try." "Democracy all over the world!" "It was and shall be." "Union is strength." "In God is all our trust." "Forget the past and make the future glorious," etc. The room began to fill about half-past 7 o'clock, and at half-past 8, Mr. Smith O'Brien, accompanied by Messrs. Dennis Shine Lalor, John Shea Lalor, Denny Lane, and several other gentlemen, made their appearance. His arrival was the signal for the most enthusiastic applause, all present, who at about this time numbered about five hundred, rising from their seats, cheering for several minutes.

The speech of the evening was delivered by Mr. S. O'Brien. As this was his first public appearance since his late trial, in the Court of Queen's Bench, an unusual degree of interest was attached to the affair.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

PARIS, July 13.—The National, which used to be considered the *Debats* of the republic, makes a decided, though courteous, opposition to the Government, with respect to the restrictive laws against the press and the clubs. This is the more remarkable, as this journal stands almost alone in this act of opposition. The National finds that a lodgment of 24,000f. security money is too much, although it does not amount to a fourth part of the sum required under the monarchy. The clubs ought not to be interfered with, unless they meet armed, and thus this moderate republican organ, by a singularly ill-timed opposition, hopes to win back the good graces of the more advanced party, which had began to hate it. Several journals alluded to the disagreeable rumors that were current yesterday, but generally for the purpose of expressing disbelief. It is not true that there had been attempts to throw up barricades in the Faubourg St. Martin as had been asserted.

Yesterday M. de Lamartine attended the Committee of Foreign Affairs, and made a speech on the foreign policy which it became the republic to follow. M. de Lamartine still adheres to the principles laid down in his celebrated manifesto, and repeated in the Assembly subsequently to the manifestation of the 15th May, when the question of Polish interference was raised. He summed up his reasoning by expressing his principles to mean sympathy with all nations—abdication of all ambition, of conquest, patronage by France of all nationalities which desire a glorious revival, and an alliance of ideas rather than of arms.

Why M. de Lamartine should have deemed it necessary at this moment to come forward and repeat these sentiments is not stated. It may be that he desires to meet the accusations that are breaking through the inquiry now proceeding in Belgium relative to the violation of the Belgian territory by men who had been armed in France, supplied in France, led by French Polytechnic pupils, and guided by French commissioners. To the invasion of Belgium M. de Lamartine may have been a stranger, but there is strong reason for believing that his colleagues favored and supported it.

The movements of the Russian troops in Moldavia and Wallachia have excited the most earnest attention in Paris; the expected decisive engagement between the Piedmontese and the Austrians keeps the public mind awake, and the new complication in Spain adds to the trouble; for should the republic be able to maintain itself, it is considered most likely that she will forbid the formation of monarchies on her Alpine and Pyrenean frontiers, and encourage republican propagandism in Spain and Italy, and even along the Rhine. The war party would therefore desire for the moment to see Charles Albert beaten and the Count de Montemolin succeed. For every reason M. de Lamartine's warnings need to be repeated, although they have lost much of their authority.

Several members of the provisional government and of the executive commission have been interrogated by the commissioners, appointed by the National Assembly to inquire into the causes which led to the late insurrection. M. Arago is stated to have been examined twice. On his first examination he declared that a magistrate, whom he would not name, was among the guilty, both of the affair in May and that of June. On his second examination he is said to have explicitely charged M. Pornalis, Jules Fabre, and Landrin, of having secretly excited the movement of the clubs on these occasions. M. Arago distinctly disavowed any orders having been given by the executive commission having a tendency to relax the means of repressing the *emute*. He also declared that the commission was altogether ignorant, that on the 22d of June, the day before the *emute*, two regiments had been marched out of Paris, one to Soissons and the other to Amiens.

The National Assembly—Debates on the Constitution.—The National Assembly continues, in its bureaux, the examination of the project of the Constitution. The great question of "two Chambers" has been the object of important deliberations. The principle was admitted in several, particularly in the 14th, where it was carried by 26 against 10. The prevailing belief is that the forthcoming Constitution will comprehend two Chambers and a President, and the plan of the American Constitution. Among the defenders of the system of two Chambers are mentioned Thiers, Victor Hugo, Lambert, Jules de Lasterie, Raimbault, Demesanges, Pigeon, Oscar Lafayette, Abraham Dubois and Edenne, who supported their arguments by referring to the United States, which commenced by forming a single Chamber, and very quickly admitted the necessity for a second Chamber.

