IRELAND.—*Liverpool, Saturday, 6 P. M.*—Our express messenger, who left Dublin this morning, has just arrived. He reports that Dublin was then tranquil, and that the grand jury of the county of Limerick have found a true bill against Meagher, for sedition.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, *July 15*—Thirlwall has been rather a languid day in our Stock Exchange. Three failures were announced this morning; their names, however, we have not yet learned. Consols for account opened at the prices similar to those of yesterday, namely, 87⅞, and they rose to 87⅞, and finally left off at the same rates. For Money, the first quotation was 87⅞; they then receded to 87⅝, and closed at 87⅝@87⅞. The three and a quarter per cents were done at prices varying from 87⅞ to 88⅛, and closed at 88. Exchequer bills sold at 29s. to 45s. prem. The share market was quiet, but not lower.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1848—*Senate.*—The Vice President laid before the Senate a message from the President communicating the information called for by Mr. Breese's resolution, relative to unexpended balances for surveys of the public lands.

Also, a communication from the Navy Department, with the information called for by Mr. Hale's resolution, in reference to capital punishment in the Navy, etc.

Mr. Atherton, from the Naval Committee, reported the amendments of the House to the Senate amendments to the Navy Appropriation Bill, with a recommendation that the Senate agree to the two first, and insist on the rest of their own amendments, as originally adopted.

On motion of Mr. Bright, the resolution of Mr. Underwood, offered several days since, providing that the business of the first session of any Congress shall be taken up at the second—after six days—in the order in which it was left unfinished, was also laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the House resolution on the same subject was also laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Butler, the bill giving effect to certain treaty stipulations with foreign Governments, relative to the giving up of fugitives from justice, was taken up, and after debate, was passed, yeas 33, nays 7.

On motion of Mr. Butler, the bill to carry into effect certain treaty stipulations with China and the Ottoman Porte, and giving certain additional powers to Ministers and Consuls of the United States residing in those countries, was taken up, amended and passed.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, the bill giving pensions to certain surviving widows of officers and soldiers of the Revolution, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. Bell, the joint resolution, directing the proper accounting officers to settle on just terms the claims of the Cherokee Indians under the treaty of 1846, was taken up, and after debate and amendment, was passed.

Mr. Breese introduced a joint resolution for the speedy payment of the "three months extra pay" to officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the army in Mexico, authorized by the recent act relating to the number of Generals to be retained at the close of the war, and after some debate, it was read three times and passed.

On motion of Mr. Hannegan, the Senate took up the House resolution to provide for the adjournment of Congress on the 7th August.

Mr. Breese moved to amend by substituting 14th August.

After some debate Mr. Breese withdrew his motion to amend, and moved to lay the resolution on the table, but the motion was decided in the negative, by yeas and nays, 17 to 31.

Mr. Breese renewed his motion to amend, (inserting 14th instead of 7th August,) and

Mr. King gave his views in opposition to the resolution, as he did not think Congress could dispose of the measures necessary to carry on the Government within the period proposed. He moved the postponement of the resolution to Monday next, to give time for examination.

Some remarks followed, by Messrs. Dix and Allen—the former being in favor of the earliest day of adjournment, and the latter for adjournment on the 14th—and by Mr Foote in opposition to adjournment. Mr. Hale moved an adjournment. Lost.

The question on postponement was then taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative, 20 to 28.

Mr. Niles made a few remarks in reply to Mr. Foote.

Mr. Jefferson Davis was in favor of waiting for the House three or four days, and then going before the country on the great issues raised, if nothing can be done which the South can accept.

Mr. Metcalfe thought there was but one solitary consideration—duty to their country—which should actuate them—whether that duty could be performed by the 14th, he did not know, but he felt apprehensive that it could not be performed by the 14th August.

After inquiry by Mr. Douglass to the Chairman of the Finance Committee, and Mr. Atherton's reply, that the business could not be concluded before the 14th, and some further remarks by Mr. Dix,

Mr. Atherton expressed himself in favor of adjourning on the 14th, if necessary to complete the appropriation bills.

Mr. Turney took the same view. Both gentlemen appeared to think that the House would be likely to present nothing but a prohibition of slavery—the Wilmot Proviso. Mr. T. thought the House had acted with great haste, and without ever reading the bill.

Mr. Badger defended the House, and thought they had plenty of time, during the debate here, to examine its provisions, he was in favor of waiting the action of the House on the Oregon bill, before voting for the day of adjournment—to strike out 7th and put in 14th.

The question was then taken on this amendment, and it was decided in the affirmative, 30 to 18; and the resolution, so amended, was passed.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and shortly after adjourned.

