IRELAND.

The arrest of Mr. Duffy and others of the seditious writers in Dublin has been already stated. The following are details of the intelligence:

Mr. John Martin, the proprietor of the *Felon* newspaper, has been committed to Newgate to take his trial on a charge of felony at the commission, which stands adjourned to the 8th of August next, and not, as Mr. Martin imagined when he gave himself into the custody of the police, to the month of October next. The government are acting with energy, so far as the state of the law will permit. Previous to Mr. Martin's surrender, the police had seized all papers, etc., at the office of the *Felon*; yesterday evening and this day they seized upon all the numbers of the *Felon* they could lay their hands upon, either at the office of that paper or amongst the news-venders in the streets. But the treason journals are still increasing in violence, and the club organization proceeds at railroad speed.

Mission of Mr. Meagher to the United States.—The confederates and their clubs have been working in secret since the passage of the Treason Felony Act. One portion of the plans of the Executive Directory, however, has transpired, namely, the mission of Mr. T. F. Meagher to the United States. There are various rumors as to the object of this move. Some are credulous enough to believe that Mr. Meagher is to join an expedition of sympathisers, from some American port, to rescue John Mitchel from the British authorities at Bermuda; others state that Mr. Meagher is to make a tour of the United States to organize clubs similar to those in Ireland, in order that the Irish confederates may be able to calculate the extent of their resources.

Martin's Examination.—When taken before the magistrate this morning, the following was what took place:

Mr. Tyndall asked him whether he was aware that informations had been laid against him and that a warrant had been issued several days ago for his apprehension?

Mr. Martin.—I am not yet aware of the exact nature of these informations, but I do not wish to waste the time of the Court, in having them read to me, and will be quite satisfied to be informed whether or not I am charged under the recent "Gagging Act," and for what particular writings or speakings?

Mr. Tyndall—You are indicted under that act of Parliament, and for several distinct articles published in your paper.

Mr. Martin—Will you be good enough to favor me with the names or titles of the indicted articles?

Mr. Williams, one of the office clerks, then read the titles of the prosecuted articles from the indictment.

Mr. Martin—Can I have a copy of that information?

Mr. Tyndall—Certainly. That is all I have to say to you, Mr. Martin, and I need not tell you it is now my duty to commit you to prison, to stand your trial at the next commission for this offence.

Mr. Martin then, addressing the Bench, said: perhaps your worship will allow me to offer an explanation here which I have now no other means of communicating the facts of to the public. I wish to state that I have purposely evaded the execution of a warrant (which I was aware had been issued for my apprehension) from Monday until this day, for the following reasons, which I have stated at length in a letter in this day's number of the *Felon*, and which, I understand, has been seized upon by the police authorities in a manner which I conceive to amount to nothing short of a public robbery. In consequence of this procedure, I am anxious to mention here, in order that the public may learn the fact, that my object in keeping out of the way was merely to get time to secure me a fair trial; for I apprehend that I should have had no chance at all of a fair trial if I had been tried before the commission which sat last Tuesday and was closed on that day. I therefore resolved, if possible, not to deliver myself up or be arrested, until that commission was adjourned in the usual way. I wish the public to believe what is the truth—that I am not in the least afraid to meet the consequences of my own deliberate act. I now fully understand that I have to meet a prosecution under the Treason Felony Act for certain articles published in a newspaper of which I am the responsible proprietor. For all those articles I hold myself alone legally and morally responsible; and I am now ready to be conducted wherever you please to send me. Mr. Martin was then conveyed to Newgate.

The Journals.—Mr. John Martin has published in the Irish Felon, a long letter, addressed "To the Right Hon. the Earl of Clarendon, representative of the British Crown and dignity in Ireland." It is dated "From my hiding place, July 6," and gives the following account of the causes which induce him to keep out of the way of the police:

"On last Monday evening, when armed with your warrant for my arrest, your detectives searched for me in my office, in Trinity street, and afterwards in the house of my friend Mr. Reilly. It happened that I was sitting comfortably in the house of another friend, where I had dined. Information reached me very soon of your proceedings; and my friends and I formed ourselves into a little cabinet council to consider the course proper for me to take; and we agreed that the best course was, that I should endeavor to keep clear of Green street till after the rising of your present commission. We understood that the Crown had provided itself with a panel of even surer "loyalty" than the one you packed for the conviction of John Mitchel; that the most ferocious of your partisan judges, Chief Justice Blackburne, occupied the bench; that your convict ship the Shearwater lay in Kingstown harbor;—that, in short, you had all your arrangements ready made for "trying," "convicting, sentencing, and robbing me—putting me in irons and sending me off like a burglar or murderer, to live and die among burglars and murderers—and within twenty-four, or at most forty-eight hours; while I could have no time or opportunity to prepare my legal defence or my moral vindication—no means of exposing to the world the iniquities of your packing, your perjuries, your subornations, your "Government" and "Law" abominations to all honest men—your official roguery, lying and malignity. My friends and I considered that your advantages in a "trial" for "felony," under such circumstances, would be too enormous—that your dice were really too heavily loaded. And, therefore, we determined that I should avoid a "trial" during this term. And I think it is at that I succeeded in concealing myself from your detectives for these days. Your commission, which, as I am told, finished all the business before it on Tuesday last, stands adjourned till Friday; and people say that this sitting on Friday must be intended for my especial case, which is really doing me far too much honor (for indeed I am but a very feeble opponent of your empire, though I will yield to no man in hatred of that grand engine of human debasement and misery.) The commission, I understand, must rise for the long vacation on Friday, as the benignant Blackburne and the other esteemed Crown and Government judges are to go on circuit upon Saturday. And after Friday it will not be convenient for your courts to "try" me or any other patriot for "felony" till October next. If, then, you confine me in Newgate till October, we will both of us have three months for preparation before my trial—which I trust will be also your trial. You can employ the time in perfecting your packing arrangements, "instructing" your lawyers and judges—perhaps getting new acts from your parliament about the atrocious "illegality" of speaking truth in Ireland—to take away from me any legal chance of escape; and in setting the speakers and writers of your faction to slander and vilify me in the same way as they slandered and vilified John Mitchel, representing me as a communist, a socialist and an advocate of pillage and massacre, a fiend whose delight is in tempests of anarchy and civil war, and in torrents of human blood—one so base that I could not possibly be convicted as well as legally. On the other hand it will be the part of my friends and myself, to offer all the little opposition in our power to your jury-packing, and at least to expose your practices in that department of "government," to the contempt and detestation of the world; and to propagate "felonious" sentiments as extensively as we can among those of our countrymen whom their ignorance and bigotry, and the acts of your faction, keep away from the national ranks—as the Orange men of Ulster, the demented landlords, who are rushing upon their own destruction, and the misguided men of your army and police force. For my own part, I hope to effect some good by explaining the national doctrines and urging the necessity of the course proposed by Nationalists, and so effacing from the minds of our wretched "better-classes" those prejudices and fears which impel them to prefer civil war to Irish independence. I can reasonably calculate upon a moral triumph in the eyes of the world, by October next. And I have good hope that by October next my countrymen will be so armed and organized, so cured of their terror for policemens' batons and soldiers' bayonets, so strong in their sense of right, so bold and determined, that they will not permit you to lay your insolent hands upon the meanest of the six millions of Irish "felons" that, in their heart of hearts, curse your impious Crown and Government."

Mr. James F. Lalor, in an article in the Felon, headed "What must be done?" recommends the formation of a Felon newspaper proprietary of from 400 to 1200 persons. He says: "The hand of the English Government points to this journal as the foe which it hates and fears the most. If Ireland be destined that it shall not sink, overborne by repeated assaults, there is one sure way to support and sustain it, and but one alone. I now do what I have deferred too long—I appeal to Ireland to come to the relief of her assailed and endangered fortress; and I claim, for sake of her own safety, to have that fortress manned and provided—its garrison increased, its defences strengthened. I demand the immediate formation of a joint-stock company to take her Martin's place, if he should be crushed, and to continue this journal under its present or some other name."

Mr. Lalor thus concludes: "Form the company I propose, and then, before they 'squelch' Ireland they must 'squelch' the Felon office. Ha! 'squelch' it—by Heavens—'squelch it!' It is no good. No middle course can answer that. Your knee to the ground—or death and defiance, oh Ireland!"

The Tribune is quite on a par with the other Jacobin journals; I shall, however, confine myself to a single extract:

"*How to Conquer.*—We plainly told our fellow-countrymen last week that the land question is the one of the greatest importance—the one which ought to occupy their minds at the present time while the harvest is ripening, and if they can make up their minds that the land is theirs, it is quite clear that the produce of the land—the corn, potatoes and green crops—is their own also; that the whole harvest of Ireland, and "all that is therein," belongs by right to the people of Ireland, and to none beside, and that it is theirs by Divine right—by the grace of God. This, so important a truth, we are desirous again to bring under our countrymen's attention; for we would have them know that in no other country is this Divine right of the people to the land, and to be supported by the produce of the land, so wilfully outraged and attempted to be totally abrogated. Vain attempt! as if a natural law, an ordinance of heaven, can be long held in abeyance and terrible misery not to be produced. Eight thousand have usurped this gift of Providence, to the exclusion of eight millions. Can these eight thousand hold it much longer against the awakening intelligence of the millions? To root out Irish landlords and exterminate landlordism—to eradicate it root and branch, out of the island, should be the *punctum saliens* of Irish liberty. 'Extermination of Irish landlordism' should be the first war-cry—should be the password of any army of independence—the constant theme of clubs—the first deliberation of the council of three hundred."