A single Assembly in France, it was said, would finish by becoming either tyrannical or slavish, as occurred during the first revolution. The partisans of a single Chamber, among whom are Marrast, Crémieux, Babaud-Lariviere, Havin, Donatien Marquis, Regnaud, Gaudin, Barthe, G. Sarrott, Fleury, Conti, Grevi, and Brunet, replied that the example of the United States did not apply to France, inasmuch as those States form a Federal Republic. They maintained that the French Republic being a unity, the two Chambers would be constantly in opposition to each other, and might offer a usurper an opportunity of oppressing one by the other.

The National Assembly will, it is believed, undertake to frame all the laws of the Constitution, in which case it would sit twelve or S[illegible] [illegible] teen months longer.

In the 13th bureau, Havaux and Tracy expressed regret that the words "public order," the old motto of France, should have been omitted and not even once mentioned in the project of the Constitution. The bureau unanimously resolved to modify the preamble of the Constitution, which would stand as follows: "The Republic recognizing for its dogma, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity; and for its basis, family, property, and public order."

The discussion on the proposed Constitution was again taken up on the 10th, in the bureaux of the Assembly. The first bureau, by a majority of 22 to 15, decided for only one Chamber. The seventh and ninth bureaux also declared for one Chamber. The fourteenth voted, by a majority of 25 to 10, for two. The eleventh bureau having decided that the President shall only be in power three years, M. de Las Cases presented an amendment to enable him to be reelected for three other years; but M. A. Thouret warmly opposed it as likely to endanger the Republic. On a division, the votes for and against it were equal, so that there was no decision.

Robert Owen and M. Thiers.—We perceive from the *Populaire* of Tuesday, M. Cabet's paper, that Mr. Owen, who is now in Paris, has replied to a remark made by M. Thiers in the Assembly, to the purport that he (Thiers) knew no means of ensuring work for the working classes, but that, if any one did possess such a secret, it was his duty to make it known. We give a free translation of Mr. Owen's letter:

"I accept the offer. I assert that it is possible to assure constant and useful employment to all the workmen, not of France merely, but of Europe!—not only for some ages, but for the duration of the world. I assert farther, that people thus employed will be infinitely easier to govern than they are at present; indeed, if no new system be adopted, I defy any one's governing them long. I ask to be permitted to treat this subject in all its bearings (*à fond.*) in the bureau over which M. Thiers presides, and afterwards before the whole National Assembly. ROBERT OWEN.

"5 Rue de la Convention, au Rue du Dauphin."

AUSTRIA.

Change of Ministry—The Italian War—Austrian Assembly.—Vienna, July 6.—All the ministry have resigned. Doelhoff is charged by Archduke John with the formation of a new one. Pillersdorff's popularity has latterly much declined. He is reproached with having betrayed the committee of safety; and yet in that committee fifty votes declared against five for the maintenance of Pillersdorff in the Cabinet. The whole of the press have attacked Pillersdorff, with the exception of the *Gazette Officielle*.

The War with Italy.—The *Wiener Zeitung*, of the 1st instant, the official organ of the Austrian Government, contains an article which at the present juncture of affairs in Italy is of more than usual importance. It expresses regret at the manner in which all proffers of peace have been rejected by the Italians; and points out the conciliating spirit in which Austria has acted since the commencement of the revolt. It farther states that it desired to conclude an armistice at the very moment when victory crowned its arms—alluding to the capture of Vicenza and Treviso. But if Austria cannot attain peace by negotiation, she will by dint of arms. Austria holds out the olive branch and the sword to Italy, and tells her to select. The writer of the article calls upon all other nations, in the name of humanity, to lend their hand to the good work toward putting an end to the sanguinary warfare now desolating the rich plains of Lombardy.

The Council of Ministers at Vienna are asserted to be firmly resolved upon making the peace at Milan or even Turin, if it seems expedient. The army in Italy is at once to be reinforced by 30,000 men. Fourteen battalions are already on their march, and other troops in Galicia and Moravia are preparing to take the field.

Monsignor Morichini, Archbishop of Nisibli, has arrived at Vienna. He is the bearer of a letter from the Pope to the Emperor, expressing His Holiness' wish for the restoration of peace in Italy, and recommending the prisoners from the Papal dominions to his apostolic majesty's generosity.

The Austrian Assembly.—The *Cologne Gazette* states that, among ninety-two members now elected in Bohemia, there are no less than forty peasants. The same is the case with Styria, where there are thirty-one peasants among seventy-five Deputies, by far the major part of whom do not understand one word of German.

