tell them seriously that the city of New Orleans is one of the healthiest locations in the land—Yellow Jack to the contrary notwithstanding.

All over our Northern cities great preparations have been made (as is but just) for the complimentary reception of the returned soldiers—those of them who *have* returned. In the cases of many of them, however, the actual necessaries of comfort, such as clothing, etc., are more needed by the volunteers, than any empty glorification. Still it argues well of the public spirit of the citizens that they offer these courtesies. We all have part in the immortal glory won by our troops in that Mexican war; and it will do us good, more ways than one, for many a year yet. Among the rest of the returned volunteers are several of our New York printers. Right glad are we to welcome them back again, safe and sound. MASAHATTA.

SINGULAR AFFAIR.—The Philadelphia Times of the 20th, says that Mr. Richard D. Doran, a merchant of wealth, of Harper's Ferry, Va., who was supposed to have been murdered in Philadelphia about four years ago, has come to life again. He has written from Scotland for money to return, stating that in a fit of partial derangement he left this country. His wife has died during his absence, and the estate has been settled up.

MEDALS FOR THE PRIVATES.—The City Council of Charleston, S. C., have resolved to present a medal to each original member of the Charleston Company, as an "acknowledgment of service and an honorable representation of the city," in the late war with Mexico.

MICHIGAN.—Few States in the Union have increased more rapidly than Michigan. Its population at different periods has been as follows: 1810, 4,528; 1820, 9,048; 1830, 31,639; 1840, 212,267; 1845, 304,285; 1848, 400,670.

ACQUITTED.—The negro boy Wilson, the property of Miss Martha C. Gibbs, of Charlestown, Va., who was arraigned for placing a log and other impediments on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad a few weeks since, has been acquitted. The penalty would have been death, had he been convicted.

LOOK TO YOUR SCYTHES.—No less than three dangerous accidents occurred in Bucks county, Pa., lately, from careless handling of scythes. At Washington, Pa., a child of Mr. P. Reed, accidentally killed his young brother with a scythe they found in the field.

☞ Russia is shutting herself up. No republicans, not even American travellers, are permitted to cross the frontier.

MEXICAN CLAIMS.—Judging from the number and amount of "Mexican claims" now pouring into Washington, and springing up all over the country like Jonah's gourd, our sister Republic must have been far more indebted than her government probably imagined. All sorts and descriptions of claims are now extant, especially since the United States have assumed the debts of Mexico. The truth is, the proposed board of commissioners for the settlement of Mexican claims, will be necessarily selected from the ablest and purest men in the country; and they must be shrewd and prudent men too, in order to search thoroughly into the thousand claims brought to their notice. If Uncle Samuel must be plucked, and in addition to indemnity for the past, he must be security for the future, let there be a show of form and propriety in the operation; let things at least seem to be done "decently and in order."—*Baltimore Sun.*

FROM ST. CROIX AND ST. THOMAS.—The bark El Dorado, Captain Etchberger, arrived at Baltimore on the 20th, in nine days from Mayaguez, P. R. It was reported that the blacks on the island of St. Croix, had revolutionized, and had been successful in overthrowing the government of that island. Upon the receipt of this information at St. Thomas, on the 4th July, the Governor then declared the blacks all free, and thereby prevented an outbreak.

A MYSTERY.—The Philadelphia Ledger relates the singular fact of the body of a man having been found in Cooper's creek, near that city, enclosed in a box, and mutilated by the legs and arms having been cut off. In addition to this, the breast was dreadfully gashed. The deceased had been a man apparently of about 60 years of age. There was no clothing upon the body, and the box was much decayed, and had weights attached.

BURNED TO DEATH.—A lad, four years of age, son of Mr. Hobbs, Roxbury, (Mass.) was playing with friction matches, when his clothes caught fire, burning him so badly that he lived but a few hours.

DEATH FROM CAMPHINE.—The wife of Mr. John Flanders, Boston, was burnt so severely, on the 16th inst., in consequence of the ignition and explosion of a can of camphine, from which she was filling a lighted lamp, that she died on the 18th.

List of Officers reported to Gen. Brooke, July 28.

Capt. D. Ruggles, 6th Infantry, Vera Cruz.
Capt. A. M. Duperu, 3d Dragoons, Vera Cruz.
2d Lieut. E. F. Abbott, 5th Infantry, Vera Cruz.
2d Lieut. C. W. G. Moseley, 3d Dragoons, Vera Cruz.
2d Lieut. Charles F. Maguire, 3d Dragoons, Vera Cruz.

TROTTING AT NEW YORK.—A trotting match took place on the Centreville Course, L. I., on the 17th, between Lady Suffolk and Lady Sutton. The following is the result:

D. Bryant entered g. m. Lady Suffolk.....1 1 1
J. Whelpley entered b. m. Lady Sutton.....2 2 2
Time, 2:31—2:32—2:33.

☞ The largest steamer in the United States is the Empire State, lately built at New York.