House.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the War Department, covering a report from the Adjutant General, with a statement showing the number of the different corps of the army after the discharges provided for at the close of the war with Mexico, called for by a resolution of the House. Also, a communication from the Post Office Department, showing the annual cost of mail transportation during the last ten years. Also, a communication from the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The House insisted upon its amendments to the bill providing for certain naval pensions, and a committee of conference was ordered.

On motion, the bill from the Senate "to establish the Territorial Governments of Oregon, California, and New Mexico," was taken up, and

Mr. Boyd, of Kentucky, moved that it be referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, moved *to lay the bill on the table.*

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, moved a call of the House.

Amidst great confusion, Mr. McLane rose to a point of order—not heard—but which was sustained by the Chair.

The question was taken on the motion for a call of the House, and decided in the affirmative. The roll being accordingly called, 209 members answered to their names—a large quorum—21 only being absent. The House proceeded with the consideration of the bill, further proceedings under the rule being dispensed with.

Mr. Stephens withdrew his motion to lay on the table, and after a few remarks, renewed the motion, and on this motion the yeas and nays were ordered, and the question was decided in the affirmative—112 to 97.

Mr. Pollock moved a reconsideration of this vote, and then also moved to lay his own motion on the table. The yeas and nays were again ordered, and resulted—yeas 114, nays 96. So the motion to reconsider is decided in the negative, and the bill is *rejected* by the House—KILLED.

On motion, the House then, in committee of the whole, resumed the consideration of the Oregon Territorial bill, reported sometime since, from the Committee on Territories, and Messrs. Green, Adams, Collins, Dunn, and Hale, of Missouri, addressed the committee. Adjourned.

THE COMPROMISE BILL.—The following analysis of the vote in the House, to lay the compromise bill on the table, is made by the Charleston Mercury:

	Yeas. Dem.	Yeas. Whig.	Nays. Dem.	Nays. Whig.
Maine	3	1	2	0
New Hampshire	1	1	0	0
Massachusetts	0	2	0	0
Vermont	1	3	0	0
Connecticut	0	4	0	0
Rhode Island	1	1	0	0
New York	3	21	1	0
New Jersey	0	4	0	0
Pennsylvania	3	14	4	0
Ohio	4	11	5	0
Michigan	2	0	0	0
Indiana	1	4	5	0
Illinois	2	1	4	0
Wisconsin	2	0	0	0
Iowa	1	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	1
Maryland	0	0	2	3
Virginia	0	1	9	5
North Carolina	0	2	7	4
South Carolina	0	8	7	0
Georgia	0	1	4	3
Alabama	0	0	5	2
Florida	0	0	0	1
Mississippi	0	0	3	1
Louisiana	0	0	2	1
Arkansas	0	0	1	0
Missouri	0	1	5	0
Tennessee	0	1	7	2
Kentucky	0	3	4	1
Texas	0	0	3	0
Total	29	83	79	25

Yeas, 112 ..... Nays, 97.

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MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

GEN. SMITH.—The hero of Contreras arrived in this city on Saturday afternoon. He will be welcomed by our citizens in a manner worthy alike of New Orleans, and her distinguished son, he who has contributed so much to brighten the lustre of his country's name, by the brilliancy of his achievements on the blood-stained fields of Mexico. The celebration in honor of his return will take place to-day—for particulars of which we refer to the programme in another column.

☞ We thank the Charleston Courier for late Northern papers.

AT HOME.—Since our last publication we have had the pleasure of meeting several of our friends connected with the press, just returned from Mexico. Among them are John H. Peoples, the pioneer of the American press in Mexico, and the "Chaparral" of the Crescent; James L. Freaner, well known throughout the country from his correspondence over the signature of "Mustang;" our youthful friend Charles Callahan, the "c. c." of the Picayune; and Don Antonio Yznaga, late an assistant of Mr. Peoples in the editorial department of the "American Star," of the city of Mexico. The country is deeply indebted to these gentlemen for furnishing early and accurate details of the valorous deeds of the American army. A hearty welcome to them all.

A COMPLIMENT.—A correspondent tells us that when the Alabama, on leaving Vera Cruz, passed the sloop-of-war Germantown, a salute of thirteen guns was fired from that vessel, and that immediately afterwards the crew manned the yards, and gave three cheers for Gen. P. F. Smith.