The Ban of Croatia.—The *Allgemeine Oesterreichische Zeitung* publishes a letter from Archduke John to the Ban of Croatia, Baron Jellalich. After adverting to his office as mediator between Hungary and her Sclavonic-Croatian dependencies, he summons the Ban to appear before him at Vienna, where the Hungarian Ministry, too, have been requested to attend, and orders him in the interim to prevent any conflict between the two hostile parties. The letter is dated from Vienna, the 27th of June.

It is expected that Baron Jellalich will not refuse to comply with the Archduke's orders, for in his speech to the Croatian Diet (an illegal assembly, convoked by himself) he declares, that "since it is decreed they must have a mediator, they could not have a better one than Archduke John." The Diet, too, resolved that the mediation be accepted.

HUNGARY.

The Archduke Stephen.—The Emperor of Austria has adopted a measure calculated to produce the best effect in Hungary. He has conferred the same powers upon the Palatine Archduke Stephen as have been accorded to the Archduke John at Vienna. The former is now invested with unlimited powers over Hungary, and all neighboring countries subject to Austria. This will facilitate and expedite the measures required to be taken by the Hungarian Government during the present crisis.

SAXONY.

Saxony is about to join the German Union.

DAILY CRESCENT.

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TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

SWORD PRESENTATION.—The beautiful sword voted by our last Legislature to Gen. P. F. Smith, is to be presented this afternoon, by his excellency Governor Johnson. The procession will form precisely at 12 o'clock, in front of the State House, and will move under the direction of Col. Palfrey to the St. Charles Hotel. To prevent confusion and inconvenience, none but those who join in the procession will be admitted to the presentation, which will take place in the gentlemen's parlor. Gov. Johnson will deliver an address. Military officers are invited to attend in uniform, and citizens generally are also invited to join in the ceremonies.

NEW COTTON.—The steamer Creole, Captain Wilson, from Red River, yesterday brought to the city four bales of new cotton, from the plantation of Mr. M. Calhoun, in the Parish of Rapides, consigned to Messrs. Hill, McLean & Co.

EMMET CLUB.—This Club meets this evening at their Hall, 198 Tchoupitoulas street. Business of importance will be transacted.

A TRAGEDY.—On last Saturday night, at Mandeville, on the other side of the Lake Pontchartrain, an Indian murdered an Indian, by stabbing him with a large knife. A son of the murdered man immediately gave information to two of the tribe, and they took the offender into custody. On Sunday morning, a court composed of ten Indians was formed to hear the case and pass sentence. The proofs were most conclusive, and the prisoner was at once condemned to death. Whereupon he was measured, his grave marked out, and he himself set to work digging it. When the grave was finished, a rifle was placed in the hands of the murdered Indian's son for the purpose of doing the execution. At the first shot, death was not produced; the second shot also took effect, but did not kill, and the stoical violater of innocent life fell into his grave, and was there finally killed, and covered with earth as he lay. The court that had condemned him, then took their own instrument of justice in custody, and started off for the purpose of delivering him to the civil authorities of Covington, to obtain his final sentence as an innocent man. This relation [illegible] W. Nicholas, a respectable man, they personally received from two gentlemen of this city, who were at Mandeville at the time, and who, although they did not see the whole of the drama, obtained all the particulars from persons present during the trial and execution.

The trial and execution were had in the most rigid conformity with the customs of the tribe to which all the parties belonged. There was nothing hurried—no violence of any description. Nor would the culprit escape, which he might have done, for he was not confined in any manner. Among these Indians, when one had forfeited his life, it has been customary to sell the condemned man to any person who would buy, and so restore him, as it were, to life; in the present instance, three hundred dollars were offered to the tribe for the criminal's life, which was refused. The delivery of the executioner up to the authorities of the State, is an imitation of their more civilized brethren, who, when they kill in self-defence, surrender themselves for legal discharge from censure. While we lament the condition of these wild men of the forest, we must admire the promptness with which their justice was administered.

☞ We thank the steamboats Illinois and Gen. Laine for late papers.

SOLDIERS, ATTEND.—We would invite attention to the card of Mr. Langdon. From his experience in that peculiar duty he is very well qualified to render satisfaction.

A QUEER SUBJECT FOR AN ORATION.—President Duer, of Columbia College, New York, delivered the oration a few days ago at the commencement. His topics were the great wrong of the Mexican war and the disgraceful treaty, together with the free soil question. In short, a regular political harangue, which must have looked amazingly out of place in a discourse before a literary society.