The State of Ireland.—The writer of the following letter is said to have resided some years in Ireland in an official capacity, which affords him the best means of information, and to be a military man of high rank and of great experience, as well as great intelligence:

This country, since Mitchel's transportation has been apparently quiet, but that very quiet leads me to suppose that it extends only as far as appearances go, and that the disaffected are only waiting for what they may consider a favorable opportunity. The clubs have within the last month not only increased in number, both in Dublin and the provinces, but are daily becoming more cautious in their proceedings, and perfecting themselves as much as possible in details, so as to become efficient as one body. Crimes, which twelve months ago were frequent all over the country, now are almost unheard of—merely because the repealers are waiting to make an attempt on an extended scale, and all Ireland will take its tone from Dublin. It is known that 50,000 men and upwards are at present armed, and well armed too, and almost the whole of that number have been practised to use their arms. An immense quantity of ammunition has found its way into Ireland during the last six months. Where is it? The number of avowed repealers is great, the number of repealers not avowed is also great; and to these others whom the smallest chance of success would surely turn, from selfish motives, and say how many honest men and true are left. Some strong and decisive measure should be at once taken to put down the clubs, and disarm the disaffected as much as possible. Till this is done all other measures must be fruitless. Our soldiers are as true as steel, and, should there be a few black sheep among them, they dare not show themselves, as they would be shot by their comrades. The pensioners may also be calculated on as a most efficient force. The Dublin police and the constabulary in the country are a most useful force, and to be trusted as a body; but still when we reflect that they are all Irish (with very few exceptions) and mostly Roman Catholics, it cannot be supposed that there are not some disaffected men amongst them; and, I think were there any symptom of the Repealers getting the upper hand even for a short time, both police and constabulary would in part sympathise with them. The events which have just taken place in Paris, have no doubt shown the Repealers what disciplined troops can and will do, and now is the time to act with energy (when, to use a vulgar expression, they are down in the mouth,) and not to wait till they have gained increased strength and confidence. I have no doubt they have leaders in different parts who could easily raise, in a very short time, a desperate attempt at rebellion; that, when once up in arms, these leaders have not the power of repressing their followers, and though in the long run they would be defeated, it would not be till after much bloodshed. Remember the harvest is fast approaching. The clubs are hourly increasing—the priests are ripe for repeal—and upwards of 50,000 men are known to be well armed. The clubs must be put down at once, as the first great step to improvement.

SPAIN.

The Montemolinist insurrection was spreading. We read in the Guienne of the 6th:—"We have just learned that Cabrera, at the head of his troops, which have tripled since his entry into Catalonia, has had a serious encounter with the Queen's troops three leagues from Barcelona, and that he has completely routed them." The Memorial des Pyrenees states that on the 30th ult., Cabrera was on the heights of Monseny, at about 40 leagues from Barcelona. It is, therefore, probable that he may have advanced to within three leagues of the city, and that the engagements mentioned by the Guienne may have taken place.

SWITZERLAND.

The rock known by the name of the Dent de Naye, which was 7,000 feet high, fell on the 3d instant, into the valley of Montreuse, (Vaud,) Switzerland, and destroyed two houses and all the persons in them. It is said that upwards of 2,000 head of cattle have been killed in the fields.

ITALY.

The Piedmontese Gazette of the 7th, announces positively that the fusion of Venice with Piedmont was publicly proclaimed in Venice on the 3d, by the Electique Assembly. The Austrians were still blockading the town.

The Constituzionale Subalbino of Turin of the 7th, has advices from Bologne of the 1st, confirming the report of the passage of the Adige at Ponton by the Piedmonte. It also appears that the Duke of Savoy attacked the Austrians in the plain of the Focacce, between the Julian and Rhaetian Alps; but there is no official news of the encounter. There are 10,000 Austrians at Verona, 12,000 at Vicenza, 4,000 at Mantua, 2,000 at Legnago, and garrisons at Treviso, Rovigio, and Padua. Advices from Venice announce that public opinion there was generally in favor of annexation to Piedmont.

NAPLES.

The Piedmontese Gazette, of the 5th, publishes a letter from Naples of the 30th, announcing as certain the defeat of the government General, Nunziante, in Calabria. No particulars have transpired, except that the conflict was a desperate one, and that the Calabrians fought hand to hand with the military. The artillery had fallen into the hands of the Calabrians; a single column of eight hundred soldiers who had been cut off from the main body, had taken refuge in the *Archimides* steamer. Major Labzano is killed. Nothing is known about the fate of General Nunziante. The Neapolitan parliament was opened on the 4th inst.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

Letters from Hamburg of the 5th, say that the King of Prussia had refused to ratify the treaty concluded with Denmark, by the intervention of Russia and England; and had referred it to the Assembly at Frankfort, which manifested no disposition to give its sanction.

