with impatience, betaking himself with accustomed rapidity down *la Rue Royale*.

"Well, I do calculate you 're right for once, hoss, if your mouth is all hid away thar in a bundle of whiskers and hair," said the flatboatman, standing still in the centre of the pavement and looking after the vanishing form of Monsieur; "you 're right for once, my name is Mister, though its only when I get out from home and dress'd up a little, that folks put a handle to my name."

Ephraim was rather a rare chicken, we allow—rare to those not accustomed to his like. But you 'll find an abundance of Ephraim Broadhorn's all through the South Western States, in Kentucky and Tennessee particularly, where they form perhaps a goodly portion of the community—sufficient to be reckoned upon as "some" on the day of the election. Rough, hardy fellows, whose frankness and good nature are equally characteristic, and whose worldly shrewdness in a small way is only surpassed by their courage and perseverance. That single line of the poet Halleck, seems to give a better idea of them than anything we can adduce:

"A stubborn race—fearing and flattering none."

To see Ephraim as he goes staring and gawking about a city, one would form an unfair estimate, not only of the man, but of his class. He is out of his element here, and his appearance is coarse and his actions awkward and under constraint. We admire the plain, blunt, honest, and open character of our Western b'hoys, and although appearing to a disadvantage here in town, where fashion reigns, and where the artificial predominates, yet

——"View them near.
At home, where all their worth and pride is placed:
And there their hospitable fires burn clear,
And there the lowliest farm-house hearth is graced
With manly hearts."

To talk about their intelligence, in the sense of learning, as is common with political demagogues, is all stuff; but they possess what answers an excellent purpose in the matter of pure republicanism, and which William Pinckney, many years ago, avowed to be his main reliance—namely: "the unsophisticated good sense and noble spirit of the American people."

Political Intelligence.

John Van Buren declines to visit and speak at Chicago, on the urgent invitation of the "Free Soil" men. *Reason*—Delicacy, on account of his father's nomination for President.

A new whig paper is to be started in Albany, for the purpose of advocating Mr. Clay's nomination by the Buffalo Convention. It will, however, support Mr. Van Buren, should he receive the nomination.

John Otis, of Hallowell, has been nominated for Congress by the whigs of the Kennebec District, Me., *vice* Hiram Belcher.

Morrow B. Lowry is the democratic candidate for Congress in the 22d District, Pennsylvania.

Lewis D. Campbell, delegate to Philadelphia from Ohio, addressed a meeting, mainly of old political adversaries, on his return home to Hamilton, Butler county, and was warmly received. He is talked of as a "Free Soil" candidate for Congress, with a strong prospect of success if he runs. The Hamilton Intelligencer, the only whig paper in Butler county, still holds off from Taylor, and evidently looks to Buffalo for a candidate. So says the Tribune.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, July 31st, 1848.

Close of the Session—The Slavery Question—A Treaty of Equivalents—Sir Robert Peel—American Slavery, etc.

We are now within a fortnight of the close of a most eventful and remarkable session. The members are willing to retire, having done all the good that they can do. If they were to attempt to act in the matter touching the slavery question, they would perhaps, do more harm than good. Not much of national benefit, but certainly much of evil, would result from the continuance of their discussions on the slavery question, which seems to have occupied their thoughts. The slavery question is a great humbug, and I have never met a man of sense who did not admit it to be so. But an abstract humbug is always dangerous. People may *fight for* abstractions, and for the reason that whatever is tangible and practical, may be the subject of compromise, whereas an abstraction is not. That is the difficulty in Congress now. In the Missouri case, which, they say, menaced the Union, there was really little difficulty. It was the case of a State coming into the Union, with all the sovereignty of a State. I have lately read your Mr. Pinkney's admirable argument on that subject, and, abolitionist as Mr. Calhoun says he was, he makes the case clear beyond a doubt. There was in that matter something tangible—it was not an abstraction. The South gave so much and the North yielded so much. It was a treaty of equivalents. Our present one is different, in many aspects and for many reasons. There is a reluctance, on the part of the House, to act on what seems to be an abstraction. I think, though, that the House would have acted wisely in accepting the Senate bill, and leaving the ultimate settlement of the question of slavery, to time.