MR. S. D. ALLIS.—We had the pleasure to greet this gentleman yesterday, on his arrival from Vera Cruz. Mr. Allis performed the duties of Army Postmaster at Vera Cruz from its capture by Gen. Scott until its surrender to the Mexican authorities on the 1st inst. All who are acquainted with the onerous duties of the office and the manner of their execution, will readily award to Mr. A. the credit of being an able and efficient officer. To the Press of this city he has been peculiarly accommodating and attentive, for which he is richly entitled to our thanks. Previous to his appointment as Postmaster, Mr. Allis was a member of the Louisiana Phœnix Company, commanded by Captain (now Major) Blanchard, and participated in the battle of Monterey and the capture of Vera Cruz. We heartily wish him success in any occupation he may pursue in future.

☞ We are under obligations to Emile La Sère, M. C., for a public document of value.

PHONOLOGY.—The pupils of the public schools of the Third Municipality are to give specimens of their skill in the phonological system of reading and writing this evening. The exercises will take place this evening, in the State House, at 5 o'clock. The public are invited to attend, and we have no doubt that any who may do so, will not find that they have wasted their time. See advertisement in another column.

CAPT. WHITE.—By the passenger list of the Orleans, we observe that Capt. George White, late of the Louisiana Battalion, has returned to our city. We have been informed that the Captain holds authority from the Yucatan Government for raising a force to assist in protecting that unfortunate country from the ravages of the Indians. It could not have been placed in better hands. Capt. W. is a brave and skilful officer.

☞ We are under obligations to Capt. Baker, of the steamer Alabama, and Capt. Auld, of the Orleans, for the early delivery of our packages.

LAYING A CORNER STONE.—The corner stone of a new Catholic church to be erected on the property of the Female Orphan Asylum, was laid about 6 o'clock last evening. Bishop Blanc presided at the ceremony, which was highly interesting, and attracted a large number of people. Bishop Blanc delivered an eloquent sermon in the English language.

☞ We return thanks to the officers of the steamboat Martha Washington for late river papers.

COL. H. L. KINNEY.—Among the arrivals yesterday, in the New Orleans, we find the name of Col. Kinney. The Colonel has been with our army so long, as army agent, contractor, etc., that he must be more or less familiar to all our readers. For years before the war, the Colonel was on the frontier of Mexico, sometimes the successful trader from his well known rancho of Corpus Christi, and again a prisoner in the dungeons of Monterey and Matamoros, as a Texan spy. But he triumphed over everything, and helped to storm those dungeons in Monterey in which he had been incarcerated. He is now at the head of a bold enterprize—that of freeing from Mexican misrule the Northern Provinces—or, more properly speaking, that section of country lying between the Rio Grande del Norte and the Sierra Madre. The many capitalists who have engaged in this business, sought Col. Kinney, as the bold and daring spirit to work out the scheme of emancipation so much desired by those who, having once tasted the sweets of liberty, (though under an invader's banner,) are loth again to submit themselves to the bad rule of their own misnamed Republic. Col. K. has also advanced for this object a large proportion of his own private fortune, and has shipped, from Vera Cruz, already, wagons, arms, ammunition, etc. In a day or two we may give our readers some particulars on the subject; and at the same time, tell who were the *real* projectors and originators of the Republic of Sierra Madre.

GEN. SMITH AT THE BARRACKS.—The Battalion of Artillery under the command of Major Gally, yesterday morning paid a visit to Gen. Smith at the Barracks, and the meeting was one of great interest. The General passed the day very quietly in the company of his family, receiving in the afternoon a few visits from some of his most intimate friends. The steamboat chartered for the occasion, will leave the *Place d'Armes* with the committee of arrangements, and the Mayor, at 8 o'clock this morning, and Gen. Smith will probably arrive in town about 11 o'clock. Every preparation has been made to make the reception worthy of the gallant soldier whom it is intended to honor, and we doubt not that it will be a splendid affair.

☞ Capt. Tobin is now at Old Point Comfort.

THE OLYMPIC.—The enterprizing manager of this house presents to the public, this evening, the thrilling play of the "Stranger"—with an amusing farce.

THE MELODISTS.—*Extra Doings.*—This company of fine musicians, give a rich entertainment this evening, at 93 St. Charles street.

RIVERS.—The Upper Mississippi and Missouri rivers are reported falling. From Weston down, the St. Croix reports 44 feet water in the channel. On the Lower Rapids there was three feet large, on the 27th instant. The Illinois, at last accounts, was about on a stand at Peru. At St. Louis the Mississippi continues receding slowly.

Vera Cruz Correspondence.

VERA CRUZ, August 1, 1848.