Notwithstanding the armistice, a mutual irritation pervaded both parties. Two thousand men passed through Hamburg on the 7th, to unite with the Prussian army in Schleswig; and another reinforcement of 3000 was expected. The Danes, on the other side, appeared equally disposed to resume hostilities.

The deputation of the National Assembly of Frankfort, charged to communicate to the Archduke John, of Austria, the vote by which he has been appointed Lieutenant-General, or Governor of the German Empire, had an audience of the Archduke at Vienna, on the 5th. His Imperial Highness thanked the Assembly for the high mark of confidence bestowed upon him, and said that he would endeavor to respond to it by zeal and devotedness to the interests of Germany; but that he could not say at what precise period he could enter upon the duties of his office, as he must first communicate with the Emperor of Austria, and conciliate his new duties with those which he owes to his sovereign.

Disturbances took place on the 1st, at Cassel, in Electoral Hesse. Almost all the houses were illuminated in honor of the Archduke John, and numerous bands paraded the streets, crying: "Long live the Archduke!" others, however, cried: "Long live the Republic!" The noise increasing, and some shots having been fired, the armed police cleared the streets, in doing which one individual was killed, and an employée of the police was grievously wounded. An attempt was made to form a barricade, but without success. Tranquility was restored at about 2 o'clock in the morning. A letter from Cassel, of July 4th, says:—"The republicans are watched narrowly here; they only want an opportunity to rise. The gates of the town and of the churches have been shut. The members of the free corps have been obliged to give up their arms; those who resisted were arrested; their leader is also in prison. The civic guard has been called out." A letter from Cologne, of July 6, states that several arrests had been effected the day before.

We learn from Prague that, in consequence of some shots having been fired on the soldiers of a guard-house during the night of the 28th ult., the Governor had again proclaimed martial law.

RUSSIA.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of July 1st, gives the following report of the cholera in that city:—In the morning of the 29th ult., there existed 1029 cases; in the course of the same day, 719 new cases were declared. The number of cures was 41, and the number of deaths 356. On the morning of the 30th, the total number of cases reported was 1451.

TURKEY.

The Journal de Constantinople, of the 26th ult., states that the cholera was on the decrease in that city, but was raging terribly at Galatz.

A Constantinople letter, of the 21st ult., states that 3000 houses in the suburb of Pera have been destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at one hundred millions of dollars. The fire broke out in the quarter inhabited by rich Armenian merchants.

ENGLAND.

The British mail steamer America, from Boston, June 28th, arrived at Liverpool July 9.

The intended visit of Queen Victoria to Ireland, has been suspended for a more favorable opportunity, in consequence, as alleged by the Times, of the threats made "publicly to insult Her Majesty and her advisers with seditious and calumnious cries."

The house of Overend, Gurney & Co. have published a circular to depositors with them at 2 per cent. interest, requesting them to withdraw their funds, as they cannot employ them advantageously on these conditions. They are now discounting commercial paper at one per cent. less than the Bank of England's minimum.

We announce an important failure in the Irish linen trade, Stewart & M'Clelland, of Bainbridge and Belfast, whose liabilities are stated at a very large amount. The firm of R. S. Guinness & Co., land agents in Dublin, who are stated to have large connections in that line of business, are announced to have suspended payment.—*London Standard.*

The Potato Disease.—The Gardener's Chronicle of July 8, publishes reports received from various parts of the country, which prove the very unwelcome fact that the potato disease has again manifested itself in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and that it has already done much mischief.

More Chartist Convictions.—An Irish Chartist, named Looney, was committed on the 8th, for attending an illegal meeting; and on the 10th, Mr. Charles Ernest Jones was found guilty of making a seditious speech at a meeting which ended in tumult.

The Collingwood, from Valparaiso, arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday, the 8th, with $4,000,000 specie, on freight, for merchants' account.

The Slave Trade.—Letters from the British steamship Grappler, Lieut. Lysaught, commander, dated April 24, on the west coast of Africa, state that she had just captured, off Lagos, a schooner with 500 slaves on board, and sent the prize to Sierra Leone. The Grappler had previously (March 25) captured, off Cape Three Points, a little felucca of 75 tons, fitted for the slave trade, but with no slaves in, and sent her to St. Helena for condemnation.

The Markets.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, July 10.—At this day's market, factors began by asking an advance on all descriptions of wheat, but this only had the effect of checking business, and the trade settled down at about the same prices of this day week. Indian Corn has been in good request at full prices. A large arrival of Oats this week, which has greatly depressed trade. Wheat, English, 47s. @ 50s.; Wheat, foreign, 55s. @ 57s.; Barley, English, 28s. @ 31s.; Barley, foreign, 29s. @ 30s.; Rye, 27s. @ 28s.; Beans, 30s. @ 36s.; Beans, old, 34s. @ 40s.; Flour, per sack, 42s. @ 46s.