Sir Robert Peel's late speech on the sugar bill will tend to injure his name and authority, so much relied on in this country. His assault on the slavery institution, as it exists in this country, is unworthy of him, and shows that he cannot draw any distinction between slavery and the slave-trade; nor between domestic slavery, as it exists here, and that which exists in less civilized, less improved, and less republican countries. He threatens us with the influence of late revolutionary events in Europe. He could find better application for that warning, at home.

Sir Robert Peel's son, a fine young man, and a lawyer, has lately visited us. It is too much, however, to hope that, at his early age, he can appreciate our institutions.

In reading such harangues as the late one of Sir Robert Peel, I cannot help thinking, though a peace man myself, that our institutions are only to be made known to Europe, through our cannon. ION.

WASHINGTON, August 1, 1848.

U. S. CRIMINAL COURT.—*The Slave Stealing Cases.*—At the opening of the court this morning, Mr. Carlisle resumed his argument upon the points of law submitted by Mr. Mann and himself yesterday, and spoke until after 2 o'clock.

At a quarter before 3 o'clock, his honor delivered his written opinion upon all the points presented by the counsel for the defence. The opinion was an able one, but being long and intricate, I defer any statement of it until such time as I can obtain a view of it. This much, however, I may say, that it was adverse to the general views presented by the defendants' counsel.

Messrs. Mann and Carlisle excepted to the decision of his honor, and then the court adjourned.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, *by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*—Nathan Clifford, of Maine, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Mexican Republic.

Consuls of the United States in Mexico.—John Black, for the city of Mexico; Franklin Chase, for Tampico; John A. Robinson, for Guaymas; John Parrott, for Mazatlan; G. W. P. Bissell, for San Blas; F. M. Dimond, for Vera Cruz.

CURIOUS ONDIT.—It is said that a high legal functionary of this city is about to lead to the altar *of political hymen*, the daughter of one of the Generals who is a candidate for the office of President of the United States. It is also said that the lady's hand and heart were conditional, on her gallant papa's attaining the honor of the nomination.

For our part, we do not believe this part of the story, notwithstanding the fact that all is *fair* in politics.—*N. Y. Sunday Morning News, 30th ult.*

THE ONLY DOUBTER.—The N.Y. Tribune lays Gen. Taylor's letter, accepting the whig nomination, before its readers, "without comment, till it can see whether it is genuine, or correctly transmitted."

MR. WEBSTER.—Having expressed some dissatisfaction at the absence of Mr. Webster from the Senate, while the compromise bill was under discussion, it is proper for us to say that indisposition alone keeps him from his post. Being in Boston on Saturday, we learned that he was quite feeble in body and unequal to the journey.—*N. Y. Com.*

PENTICE'S LAST.—We clip the following from the Louisville Journal:—"The Pennsylvania Democrat acknowledges that Mr. M. R. Sute, a democrat, will vote for Taylor. We apprehend that a good many other democrats will *follow Sute*."

MUTINY AND FIRE AT SEA.—During the voyage of six companies of Virginia Volunteers, from the Brazos to Old Point Comfort, on board the transport Memphis, a mutiny and fire occurred, the latter of which threatened destruction to all.

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THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

THE LEAGUE.—The patriotic body of men composing the American League, turned out in great force last night, on the occasion of the organization of an additional branch in the old Third. Now is the time to move in the good cause—to nerve and *arm* those who are to strike down the oppressor.

PHONOLOGY.—Mr. Gartner, professor of this science, gave an exhibition at the State-house on Monday evening to the entire satisfaction of the audience. His pupils were French, German, Spanish, etc., all of whom a short time since could speak no English, and on the occasion of the exhibition evidenced the most surprising progress in the acquisition of our language. The great feature of this science is, to carry to the pupil the sounds of language in a very plain manner; and the professor appears to be so well skilled in his art, that he not only succeeds in carrying the pupil with ease through the study, but makes the study one of pleasing interest. In his capacity of teacher in one of the Third Municipality Schools, Mr. Gartner's mastery in phonology renders him a great acquisition to the youth under his care for instruction. The science is extremely useful, and is well deserving of public patronage.

☞ We thank our Senator, H. S. Johnson, for a public document.