Editors Crescent: This morning, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, the Mexican flag was hoisted on the flag-pole of the Palace, announcing that our (the American) authority had ceased in Mexico. The ceremony was void of interest on all sides; and although the act placed their countrymen once more in power, there was no sign of rejoicing on the part of the Mexicans, save the ringing of bells by the little boys. Not one shout or huzza was heard, and there being no wind at the time, the flag, as if partaking the feeling of the assembled crowd, hugged itself around the staff, as if ashamed to spread itself to view. There were many who viewed this silent ceremony with aching hearts, for, in it they saw the withdrawal of that protecting arm which, though it had conquered them, had protected them and their interests, in a wholesome manner, unparalleled on Mexican soil. We have protected the men of property—distributed our money among the poor and needy; and these combination of circumstances, and the little zeal national pride to be found in the country, account for the manner in which they received back the city we took from them.

After Gen. Smith had surrendered the city, he embarked on board the Alabama, which vessel will leave for your city in a few hours. The 1st Artillery, the garrison of the city, is embarking on board transports for Governor's Island, New York; so you will not see the gallant regiment in your city.

The Quartermasters have closed their business, though necessarily in a hurried manner; and although the city be surrendered, we enjoy the right of embarking such effects as are not yet on board. The city authorities have, however inconveniently to us on the eve of departure, very prudently closed up all the coffee-houses. The object of this was to prevent disturbances, and I understood Gen. Smith suggested it.

Whilst many are embarking for their homes, others, still open for adventure, are going farther off; and ever and anon can be seen a surf-boat moving off to the brig Piedmont, which vessel has been chartered to transport volunteers to the shores of Yucatan. The vessel will sail to-morrow, and probably take down two hundred Americans, who are eager to war against the Indians.

In about ten days a train of five or six hundred wagons, recently purchased from our Government, will leave here for the city of Mexico. The drivers and escort are Americans, and so well armed, too, that no band of robbers will have the temerity to attack them.

From the capital there is little news. The cause of Paredes is probably lost, for, since his discomfiture in Guanajuato, no State feels disposed to assist him. Riley—the whipped, branded, deserter Riley—is still in prison, and will probably forfeit his life for the act of treachery against the Government. His followers—the San Patricio Legion—immediately after his arrest, broke off in small squads, and attempted to leave the valley by Guadalupe, but all had been taken, with the exception of about twenty-five. Guanajuato was quiet, so was the city of Mexico; and in fact, the whole country seems settling down to quiet. CHAPARRAL.

From Mexico.

We received yesterday, by the steamers Alabama and Orleans, our full files of papers from the city of Mexico to the 29th ult.

El Siglo of the 26th says that about 100 of the San Patricio battalion, stationed at Guadalupe, had revolted, being instigated by some of their officers. The government immediately despatched 350 men with three pieces of artillery against the insurgents. The commander of the company, Calderon, writes to *El Siglo* that on the 25th, about 4 P. M., Lieuts. Peel and Melony came to the quarters of the battalion shouting that the government had ordered Riley to be shot; that many of the San Patricio soldiers had been murdered, and that the battalion was to be immediately disarmed and its officers sent to the galleys. On hearing this the troops became furious and attempted to leave the place; but Calderon, with one sergeant, stationed himself at the door of the *cuartel* with the view of impeding their exit. The soldiers hesitated for a moment, but being incited anew by their officers, they wounded the sergeant, and made their way into the plaza. Calderon there attempted to convince them that Peel and Melony had lied; but could not succeed in pacifying them. Peel then gave the order, and the company marched out of town. Most of them however returned during the night, and the remainder, amounting to about 35, continued their march towards Cuantitlan, the pillage of which town had been promised them by Peel. The *Siglo* of the 27th announces that, of the one hundred insurgents, a great number had returned, twenty-five had been arrested and the remaining thirty were being pursued by the authorities.

We have nothing later concerning the operations of Bustamente's division. Paredes had not been captured, and it does not seem to be very probable that he will soon be taken. *El Monitor* censures Bustamente for want of energy; the other papers however award him much praise. The good conduct of Gens. Minon, Lombardini and Cortazar, and Cols. Carrasco and Echagaray is very highly spoken of. An officer of the insurgents, Captain Carrera, had been arrested and shot; he had deserted from Gen. Minon's brigade. The Ayuntamiento and many respectable persons of Guanajuato had interested themselves in his behalf, but in vain.

A freshet in the river Tlalnepantla had caused the submersion of Azcapotzalco, and other towns in the vicinity of the capital.

The Indians in the State of Durango are becoming every day more audacious in their outrages, and there seems to be no security from their assaults in any part of the State. Many haciendas had been burned and the stock carried off, and numerous murders been committed on the roads.

The *Siglo* has dates from Merida to the 15th ult. giving an account of some important successes gained over the Indians. The Yucatecos express a great desire to have the assistance of some veteran corps from the United States to infuse energy into their volunteers.