☞ Thanks to the steamer Creole for Mobile papers.

☞ The Board of Commissioners to investigate Mexican claims, it is said, will consist of General Pillow, Mr. Forney, editor of the Pennsylvanian, and Mr. McClelland, member of Congress from Michigan.

THE RIVER.—During the last 48 hours the depth of water in the canal has not varied an inch. Last evening there were 6 feet 8 inches water in the canal, and 3 feet 9 inches on the falls.—*Louisville Courier, 31st ult.*

POLITICAL OX DIT.—It is currently rumored in certain circles, that Senator Hale will receive the nomination of the Buffalo Convention, and that John Van Buren will be the compromise candidate for Governor.

☞ A Pittsburg built steamer, for the Oronoko river, is now lying at one of the ship-yards near Cincinnati.

SUBTERRANEAN PANORAMA.—An artist named Brewer has executed a panorama of the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky. It is exhibiting at Louisville.

Reception of Gen. Smith.

Gen. Percifor F. Smith, the gallant son of Louisiana, the hero of Contreras, and the splendid officer who has shed so much lustre upon the arms of his country, was yesterday received in New Orleans after an absence of over two years in an enemy's country, in a manner worthy of his brilliant fame, and the well known patriotism of our citizens. He came among us crowned with well earned laurels, and he has received the heart-felt congratulations of his fellow-citizens, who look with a just feeling of pride upon the honors won for him by his talents and military skill. The committee of arrangements had labored with a zeal worthy of the occasion, and at about half-past 8 o'clock yesterday morning, every thing was in readiness to proceed to the Barracks, where Gen. Smith was in waiting. To Captain Beebee, the gentlemanly agent of the Union Line of steam towboats, our citizens and the committee are indebted for the splendid show that was made upon the river, and which proved the most interesting part of the ceremonies. The committee had chartered but one boat, the *Conqueror*, and Captain Beebee turned out twelve others, all decorated in a neat and tasty manner. The *Conqueror* had on board an excellent band of music, and a detachment of the Battalion with one of their guns, and at 9 o'clock she shoved off from the landing opposite the Place d'Armes, with the committee and members of the press, followed by the *Hercules*, Captain Foot, *Jefferson*, Captain T. Pinnegar, *Claiborne*, Captain Steel, *Adriatic*, Captain C. Davis, *Mississippi*, Captain Shultz, *Ocean*, Captain J. Pinnegar, *Panther*, Captain J. T. Davis, *Swan*, Captain Smith, *Tennessean*, Captain Thompson, *Somerville*, Captain Reinhardt, *Persian*, Captain Andrews, and *Star*, Captain Brown. The *Conqueror* took a turn up the river as far as the foot of Canal street, and proceeded on her course to the Barracks. The committee immediately upon landing proceeded to the apartments of Gen. Smith, when Alderman Fabre in a neat manner announced to him the errand upon which they had come. The General replied in appropriate terms, and was then escorted on board the boat, the band playing "Hail to the Chief," and the cannon on board echoing in thunder tones the general joy of all. Immediately upon the embarkation, the *Conqueror* swung off, and received the salutes of the other boats as they passed up by, and passing them again in turn, again received the cheers of those on board, including Fire Companies Nos. 8 and 9, who chartered two boats expressly for themselves. As the grand aquatic procession moved up the river, the scene was one of grandeur, and caused the eye of the hero of the day to glisten with joy. Thousands of people lined the Levee, from the Third Municipality to Lafayette, and the General was kept almost constantly bowing his acknowledgements to the repeated cheers which rent the air. The patriotic citizens of Gretna were not in any way behind in a manifestation of their regard for the nation's hero, and as the boats swung round from Lafayette, they appeared in large numbers on the wharves, and made the welkin ring with shouts. The return of the beautiful line of steamboats to the Place d'Armes was but a repetition of the upward trip; cannon thundered from the three Municipalities, ladies waved their handkerchiefs from the shores, and the multitude assembled at all points evinced the most cheering enthusiasm. At the ferry-landing, the General and the committees disembarked, and marched into the Place d'Armes—the bands playing, "See the Conquering Hero comes." We regret to state that the ceremonies here lost much of their interest by a serious fault on the part of some one who had charge of the square and the rostrum, which cost so much trouble. This beautiful edifice, which is of octagonal form, and trimmed in the most tasty style, was rendered completely useless for the purpose for which it was intended, by being occupied by the crowd. It was with the utmost difficulty that the committee escorting Gen. Smith and staff were enabled to get upon the stand, and it was then so crowded by negroes and boys that nothing could be done. Mayor Crossman and Randell Hunt, the orator of the day, were here in waiting, and after a few remarks by the Mayor, Mr. Hunt proceeded to address Gen. Smith on behalf of the city. At this juncture of the proceedings, the rostrum became so crowded that a portion of the railing gave way, and the orator was obliged to descend to the ground, in order to escape being crushed to death. Surrounded by Gen. Smith and staff, and a few officers, Mr. Hunt delivered one of those soul-stirring and eloquent addresses for which he is so celebrated. He was listened to with profound attention, and loudly cheered by those who heard him, and was replied to by Gen. Smith in an appropriate manner.