☞ Hollis B. Thayer had his pocket picked of $1000 in Boston on the 15th.

☞ Mr. Govey Cahell, having drank three glasses of cold water, was found dead at Bridgetown, Md., half an hour after retiring to bed.

☞ The story about the great fall of aerolites near York, Pa., is said to be a hoax.

Communicated.

MUSIC.—The poet, in terms of inspiration, has declared that
"The man who hath not music in his soul,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils."

Now, perhaps, this sentiment is worthy of acceptation—at any rate we shall not profanely gainsay the truth of what has been the universally received axiom of ages. If Shakspeare, in the above couplet, gave utterance to what was his really unqualified opinion—and we have no good reason to doubt that he did—what in the name of all that is good, bad and indifferent, would he have said of those who not only seemed absolutely destitute of a proper sense of harmony, but are likewise totally deficient in those attributes that are so essential to the production of what is called melody, yet nevertheless persist in ill-timed and fruitless attempts to produce what they, no doubt, dignify by the term "song." If noises such as emanate from some tavern in —— street, near the New Basin, nightly, are capable of "soothing the savage breast," and all that sort of thing, they have them, at least, a perhaps very useful quality, but that they are promotive of slumber, we emphatically deny.

The songs—if such they may be called—that were inflicted upon the innocent residents of the above vicinity the live long night, were to their unaccustomed auditors, perfectly excruciating, and did most effectually "hinder sleep." Why these misguided men should thus, without provocation, inflict nightly, these horrible sounds upon those who have never done harm to them, is really very mysterious; and should their practices be persisted in, good order and the necessity for "nature's sweet restorer," will compel us to direct to this unnatural evil, the attention of authorities whose province it is to correct the matter. C.

☞ 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
Merino Sac Coats	5 00 to 15 00
Merino Dress Coats	6 00 to 16 00
Merino Frock Coats	6 00 to 18 00
Cotton and Alpaca Sacs	4 00 to 7 00
Linen Sacs and Coatees	2 50 to 4 00
Cashmerette Sacs and Frocks	10 00 to 15 00

PANTALOONS.

Black Cassimere Pants	$5 00 to $7 00
Black Doeskin Pants	6 00 to 10 00
Colored Cassimere Pants	4 00 to 7 50
Black Satinet Pants	3 00 to 4 00
Colored Tweed Pants	3 00 to 4 00
Cottonade Pants	1 50 to 2 50
French drap d'Ete Pants	5 00 to 7 00
English Merino Pants	3 50 to 4 00
Linen Drill Pants	3 00 to 5 00
Linen Check Pants	2 00 to 2 50
White Linen Drill Pants	3 00 to 5 00
Indian Nankeen Pants	at $ 3 50

VESTS.

Colored Cashmere Vests	$5 00 to 7 00
Black Satin Vests	3 50 to 5 00
Colored Silk and Satin Vests	2 50 to 6 00
Rich black embroidered Vests	at $ 6 00
Rich fancy Velvet Vests	5 00 to 9 00
Gold and silver figured Vests	4 50 to 8 00
Best white Marseilles Vests	3 00 to 5 00
Best colored Marseilles Vests	2 50 to 5 00
Best half Cashmere Vests	2 50 to 5 00
Rich light Silk Vests	4 50 to 6 00
Rich light Challes Vests	3 50 to 4 00
Best black Silk Velvet Vests	5 00 to 7 00

SHIRTS, CRAVATS, Handkerchiefs, 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; Italian and French Black Silk Cravats; Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs; Linen lawn 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. jy13 tf

☞ The Queen's Delight, which forms an essential ingredient in the GRAEFENBERG SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND, is probably superior to Sassaparilla itself. Professor Fox, of Cincinnati, speaks of it as follows: [☞ See Bulletin No. 6, 32 page.] jy22

GORDON PLUMMER,
ADJUSTER OF AVERAGES.
☞ Office at Lucien Hermann's, Marine Survey, No. 21 Royal street, New Orleans. jy20 tf.nov.

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. ap8

☞ To Country Merchants, Planters and Physicians.—Please see the advertisement of RUST & PADDOCK, upon the Fourth Page, headed as above. my10

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 acceptance 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 Maché, &c.
WORK BOXES—Ebony, Rosewood, Papier Maché, &c.
DRESSING CASES—Ebony, Rosewood, Papier Maché, &c.
PORTFOLIOS—Leather, Velvet, and Papier Maché.
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 Maché.
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,
jy20 1m 12 CAMP STREET.

☞ 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 virulent cases of Diarrhœa....Wholesale Depot, 72 Camp street, New Orleans.
jy1 D. HANSBROUGH.

☞ Strangers in the City, see Dr. B. F. MULLEN'S advertisements in the