☞ The *Democratique Pacifique*, the Fourierite organ in Paris, advises Gen. Cavaignac to pardon the 14,000 insurgents in prison; "to proclaim an amnesty; *to respect the free manifestation of ideas;*" "to repulse the alliance of the public blood-suckers, who, under the name of capitalists, seek for more of the blood of the people; to favor the associations of workmen of all the categories, and to promote their associations by a system of encouragement and guarantees." The old conditions of workmen, it tells us, cannot be reëstablished.

THE SECOND REIGN OF TERROR.—The following is from a letter dated Paris, July 8th, which appears in the New York Commercial Advertiser:

"Within the city there is now a veritable reign of terror. Domiciliary visits and arrests are made by the government on the slightest information and for no good reason whatever. Men are dragged from their beds at midnight, even though they have fought faithfully through the whole four days in the ranks of the National Guard; they are hurried to prison and incarcerated, so that their wives cannot see them, and often do not know where they are confined. Repressive measures are also taken against the newspapers. The old system of requiring them to deposite a certain sum of money with the authorities, as security for their good conduct, is revived, although it was abolished by the Provisional Government. None of the papers suspended during the insurrection are allowed to be issued, and probably one great purpose of maintaining the state of siege is to prevent their publication, and the too free criticism of the government, in which they would not fail to indulge."

LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.—A letter was received by a gentleman in this borough, says the Carlisle (Pa.) Herald, from Gen. Taylor, in reply to an invitation which had been extended to him to visit Pennsylvania. Gen. Taylor declines going North, in the first place, because he has had the command of the Southern Division of the army assigned to him, which makes it his duty to remain where he is; and in the second place, because he believes "the practice in candidates in travelling through the country prior to an election, to be of very questionable propriety, if not absolutely vicious."

☞ Gen. Cushing, in a speech at Newburyport, Mass., on the 25th, contended that the question of slavery or free soil should be left to the inhabitants of the territories.

A DUEL PREVENTED.—A difficulty, growing out of a business transaction, having arisen between Messrs. Owen Holmes and John Cowan, of this town, they agreed to repair to South Carolina to settle it by single combat. Accordingly, Mr. Cowan, attended by his second and surgeon, left on Saturday evening for the place of meeting, and Mr. Holmes was on the point of leaving when he was arrested, and bound over to keep the peace in the sum of $5000.—*Wilmington (N. C.) Chronicle.*

☞ The President officially recognizes Auguste Simounet, Consul-general of the French Republic, to reside in New York.

Washington Correspondence of "Crescent."

WASHINGTON, July 27, 1848.

Passage of the Compromise Bill in the Senate.—The Senate was twenty-one hours in session before passing the Compromise Bill, and resisted all motions to adjourn, and all attempts to postpone. There were three or four efforts during the night to get rid of the question, but democratic and whig Senators united to come to a result before separation. The Bill was brought before the Senate on Saturday morning, and closed this day by its passage. In all, some thirty speeches have been made *pro* and *con*. Some of them have been of remarkable eloquence and some poor as dish-water. Upon the whole, however, the debate has been one of the very highest order; and generally, it has been conducted in the very best temper. Some ill blood, however, has occasionally been aroused by the manner in which the North and South have been alternately assailed by members of extreme opinions and representing extreme sections of the country. Thus, Mr. Corwin of Ohio upon the one side, and Mr. Johnson of Maryland, and Berrien of Georgia, upon the other. Mr. Dix of New York, and Mr. Butler of South Carolina, Mr. Dickinson of New York and Mr. Bright of Indiana, in reply to Mr. Niles of Conn. These have been the extreme speeches, and have called up much feeling. Union and disunion have been the common themes of discussion in connection with the institution of slavery, and many Senators have said that in the heat of debate which they no doubt will regret in their cooler moments.

Just before the question was taken to-day, Mr. Sebastian of Arkansas, gave notice of his wish to be heard upon the Bill, but of his unwillingness to delay the action. He might, he said, write out his opinions, (a common practice here,) in defence of the rights of the South, as embodied under the following heads. The rights of the South—the want of power under the constitution to inhibit the extension of slavery in any territory in the United States, and finally, his reasons for voting for the Compromise Bill. Though not all the South had a right to demand, and not all to what she was entitled, the Bill he regarded as the best thing which could be obtained under the circumstances.

Some seven speeches were made during the night, from thirty minutes to two hours long. There were forty and more Senators handed to take the question. One or two were kept upon the watch, as the debate was going on, and at every motion to adjourn the sentinels summoned the sleepers and loungers to their posts. The chamber, hour after hour, crowded with ladies upon the floor and in the galleries, brilliantly lighted, the excitement of the occasion, and the momentous importance of the subject, all combined to make the debate and the place the most remarkable perhaps of the last twenty or thirty years. The physical energies of those who fought the battle out were tasked to the uttermost. Some, however, retired at 6 in the evening, and were found at their posts at 6 in the morning, refreshed by sleep, which others had lost. Thus, Col. Benton left at 6, came back at 6 in the morning, and affronted many by commencing a speech at this hour of the morning.