HAVRE, Monday, July 10.—*Cotton.*—From Wednesday last, date of our report, to Saturday, an animated demand prevailed in our market and during the last three days of the week, 4300 bales were taken at a general advance of 1f, and even of 2f on ordinary descriptions, chiefly in request. To-day, Monday, the sales were 1500 bales, at well supported prices.

The Latest News.

[From the New York Herald.]

HAVRE, *Wednesday, July* 12.—The detention of the United States till this evening affords me an opportunity of sending a few lines, and also of enclosing the latest Paris paper, just received by express, which affords but little interest in regard to politics. There is a general decline in French funds and railroads—three-per-cts., f.48 25; five-per-cts., f.76 25.

The state of seige, although strictly maintained in the Bauliene, is somewhat relaxed in Paris. The disarmament of the National Guards, of the 8th, 9th and 12th arrondissements, was proceeding satisfactorily.

The English funds close at 87¼ for money, and for account at 87¾. Liverpool cotton market of the 10th shows an extensive demand; sales of 8000 bales. Prices fully maintained.

The fall of French funds is attributed to a reported concentration of Russian troops towards Gallicia.

Havre cotton market rather active to-day. Sales about 1500 bales, with prices well maintained.

Washington Correspondence of "Crescent."

WASHINGTON, July 27, 1848.

The discussion has only ceased upon the Civil and Diplomatic bill in the House of Representatives to begin with renewed vehemence upon the new message from the President touching the late military occupation of the Mexican provinces; the establishment of civil government in these provinces, and the boundary line between TEXAS and New Mexico on the more Northern line of Texas. The President speaks this time in answer to certain resolutions of the House, and the message is deemed by the whig members as full of high-handed assumptions of power, and even more objectionable than previous messages emanating from the same authority. Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, spoke of it as containing opinions dangerous to liberty and order, and mainly for the reason that the President had gone out of his way to damage the claim of the United States. He had undertaken to settle, in violation of the constitution, the question of boundary between a State of the Union and the Government at large. He had a right to settle questions with foreign powers, but none with the States. Mr. Duncan, of Ky., classed the Executive action with the highest Executive abuses in the history of the monarchical Governments of Europe. Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama, also, in strong language, commented upon the abuse of the veto power, and contrasted the frequent use of it here with the non-use of it in the British Government, since 1832, upon the other side. Mr. Kaufman, the Texas, will speak to day. In the Senate you see a moiety compromising debate going on upon the Compromise bill. On Monday, the debate upon this bill was protracted in the Senate for some hours—the discussion being conducted on the part of the opposition members. Mr. Greene, of R. I., one of the Select Committee, urged objections to the bill, and also proposed amendments to it. Mr. Miller, of N. J., enlarged upon these objections. Mr. Phelps, of Vt., defended the bill in a very able speech. He spoke of calming the troubled waters, and almost contemptuously of those who lived upon agitation, and fed the fury of the popular storm. As a Northerneman man he was opposed to slavery, and would do nothing to uphold it; but fanaticism, excitement, agitation, the courting of the popular breath, he held in more contempt than he could well express. He charged all the origin of the present disunion upon the annexation of Texas.

The most exciting speech of the day, however, was from Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, one of the ultra opponents of slavery extension, but one of the most eloquent and able men of Congress. He spoke for three hours against the bill, against the construction put upon it by those who had introduced it, or sanctioned it, from the free States; against the slavery extension, and against even the terms of the Union, as originally formed in the recognition demanded by Georgia and South Carolina, that the foreign slave trade should be extended for twenty years. Better, said Mr. Corwin, that the Union should never have been formed than thus formed—that society should have been reconstructed as God and circumstances dictated, than to have progressed as thus established. In this concession, then, was the cause of present evil. The idea of extending slavery over free territory was treated as an anomaly in wrong; and all the more so inasmuch as many at the South complained of slavery as an immense evil, and one which they would get out of if they could. The Senator quoted, with gusto, the meeting in Fairfax county, Va., over which George Washington presided, and where Great Britain was denounced, and opposed, and resisted for introducing slavery into the colonies of North America. The same spirit was manifested in North Carolina at a meeting held there, and the voice of the nation was almost one and in common against the extension of slavery. Mr. Corwin's speech gave great offence to many of the Southern members, for his vehemence of manner and bitterness of language. It was answered by Mr. Butler, of S. C., and Mr. Foote, of Miss., and by the latter in a round abuse of the Yankees, and of the morality of the North generally, which was held up in a most unenvied light, particularly of the morality of the State of New York, which is the theatre of so much of the present dissatisfaction. Both Senators were very pointed in their condemnation of the remarks which fell from the Ohio Senator, and in vindication of the rights of the South. Mr. Foote, and Mr. Westcott, of Fla., said that originally they were strongly opposed to the bill, and hardly reconciled now, but for the sake of conciliation, they were willing to sacrifice much, and vote for the bill, in order to settle this vexed question.