At the conclusion of Gen. Smith's reply, which most of the Committee and all the reporters were unable to hear, a procession of the Military and Firemen was formed under the direction of the Grand Marshal, Col. Labuzan, and moved through some of the principal streets. Gen. Smith and staff appeared on horseback, as also did Gov. Johnson and staff, Gens. Augustin, Lacoste and others. The "Crescent Hussars" turned out in full strength under Col. Walton, and made a fine appearance. The Battalion of Artillery was out under Major Gally, as also was a small portion of the Legion, and a detachment of the German horse company. Our gallant Firemen, as usual, made by far the most imposing display. No. 8 was out in all its glory under its indomitable foreman, Mr. Poole, and in the procession we also noticed Nos. 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 13, 15 and Protection Hose Company. When the head of the grand cavalcade arrived in front of the St. Charles Hotel, it halted, and Gen. Smith and staff, and Gov. Johnson, entered the hotel on Common street, and soon after appeared on the balcony. The scene here was one of intense interest, and the enthusiasm manifested was almost equal to that manifested on the occasion of the reception of Gen. Taylor. The street in front of the hotel presented a perfect sea of heads; and as the procession passed in review, the huzzas for Gen. Smith were perfectly deafening. Soon after the procession had passed and broken up, the Committee, with Gen. Smith, Gov. Johnson, and a large number of officers, retired to a private room in the St. Charles, where a fine collation had been prepared. The wine here flowed freely, and merriment was the order of the day. Mr. Bier, the Mayor's Secretary, called the Board to order, and Col. Walton gave the following:

The Hero of Contreras—However dear he may be to Louisiana, he is still dearer to his country. [Cheers.]

Mr. Logan gave—

The Grand Marshal, Col. Labuzan—May he live a thousand years, and always be a Grand Marshal. [Three times three.]

Gen. Smith, being called upon, gave—

The City of New Orleans—First in every thing that is generous and patriotic. [Cheers.]

Dr. McCormick, U. S. A., gave—

Gen. Persifor F. Smith—The man that slept without a *Pillow* on the night of the 19th of August, 1847. [Three times three.]

Col. Palfrey gave an amendment to Col. Walton's toast; or rather, he reversed it, by giving—

The Hero of Contreras—However dear he may be to his country, he is still dearer to Louisiana.

The party soon after broke up, and Gen. Smith left for his private residence, to enjoy the society of his family, after so long an absence from them and his country.

Mayor Crossman addressed Gen. Smith as follows:

General—It is my pleasing office, as chief magistrate of this city, to welcome, in its name, your safe return to your home and to your family. Your fellow-citizens of New Orleans rejoice at the opportunity which your return affords them, of manifesting their admiration of your military career, and their gratitude for the distinguished services you have rendered our common country. They have watched with much anxiety over all your operations during that perilous campaign, which the valor of the American army, aided by the superior skill of its gallant officers, has brought to so glorious a termination; and they are happy to acknowledge that they have found you at your post wherever danger was to be encountered and honor was to be won; they rank you with pride and exultation among the foremost who have added additional lustre on our State's bright escutcheon.

Louisiana, being nearest to the seat of war, has had her full share of the struggles and sacrifices which our country's cause demanded, but she is most gloriously repaid for those struggles and sacrifices by the share of laurels which it was her children's lot to gather upon the fields.

General, the people of New Orleans have seen with proud satisfaction the conduct of the chivalrous officers and soldiers of Louisiana; they fully appreciate your services, your self-denial, your privations and sufferings in that long-protracted war. One and all, they welcome you most cordially; they wish you health, happiness, and a long train of prosperous days, to enjoy the proudest recompense that Providence ever kept in store for a patriot's heart, the gratitude and admiration of a free people.