The call for the question soon after became most imperative, earnest and irresistible. The friends of the Bill were resolved to take the Bill mainly as reported, and, therefore, though many important amendments were introduced, none which were really important were adopted.

Mr. Davis, of Mass., proposed the ordinance of '87, or Wilmot proviso for the Oregon territory, but it was rejected by a vote of 33 to 21. Col. Benton voted for it. The vote upon the engrossment finally came, and the yeas and nays were demanded. The result proved the presence, notwithstanding the extraordinary length of the session, of fifty-five of the fifty-eight Senators. The yeas and nays I send you below, and with the following explanation. For the Bill 33. Against it 22. Of the 33, there were eight from the free States, and off the 22, there were four from the slave States. Among the opponents of the Bill were twelve whigs, nine democrats, and Mr. Hale of N. H., who opposes both parties. The vote is neither sectional nor political. The fate of it in the House is uncertain, but with the prospect that it may be laid upon the table. But here is the vote upon the Senate Bill, as recorded upon the engrossment. Upon the final passage there was no division.

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Atherton, Benton, Berrien, Borland, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Clayton, Davis, of Miss., Dickinson, Douglas, Downs, Foote, Hannegan, Houston, Hunter, Johnson, of Md., Johnson, of La., Johnson, of Ga., King, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Phelps, Rusk, Sebastian, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Westcott, Yulee—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Bradbury, Clarke, Corwin, Davis, of Mass., Dayton, Dix, Dodge, Felch, Fitzgerald, Green, Hale, Hamlin, Metcalfe, Miller, Niles, Underwood, Upham, Walker—22.

ABSENT—Cameron, Pearce, Webster—3.

I send you by this mail a copy of the Bill as it has passed the Senate, and was carefully amended in the clerks office of the Senate. The Bill came to the House this evening, and for this day sleeps quietly upon the Speaker's table. An attempt, I think, will be made to resuscitate it to-morrow, and to give it its death wound by a summary defeat. Some of the most intelligent Southern men fear the effect of the Bill upon Southern institutions, while some at the North are equally apprehensive of its operation there. Hence the divided vote which I send you. By the Bill I send you, you will find the most ample provisions made for carrying any slave case to the Supreme Court. Among the Southern Senators voting for it, Messrs. Foote and Westcott said they did so with the greatest reluctance, for each of the Senators felt assured that the operations of the Bill would prove injurious.

The House gave yesterday to the consideration of *its* Oregon Bill, and to-day to the last Message of the President. Both subjects have proved only convenient pegs upon which to hang long hair-drawn speeches. The rule by which the minority of the House of Representatives have been enabled to control action upon the River and Harbor Bill was repealed to-day, and the Bill reported will pass.

The great slave case, between the owners in slaves of the District and the three persons charged with negro stealing, commenced to-day—the Attorney General arguing against the prisoners, and Horace Mann and Ex-Governor Seward present as counsellors for the prisoners. ORLEANS.

Correspondence From the Lake Shore.

PASS CHRISTIAN, August 5, 1848.

The Sea Breeze—Pleasure Sailing—Arrival at the Hotel—The Hotel—Birds—Hunting, Fishing and Snakes.

EDS. CRESCENT:—On the morning of Tuesday last the sun arose "in unclouded majesty," as G. R. P. James would say, and the streets of New Orleans (an ancient and much respected city,) teemed with draymen and dry-good's boxes. Clerks and oystermen were busy opening their stores, and the casual observer came to the conclusion that the pages of geography would be utterly useless, unless thereupon the name of the proud "Crescent City" was not written in golden characters. Now take it "for all in all," as my lord Hamlet remarked of his deceased progenitor, New Orleans is decidedly the largest place, produces the biggest men, and is certainly the most extensive "pumpkin" ever planted on the continent of the

"——— Land of the free,
And the home of the brave."