Mr. Underwood, of Ky., was not in favor of the bill, for the reason that he thought it did not settle anything; it kept up agitation, by leaving the question at issue an open one. He was willing that there should be many restrictions, but not upon the subject of slavery. He would restrict in each of the Territories action over the public domain—over corporations, and over the issue of paper money, but nothing more.

The House has returned the Naval bill to the Senate, but with Senate amendments non-concurred in. A conference will be necessary. The Oregon bill has been taken up there as reported by the Committee on Territories a long time since. A motion will be made to insert the Wilmot Proviso, and perhaps prevail; but this bill must fail in the Senate as the Senate bill will fail in the House. From present appearances nothing will be done upon this vexed question at the present session of Congress. The House has sent a second resolution to the Senate, this time naming the 7th of August for adjournment.

ORLEANS.

Northern Correspondence.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY EVENING, July 25, 1848.

The old proverb, (or is it an old one?) that "corporation have no souls," does not seem applicable to the corporation of this city, in one respect at least. Hardly a visiter of any note comes among us, without being invited by the Common Council to partake of the public hospitalities, visit the charitable institutions of New York, and eat and drink some suppers or dinners, as the case may be. Well, for my part, I think the practice a very commendable one; it creates a general good feeling between the city authorities—the essence of the whole body of citizens—and the visiters or sojourners among us. Besides, it has a good effect on the public institutions, which, daily susceptible of inspection from travelled critics, acquire an ambition and care they might not otherwise have. Yes, I think the custom more honored in the *observance* than in the breach; notwithstanding the scruples of penny-wise economists, who see nothing but the shillings immediately before their eyes. Last night, the hospitalities of the city were tendered to Commodore M. E. Perry, of the frigate Cumberland.

At the same time, the city fathers confirmed the Mayor's re-appointment of Mr. Matsell as Chief of the Municipal Police. By the way, it may not be amiss to mention, that this new Criminal Prevention and Crime Discovering System has worked charmingly for the last three or four years, since its first adoption. Some will always be found—at least some always *have* been found—to carp and cavil at it; but the sober judgment of the community is, I think, convinced in its favor—not but that there are items of wrong now and then; it will be impossible to organize a system which has them not; but, upon the whole, it works better, and seems founded on a better principle, than any other police regulations in any city of this country.

Among the cases, yesterday, that came before the police court, was one of a somewhat peculiar character—the only one of its kind that has yet come to light, and it is much to be hoped that no other of the kind has happened at all. Ex-Lieutenant J. W. Green, formerly of the New York Volunteers, was arrested for surreptitiously retaining a gold watch, belonging to Capt. C. H. Pearson, whose obsequies have so recently been celebrated in this city and Brooklyn. Capt. P. died last October, in Mexico, from a wound received at Chapultepec, and, in his last illness, was attended by Green, to which latter personage, the dying Captain bequeathed his effects in charge to take home to his relatives in Brooklyn. But the Ex-Lieutenant, instead of making them over, on his arrival here, presented (that's the story, at least,) a bill of $50 for expenses, which Captain Pearson's brother here paid. A man named Dunn, however, happened to be in Captain P's. employ, and he was aware of Green's commission to bring home the watch, a ring, etc. He also comes to New York, and accidentally informed Robert H. Pearson of the facts. So upon Master Green's appearance again he was arrested, and is in custody. Such are the statements on the police books. It is as well, however, to wait for the other side of the story, before giving the harsh judgment which Green will deservedly receive from the public at large, if these statements are true. One is led to hope, for the honor of human nature, and *soldier's* nature, that there are some extenuating circumstances on Green's side, or that the story is an error.

The health of New York is unusually good, considering the time of year. Deaths last week 277—with the usual horrible fact that more than half that number were under two years of age. We are glad to learn that New Orleans bids fair, thus far, for a comparatively healthy summer.

A portion of our fashionables—though not so large a number as usual—are off, there days, to Saratoga, Newport, Rockaway, and all the long list of "genteel" resorts. Poor devil's! Most of them leave home, and comparative comfort, not for the unbuckled free-and-easy enjoyment of a few weeks in the country, with free rambling, bathing, and the privilege of eating dinner in one's shirt-sleeves, should one so choose; but to conform still more tightly to ceremonials and observances, and to neither get the good nor the health of a really enjoyed country jaunt. What nonsense! However, each one to his taste; and if that be their's, why even let them stick to it, in the devil's name.