Washington Correspondence of Crescent.

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1848.

The Compromise bill, on which the Senate labored so long, was summarily laid upon the table, yesterday, by a vote of 112 to 97. There was a call of the House, a few speeches, warm appeals, bold opposition, and a vote as above, upon a test question. To make assurances doubly sure as to the defeat of the bill, a motion was made to reconsider, and to lay this motion upon the table. This was carried 114 to 96. Upon the bill, there were 28 Northern democrats who voted against it; and 7 whigs from slave-holding States also voted against it. Not a single Northern whig voting for the bill. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, said the bill settled nothing upon the principle of slavery, and could have no other effect than to postpone the question which was now perplexing and injuring the country. He believed the present an inappropriate time to act upon this matter, and thought the public good would be best promoted by omitting all action at the present time. Mr. S. made the motion to lay upon the table. There were but 16 absent members when the vote was taken, and one of those, Mr. Haskell, was anxious to record his vote against the bill. There was a marked sensation in the House when the vote was taken. At first all was confusion, excitement, and uproar. The aisles and area were crowded, and half the members upon their feet. When the voting commenced, a breathless silence pervaded the House, and every response was watched with intense interest. The result created a marked sensation and some feeling in the Senate. The first fruits were an attempt to call up the resolution from the House, naming the 7th of August as a day of adjournment. It was met with vehement opposition from Mr. Benton, of Mo., who called upon Congress not to adjourn until a territorial government had been established in each of the territories of Oregon, New Mexico, and California. Some hard things were said of the House by some of the democratic members for their rejection of the bill, but Mr. Badger, of N. C., defended the House, and others were ready for such defence. Not liking the bill, they had taken the shortest possible way of getting rid of it. There were attempts made to lay the resolution upon the table—to postpone it until Monday—all of which proved unavailing, and the Senate was therefore brought to a vote upon the House resolution. The 7th of August was struck out, by a large vote, and the 14th inserted. The House will gladly seek an opportunity for concurrence, and Congress will therefore adjourn on the 14th, after a session of seven months and eight days. The Oregon bill, before the House, will be sent to the Senate, and that body, which has once before refused a territorial government for Oregon, again have an opportunity to grant such a government if it wills to do so. It may, however, go with the Wilmot Proviso. The Committee on Territories, in the House, are ready to report territorial bills for New Mexico and California, and the odium of leaving these Provinces without a government, may yet be left upon the Senate. Congress, however, is in no mood to act upon any of these questions. Most of the members are jaded out, and others more absorbed in President making than the public good. The country and the public peace will be largely the gainer by the sudden breaking up of Congress. ORLEANS.

Northern Correspondence.

NEW YORK CITY, Friday, July 28.

Edit. Crescent—Vegetation in the public walks, and in the gardens and city streets, was refreshed and invigorated last night by a fine thunder-shower, which was much needed. To the farmers' crops, over the surrounding country, it must prove especially acceptable; for the earth was getting of a powdery fineness and dryness. Yet we have no reason to complain of the fruitfulness of the soil this current season; the old Mother has been bountiful exceedingly, and the Clerk of the Weather never behaved more cleverly, in the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." Unless some, at present very improbable, turn of events comes to pass, the yield of food-stuffs, in this State, will be larger and better than was ever before known. Hay, grain, potatoes, and the small crops, all have done well, thus far. It is true, there are some rumors of the potato malady, in certain quarters; but this is, in all probability, nothing more than the retiring signs of the disease—the remains of last year and the year before. I hear nothing bad of the potatoes of the interior and western part of the State, which send to market by far the most important portion of this useful vegetable.

Considerable anxiety prevails here respecting the troubles, which are daily assuming a more alarming aspect, among the smaller islands of the West Indies—proceeding from insurrectionary movements among the slaves. Many planters and their families have arrived here within the last few days—having, at an hour's notice, left their houses, growing crops, every thing. Many families here have connections and friends among those islands.

The arrival yesterday, at Boston, of the steamship Europa, brings news of deep interest to Irishmen, and to all (and their name is "legion") who take interest in the prosperity of that wretchedly-misgoverned people. Is it possible that Irishmen will stand much more? Is it possible that the rapacious Government can push matters on to an extremity? A little time will show. For my own part, I believe that a most bloody season is now on the eve of commencement in Ireland. This has been the cry, it is true, for a year past; but surely every successive endurance and every successive oppression but make it the more likely to come, and promise the more terror when it does come. We here are in the habit of wondering how it is possible for men to submit to the outrages which the Irish have borne for the last fifty years. But we must allow for the difference in circumstances, and remember that the worst foes Irish freedom has to contend against are the foes in her own bosom. The distant policy of the British Government, for years, has been to array a favored section against the body of the people. Were the Irish people really united, Repeal would follow as sure as the sun rises.