By-the-bye, wonder how Francis S. Key felt when he penned that immortal *Marseillaise* of America whilst prisoner on board an English frigate off Fort McHenry in 1814? How one thought clasps another, as it were with a rivet of steel, and the recollection of a single circumstance, sometimes makes memory, that swift-footed goddess of mind, travel the lapse of years and years in a moment. Twenty years ago I played marbles upon the tombstone of two brave youths who, during the last war, killed Gen. Ross, the commander-in-chief of the British troops, just as they were on their march to Baltimore. It was at the close of a soft, holy sweet Sabbath afternoon—the vapours were gradually fleeing away into "depths afar," and those few clouds that lingered upon the horizon, looked, in the lustre of the setting sun, like so many rubies encircled in one great wreath of gold. Gay, glad, gleesome creatures that we were, we did not profane the resting place of the youths who had fallen victims to their own indomitable courage, for we were then not capable of distinguishing either the merits of the living, or the hallowed virtues of the dead. Our Sunday School Teacher passed by and meekly reprimanded us, and we each departed to our separate homes. Good old man! it was but a year after that his cheeks were made paler than his hair by the hue of death, and he sleeps near the grave of the two noble youths that I have already alluded to.—but, ha! twenty years ago! What has that to do with *now*, or the sea-breeze? The Oregon is a splendid boat, and Captain Heirn and his gentlemanly clerk do all they can to make their passengers comfortable. The blue waters of the Lake fringed on either side by trees waving their emerald foliage—the beautiful clear sky—the foam that danced like clusters of pearls upon the crests of the waves, and the delicious sea-breeze made the scene delightful. After the fatigue of business for a year, it is really pleasant to take a pleasure trip to the Lake. On board the boat that conveys you thither, and at the Hotel where you stop at, you are sure to find scores of acquaintances, with whom possibly you may have had sour words. A single glance of the eye however, a grasp of the hand, and all petty animosities and prejudices are forgotten and forgiven. The schemes of the politician and the risks of the merchant—the sanctity of the preacher, and the anxieties in fact of all classes seem to have "flown away upon the wings of the morning," and by making himself happy, each one makes happy all who are around him. On my arrival at the Hotel at Pass Christian, I was glad to find many of our New Orleans people, and I assure you most of them were as fat as butter, thanks to the providence of the gentlemanly host, Mr. R. H. Montgomery. The Hotel at this place is certainly one of the best conducted on the Lake coast. It occupies an area of several acres, without taking into consideration the numerous outhouses, such as stables, a shooting gallery and other buildings. As for the cleanliness of the rooms, (which number about one hundred and thirty,) the most fastidious person could not complain, and gourmands and epicures alike speak in terms of praise of the excellence of the table. Any person who has been here during the past season, will, I am well assured, endorse the above opinion of the admirable manner in which the Pass Christian Hotel is kept.

Talking about shooting, as the old gentleman said when he killed his wife by hitting her over the head with a gun-barrel—in the hunting line we have some very excellent sport, although I assure you upon my veracity as a disciple of Nimrod and Ramrod, that the feathered bipeds are remarkably aristocratic and shun the society of those lords of the earth who have no feathers upon their legs. I am happy however to announce to you that after walking about ten miles yesterday morning, that I had the pleasure of killing the husband of the only jay-bird that has been seen here for some months past, and even while I write I can hear his disconsolate widow bewailing his untimely end upon the rotten branch of a pine tree, and taking an 11 o'clock lunch upon some worms, a few delicate spiders, and any other of those savory insects that have their habitations in the bark of trees. If you go back however some three or four miles, you will find fish, flesh and fowl of almost every variety. A party of gentlemen went out the other day and returned with a lot of the finest inhabitants of the salty deep that certainly were ever seen. After having filled their boat they returned home, and amongst their prizes, found one black-fish weighing *twenty-seven* and another *forty pounds* avordupois! besides hundreds of smaller fry. The ghost of Izaac Walton would stand aghast at this, but nevertheless it is true, and if necessary I'll send on the affidavits.

By-the-way, in a tortuous sentence, I wish to say a few words in regard to a descendant of the spotted, speckled, slippery emblem of sin who is reported to have lead our great-grandmother Eve from the garden of Paradise and the path of virtue. A gentleman who, on account of his devilitry in former days, acquired the soubriquet of "Old Nick," and whose genealogy can be traced back to its parent source, went out with your humble servant a few mornings since on a botanical excursion. He was very much afraid of snakes, lizards and such beautifully elongated cherubs as are to be found in these suburbs. Arming ourselves with a small double-barrelled gun, we sallied forth as brave as Regulus, who, in the days of old got some hundreds of his troops eaten up by a "cruel surpient," some where or other; I forget the location at the present moment. Under the shade of the lofty pines, four shots were fired, and each one sent a lizzard "into another and a better world"—not speaking however in an irreverend manner. Suddenly my friend came to the conclusion that it would be more profitable to hunt snakes, and proposed to go to the hotel and put on a large pair of leathern boots, for it must be remembered that he is in mortal fear of endangering his shanks. Whilst we were talking, I accidentally discovered a lovely coil of animal life coolly reposing directly between us. Its colors were for the most part a dark brown, beautifully interspersed with deep crimson and light yellow spots, and in the bosom of the leaves it laid as placidly as an infant upon its mother's breast. With its devlish little eyes it looked up to us in a very appealing manner, and begged us, poor thing! "to let him bite us."