Day after to-morrow, (27th inst.) the New York Volunteers—the remains of the Regiment having now all arrived—will be complimentarily received by the magnates of the city, with beating of drums, flying of flags, firing of cannon, and plenty to eat and drink. Every body is pleased at this arrangement. People will be still better pleased when the Common Council appropriates a few thousand dollars to the *actual comforts*, such as clothing, &c., of the Volunteers. It is understood that the objection to appropriate this money, is not on account of the money itself, but from a feeling of delicacy toward the General Government, against whom it will look like levelling a bit of practical irony.

On the evening of next Thursday, there is also to be, in the Park, a grand reunion of the ultras among Whigs and Democrats, who, thereunto called by their oldest chieftains and bugle-blowers, meet to entrench themselves on the "platform" of "Free Soil." A great gathering will doubtless convene together—and, if John Van Buren holds forth, I promise you a good personal description of that rising star.

MANHATTAN.

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FRIDAY MORNING, AHGUST 4, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

Late from Vera Cruz.

By the arrival of the steamship Portland, Capt. Place, at an early hour this morning, we are in receipt of full files of Mexican papers; but the hour prevents us giving any extracts. We are indebted to a particular friend for the following letter, containing a summary of news.

It will be seen that Riley, the deserter, true to his treacherous instincts, has deserted the Government of Herrera.

A gentleman who came passenger on the Portland, informs us that Gen. Smith may be expected to-day or to-morrow, on board the Alabama.

The castle of San Juan de Ulua was delivered up at 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 31st, in all probability, to the Mexican authorities.

Our able correspondent "Chaparral," with the withdrawal of the American troops, closes his Mexican mission. He has been with the army from the first call of Gen. Taylor for reinforcements up to the striking of our flag at the castle of San Juan.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

VERA CRUZ, July 30, 1848.

Eds. Crescent—The latest dates from the city of Mexico are to the 26th inst. The most important news from the Interior is that Colonel Riley had *pronounced*, at Guadalupe, against the Government and in favor of Paredes, for which he was to receive fifty thousand dollars. Although his scheme was well laid, it was nipped in the bud, and the Governor effected Riley's arrest, and it is hoped he will now get the punishment he so well deserves. It is not natural to suppose that men like Riley and those constituting his command would be true to any government except it were to their own interest. They have no feeling in common with the Mexicans; they do not even speak the language, and will, in all probability, always go over to the highest bidder. I have not heard anything more of Paredes or his movements, but it looks well for the present Government that they have so far succeeded in putting down these insurrectionary aspirants.

Gen. Smith intends to leave here to-morrow or next day at the farthest. The steamer Alabama is here, detained to take the General and the Quartermaster's Department to New Orleans, and I hope his reception will be in proportion to his deserts. The arduous duties he has performed here in embarking the troops with such activity is beyond all praise.

Allis Callahan and John H. Peoples will be in the Crescent office almost as soon as this. This place begins to look quite dull. To-morrow at 10 o'clock the Castle will be formally given up and American authority cease. The National Guards have formed, and they pretend to say that they will not allow any regular troops in the city. How the sequel will turn out is more than I can tell. Mustang has been harder to work since he has been here, than at any other period during the war. He deserves a great deal of credit for the manner in which he has conducted the sales of public property that was of little or no use to citizens, and the property generally has brought a fair price. Yours, ect. M.

☞ We are indebted to Capt. Place, of the Portland, for the prompt delivery of our packages.—By the way, we learn that the steamer Portland will shortly go into the Galveston trade, where she is bound to be popular, as Capt. Place's gentlemanly deportment and able seamanship will command the confidence of the public.

From Yucatan.

By the Sisalena, Capt. Celerain, arrived last evening from Campeachy, we have received papers from that city to the 22d ult.; for which we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. A. Yznaga. From *El Hijo de la Patria*, of the 21st, we learn that on the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th, the whites had gained numerous advantages over the Indians in the neighborhood of Cenotillo. In consequence of the confidence inspired by these successes, many families had returned to their homes in the interior, "prefering"—says *El Hijo*—"to perish by the hands of the savages to suffering the bitterness of exile."

On the 17th the frigate Dolores arrived at Campeachy, from Vera Cruz, bringing a large amount of arms and ammunition. The Republicano was expected in a few days, with $18,000.

When the Sisalena left, there was a rumor prevalent at Campeachy that the Government troops had had an encounter with the Indians, about fourteen leagues from the city, and that the whites were victorious; but were ultimately compelled to retire, for want of provisions.

The Sisalena brings $20,000 in bullion.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says: "The President, without waiting for Congress to authorize a force for the defence of Oregon, according to his recommendation, has ordered the Regiment of Mounted Rifles, under Brig. Gen. Persifor Smith, for Oregon. The 2d Infantry, under Riley, has been ordered to California; and a small force to New Mexico.