From Paris, the news does not infer any very different state of things from former intelligence. Since I last wrote to you, the new French Ambassador has arrived, (in the steamship United States:) he has been received here with the greatest courtesy, and will probably be the subject, according to New York usage, of some special ceremonials of attention from the authorities. Not much reliance is placed here in the English predictions of further revolt in Paris.

The complimentary reception to the returned New York Volunteers came off yesterday, in a very creditable manner. Much sympathy was elicited by the worn and jaded appearance of the returned troops—who really presented but very few specimens of good health among them all. There were some 300, or thereabouts, all told. When they left, as for Vera Cruz, there were nearly 1,200! Disease and battle have taken more than two-thirds of them; nor have the living ones fared much better—for they will, most of them, be entirely disabled, in future, for any active employment. Yesterday each volunteer was presented with a handsome and valuable silver medal—besides being complimented in choice phrase by the highest city officers, and treated to edibles and drinkables.

In consequence of the parade yesterday, the meeting of the New York "Free Soilers," which was to have come off in the Park last evening, was postponed to this evening. While I am writing this, however, and all through the day, the clouds have looked loweringly, with an occasional slight sprinkle. The probability is that the evening will set in with a shower. However, if John Van Buren holds forth, I am determined to be there—as I want to give you that description promised in my first.

Not a little commotion exists here, among the political folk, in reference to the new Compromise Bill on slavery in the Territories, which passed the Senate yesterday. Events, which it is impossible to mistake, promise that the passage of this bill by the other branch of Congress will go far from the effect it was intended to have. As far as New York is concerned, the flames will burn with redoubled fierceness.

Don't you think we deserve considerable credit for our New York-built steamships? Of course you have noticed the quick passages of the Hermann and the United States. The latter, by good marine judges, is considered the most rapid trip, considering all circumstances, ever made across the Atlantic. She lies now in her dock by the Fulton Ferry, as clean and trim as the day after she was launched. Who shall say the New York ship-builders are not "some pumpkins," after the exploits of the Hermann, United States and Crescent City? It is even anticipated that the line of steamships now being built here by Captain Holland will outstrip all the others. MANHATTAN.

Congressional News—Rivers—Markets, &c.

[Telegraphed to the Louisville Courier.]

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Senate to-day passed the bill to pay the liquidated claims against Mexico.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Dates from Laguayra to the 13th, have been received.

Gens. Morina, Castillo, and the Government party in Maracaibo, have surrendered their forces, all discharged on parole, not to oppose Paez, who is momentarily expected in Caracas.

From Jamaica we have rumors regarding Monarges' conflict—some say he is dead.

A large number of white refugees from Martinique have arrived here, who left their homes on account of the insurrection and powerlessness of the Government. The blacks were committing the most horrible outrages.

PITTSBURG, July 29, 8 P. M.—There is four to four and a half feet water in the channel.

CINCINNATI, July 29, 8 P. M.—The river is rising slowly.

CINCINNATI, July 29, 8 P. M.—Sales of Flour at $3.37½ a 3.50.....Grain is unchanged.....Provisions are as last quoted. Bacon Shoulders 3½c., at which rates 500 pieces, packed, were taken. 500 kegs Lard, and 400 bbls. Pork at private terms. Sales of prime Sugar at 4½c. 500 bags prime Rio Coffee at 7½c.....Sales of 200 pigs Lead at $4.12.....Sales of 500 bbls. Whisky at 19½c.

Latest from the North—In advance of the Mail.

[Telegraphed to the St. Louis Republican.]

RIOT IN PITTSBURG.—*Monday, July 31.*—The operatives in the cotton factories are on a strike for the ten-hour system. Some of them, not engaged in the strike, went to work as usual in the Pennsylvania Mills, when they were attacked by the others. The sheriff and his *posse*, who interfered to preserve order, were dispersed, and several of the police, including the sheriff himself, were badly wounded. The factory was then taken possession of by the operatives, the windows and doors broken, and some of the machinery injured. The operatives seem to have carried the day at all points. There is great excitement in the city....It has been raining most of the day.—

WASHINGTON, July 31.—*Senate.*—Mr. Benton gave notice that he would introduce a bill to establish a temporary government in California.