"Great Heavens!" cried I, "there's a rattle snake!" With the velocity of the magnetic telegraph, "Old Nick" darted off and hid himself behind a pine tree, and I assure you, I did nothing shorter. "See the villain!" gasped Nick, "the d——d politician! He won't poke his head out of his leaves—that feller's a commissioner—no—no, he's too cunning for *that*—he wants *spoils* somewhere, but he aint going to get any thing off my leg. There! he's coming towards me! Shoot him! shoot him."

A charge of squirrel shot laid the monster on his back, but if he didn't bite at the leaves, twigs and roots with the voracity of a lean horse that had not had any oats, corn or hay for a twelvemonth, then *a la* Euclid, I am mistaken in my calculations. I dreamed of him all night, and am sorry to state that the nerves of Nick are so unstrung that he will have to undergo a hydropathic course of medical treatment. I'll write again to-morrow.

With respect, I am yours, etc., BUGS.

American League.

A large and respectable meeting of this Society was held last evening at their Hall, No. 100 Magazine st., at which Dr. Robert McCracken presided as Chairman. The minutes of the preceding meeting having been read, the Chairman addressed the Society; after which, the following resolution was submitted to the consideration of the meeting, by the Council:

Resolved, That the occurrences that are daily taking place in Ireland, the day of her trial is fast approaching, and that from the tenor of the late advices from that country, we have sufficient evidence that there will be no more martyrs to Irish Freedom, without an appeal to arms. It is therefore the opinion of this meeting that ten per cent. a month of the Emergency Fund be forthwith collected; and collection to take place from the date of the resolution instituting that fund, up to the present period.

On motion, it was moved and seconded that the resolution be approved, which was unanimously adopted. On motion, it was resolved that a meeting of the League be held in the Third Municipality, at Madam Caldwell's Hotel, on Wednesday evening next, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of establishing a Club in connection with this branch of the League; and likewise, that a meeting of the League be held in Lafayette, in the Terpsichore Ball-room, on Thursday evening next, for the same purpose. A committee of seven were appointed to make the necessary arrangements requisite for these meetings; after which, several gentlemen enrolled their names as members of the League. The amount of $140 was subscribed to the Emergency Fund, and the names of all the subscribers to this fund were called over, and their residences taken down, so as to facilitate the collections that are about to be made. The meeting was eloquently addressed by D. L. Beecher and Mr. Coleman. It was then

Resolved, That the members of the League, and all the friends of Ireland, who are in favor of freedom and justice being done to Ireland, will assemble at the Hall of the League, 100 Magazine street, on Wednesday evening, the 9th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock, to form in procession for the purpose of attending the meeting to take place at Madam Caldwell's Hotel.

List of Passengers.

U. S. STEAMSHIP ALABAMA, from VeraCruz—Brig. Gen. P. F. Smith; Lt. Gibbs, A. D. C.; Maj. T. Swords, Q. M.; Maj. O. Cross, do.; Capt. F. H. Master, A. Q. M.; Capt. Thos. Jordan, do.; Capt. J. H. Winder, 1st Artillery, ex-Lieut. Gov. of VeraCruz; Messrs. F. M. Dimond, ex-Collector; S. D. Allis, ex-P. M.; John H. Peoples; Charles Callahan; Crosier, C. Fagot, Wade, Q. M. D.; J. M. Reeves, Adj't, do.; Wm. Reynolds, do. do.; Orapesa, J. Daniels, J. F. Berthelot, Capt. Harding, Custom-house; Mr. Breesford, Clerk for Gen. Smith; P. W. Humphreys, Parker, C. D. Blanchard, DeBuys, Q. M. Dep't; 40 Q. M.'s men.

U. S. STEAMSHIP MCKIM, from VeraCruz—Messrs. Chas. Bothy, Germany; W. B. Tomlinson and wife; R. McDonough; F. Rollins; L. Wilson; B. L. Grove; J. Brown; J. Barlow; Tobasco; C. St. Clair; F. Keene; G. Neill, R. Hall, Mexico; J. Higgins; C. S. Powell; M. Battise, Paris; C. Cone; Jardon Sadet, Paris; James Hurst; E. Gangnee, Bremen; M. Bonderie, Miss Lopez, Mexico; Mrs. Quinn and child; Mrs. Milton; M. Moran; 70 Quartermasters men; John