OLYMPIC.—This house presents quite an attractive bill for the evening—an interesting drama, negro doings, &c.

☞ The authorities of NewYork have tendered to Com. Perry, and the officers of the Gulf fleet, the hospitalities of that city, for their gallantry during the war with Mexico.

☞ Governor Johnson, of Pennsylvania, arrived at Harrisburg, on the 25th ult., to commence his duties as Executive.

VOTE ON THE COMPROMISE BILL.—*The Threatened Revolt in Paris.*—We take the following telegraphic despatch from last evening's Mercury:

Our Mobile correspondent has sent us to-day by telegraph, the following interesting despatch. It will be seen that the vote on the Compromise Bill, in the U. S. Senate, stood yeas 33, nays 22. But little in addition to what we have already given of the news by the Europa had been received at Mobile. The plot discovered at Paris appears to have been of a desperate character. The following is our dispatch:

MOBILE, August 3d, 1848.—The vote on the Compromise Bill was thirty-three for, and twenty-two against it—names not given.

Very little additional Foreign news has been received here.

The second plot to overthrow the French Government appears to be of a highly criminal character, one of their mottoes being—"Pillage Paris."

HIGH DUTY.—The recent augmentation of the Montevidean Government of duties and taxes to sustain its garrison, imposes on flour $15 per barrel additional, to be paid by the purchaser. The importer pays about $4, which makes $19 per barrel. This amounts almost to a prohibition.

☞ Seven hundred dogs have been killed in New York since the 14th ult.

Vera Cruz Correspondence.

VERA CRUZ, July 30, 1848.

Editors Crescent: Yesterday morning advices were received from the city of Mexico, by private letters, that Gen. Lombardina had attacked the forces of Paredes in Guanajuata, and that in the attack Jarauta, the noted padre, was slain. Although the papers of the latest date from Mexico, do not speak of the action, it is not improbable, particularly so, when it is known that the interior mail comes into Mexico about 6 o'clock P. M., and that the papers of the day are generally issued by 1 P. M. I have seen two letters from the city, and from well informed men, too, and both writers are satisfied that the great guerillero is no more. The Congress and Government are getting along smoothly, and the friends of both are sanguine that the ship of State will be safely steered into the haven of quiet and prosperity. CHAPARRAL.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

PORTSMOUTH, July 25, 1848.

The steamer Mississippi, Capt. A. Slidell McKenzie, from the Gulf, with Commodore Perry aboard, arrived at the yard at half-past 10 this morning. She comes to have her boilers replaced with new ones, to be made at the Gosport Works, an establishment now in successful operation.

Commandant Sloat paid the St. Louis, to-day, the usual visit of inspection. This is indicative of the speedy departure of that vessel.

The boiler of the steamer Engineer, made at the Gosport Iron Works, was placed on board yesterday morning. The steamer Vixen, now at this yard, is to be turned over to the Coast Survey.

☞ "Death to thieves" was written upon the window-shutters by the insurgents, during the late revolt in Paris. They respected scrupulously the property of the people, and committed not one act of robbery.

UMBRELLA!—*Symptoms of Insanity, or Old-fashioned Honesty.*—A notice was postponed up at the Post-office yesterday stating that an "*Umbrella had been found*," and that the owner could have the same by calling at No. 88 Gravier street.

☞ The *Puppet Show* thinks it rather droll, that people who get their bones broken by railway collisions, overturnings, etc., etc., are not content without going to law for more "damages!"

BARBAROUS DECISION.—Two barbers at Philadelphia having been brought up for breach of the Sabbath, the alderman decided that their work on that day was one of necessity—cleanliness being an important duty enjoined by society. We don't see why they should be liable for shaving the customer, any more than the customer for shaving himself.

☞ A Paris journal, which stated that a prisoner under sentence of death had attempted suicide, first by poison, and then by knife, added: "Medical assistance being promptly administered, he is now OUT OF DANGER, *and will to-morrow undergo the sentence of the law.*"

AMBASSADOR.—A new Ambassador from France, to the United States, M. Guillaume Tell Poussin, has just arrived with his family in this country.

☞ The census of Springfield, (Mass.,) as now constituted, gives a population of 11,328.

DEAD.—James A. Coffin, President of the Croton Aqueduct Board, New York, died on the 23d ult.

☞ A laborer, in Milton, Mass., while raking hay, was dangerously bitten by a rattlesnake.

DEATHS.—Deaths in Boston week before last, 71; males 33, females 38; still-born 4.

☞ V. B. Palmer is our Agent for the Cities of Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Baltimore.

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

☞ To Purchasers of Clothing.
ALFRED MUNROE &