Mr. Breese, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for settling the titles to lands in California by making donations to actual settlers.

The Conference Committee made their report on the Naval bill, when some debate ensued upon the proposition relative to the charges to be paid by the steamship landing at Charleston.

House.—The Committee of the Whole was discharged from the further consideration of the bill granting lands to Georgia and Alabama for the construction of a railroad.

From Matamoros.

We have received the American Flag of the 29th ult., but find in it nothing new.

We are pained to be compelled to record the death of Mr. I. N. Fleeson, one of the editors of the American Flag. He died on the 26th ult., in the city of Matamoros, another victim to that fell destroyer—consumption. The Flag says of him:

"Mr. Fleeson was a native of Woodville, Mississippi, where he was born in 1815, but emigrated to Pittsburg, Pa., at quite an early period, where he embraced the business of printing. He was connected with the press in several states of the Union, and finally, after serving a campaign in Texas, with the Corpus Christi Gazette, which he conducted during the stay of the army at that place. He accompanied General Taylor to Matamoros, and, in conjunction with General H. McLeod and a Mr. Deyden, published the *Republic of the Rio Grande*, the first American newspaper ever started in Mexico. Afterwards he became associated with ourself and John H. Peoples in the publication of the *American Star*, to which he devoted his constant labors to within a short period of his death. To what purpose we labored constantly, it does not become us to say, but that we aimed at the honor and glory of the proud name which we adopted, we presume none will dispute. Almost simultaneously with the hoisting of our colors in Mexico did our friend take up his residence in the country. He lived to see them taken down after the re-establishment of peace, and a few days afterwards passed from this stage of mortal existence. He now sleeps immediately beneath the AMERICAN FLAG in Fort Brown, on the very frontier of his country, and as its graceful folds meets the eye of the adventurer upon the bosom of the great river which separates the two Republics, he may know that it shadows the grave of one who, while living, worshipped it with all the idolatry of a soul replete with patriotism."

FREEPORT.—The following concerning this new town is from the Flag:

"This little American town on the opposite side of the Rio Grande, is rapidly improving. We have it from undoubted sources that twenty geo[illegible] and substantial buildings are now under contract, and will be in a state of occupancy in less than thirty days. Were there one hundred up, they would be readily rented at more than 25 per ct. per annum on cost."

☞ A Card.—PROTECTION HOSE FIRE COMPANY return their sincere thanks for the courtesies and entertainments rendered by Capt. BROWN, of the steam towboat STAR. Done at the special request of the Company.

WM. H. ALLEN, Secretary.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels Yesterday.

VERANDAH.....W Weir, Jos W Boats, E B Steele, N O; J W Baldwin and lady, T E Washington, Ala; D P Webb, Pascagoula.

ST. CHARLES.....A L McCore, Washington; Col Sparks, B B Simons, La; Capt Morgan, Indy and Schaffer, Capt Geo Dean and lady, U S A; Jas McCutcheon, Conn; Col Hebert, Wm M Reves, G W Adams.

HEWLETT'S.....Wm Robertson and servant, Natchez; A Jackson, Texas; A Green, St Louis; Maj Girault.

PLANTERS'.....Mrs Jones, Texas; J R Bayles, La; O P Young, Conn; Judge Ogden, Alexandria.

☞ 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 & 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 10 00
Merino Dress Coats	6 50 to 16 00
Merino Frock Coats	6 00 to 18 00
Cotton and Alpaca Sacks	4 00 to 6 00
Linen Sacs and Coatees	2 50 to 4 00
Cashmerette Sacs and Frocks	10 00 to 13 00

PANTALOONS.

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

VESTS.

Colored Cashmere Vests	60 to 7 00
Black Satin Vests	3 50 to 5 00
Colored Silk and Satin Vests	2 50 to 6 00
Rich black and colored Vests	at 5 00
Rich fancy Velvet Vests	5 00 to 8 00
Gold and silver figured Vests	4 50 to 8 00
Best white Marseilles Vests	2 50 to 3 00
Best colored Marseilles Vests	2 50 to 3 00
Best plaid Cashmere Vests	3 50 to 6 00
Rich light Silk Vests	4 50 to 6 00
Rich light Chalies 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 $1 50; superfine Muslin Shirts, linen bosoms and cuffs, $1 to $2 75; French Gingham and Calico Shirts; Blue 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 Hand