APOLOGY.—Owing to an accident to our printing machine, our paper was issued later than usual yesterday morning. We are under obligations to our neighbors of the "Delta" for the use of their press.

☞ The Literary American is the title of a weekly issue in New York, combining taste in the selections and merit in the original articles.

TELEGRAPHIC INVENTION.—An operator on the telegraph in New York has invented a mode by which the telegraphic characters may be written with ink. The paper receives the mark by being held to or withdrawn from the pen, by a lever ingeniously worked by the fluid. The inventor has applied for a patent.

☞ We are under many obligations to the Commissioner of Patents for a copy of his report for the year 1847.

DEMOCRATS, ATTEND.—Our democratic readers will observe by a notice in another column, that there is a call for a meeting this evening, at 95 St. Charles street.

LOUISIANA.—The Ibervillian is hereafter to be called the Southern Sentinel. The former editor, Senator Dutton, retires, and is succeeded by W. P. Bradburn. The politics of the paper remains whig as heretofore. Mr. John R. Dutrocq will henceforth edit the Baton Rouge Gazette.

ARMS IN IRELAND.—The New York Herald learns from authentic sources, that the quantity of ammunition and arms in Ireland, secreted in places known only to the leaders of the people, is immense—sufficient to last for a prolonged warfare, in case the matter be not decided at once when the blow shall have been struck.

CROPS IN IRELAND.—A private letter received in New York from Cork, dated July 10th, says:—"It will gratify you and your benevolent countrymen, to learn that the potato crop this year is the most promising and abundant ever remembered. New potatoes are now selling for one shilling per hamper of 21 pounds. Next week they can be purchased for sixpence."

☞ Charles Gavan Duffy of the "Nation," confronts his fate like a true man—as he is. The offence charged against him is no less than treason—the highest known to the law.

EASTERN BANKS.—Rumors have been circulating at the North to the discredit of several Eastern Banks, which are said to be involved in railroad and manufacturing speculations. The Boston Traveller declares them to be wholly without foundation.

SPECIE EXPORTS.—The whole amount of specie shipped from New York week before last was $84,372, all in foreign coin—making the total for 1848, $8,075,242.

☞ The River, in the 24 hours ending last evening, had risen 4 inches, making 7 feet 5 inches water in the canal and 41 feet on the falls.—*Louisville Journal, 3d.*

A DUEL.—The Cairo Delta learns that a duel took place at Ocolo, Arks., a few days ago. The parties were candidates for the office of County Clerk, and the duel originated from one candidate's charging the other with making misstatements. The names were Major Finley and Col. Blakemore. The latter was shot below the lower rib on the left side, and his wound is considered dangerous.

☞ The Newport Daily News says the grand fancy ball at the Ocean House, this year, will take place on the 28th of August.

The Political Campaign.

The position of parties throughout the country, seems to be about the same as it was a month ago. Each appears to be reserving its strength until the result of the Buffalo Convention shall be known. That body met yesterday; but whom it nominated it is scarcely possible to conjecture, though the candidates who seem to have the best chance, are Mr. Van Buren and Mr. McLean. The great influence of the Barnburners will be brought to bear in favor of the former gentleman, and should he receive the nomination it is probable that the electoral vote of the State of New York will be cast in his favor. The Empire State is a great acquisition to any party, and the strong probability that Mr. Van Buren would carry it will exercise a great influence upon the Convention. On the other hand, many of the whig branch of the Free Soil party, still cling with desperate tenacity to the fortunes of Mr. Clay; but the great doubts of his acceptance, render his nomination very problematical. One fact, however, is certain—whoever may be chosen at Buffalo as the representative of the Free Soil principle, will command a larger vote in the Northern States than is generally supposed possible. Yet we do not think this movement will effect the prospects of Gen. Taylor or Gen. Cass in an unequal degree; they will both be affected by it to the same extent. If in Ohio and Massachusetts the seceders are generally whigs, so in New York they are almost all democrats; and it may therefore be considered that both parties will maintain the same relative position. It may, however, be the case, that the Free Soil candidate will carry enough States to throw the election into the House of Representatives, when a very singular state of affairs will be produced. Parties are nearly equally divided in the House, and it is not to be supposed that either side will yield any thing to place its opponents in power. We sincerely hope that this may not be the effect of the November election, for we consider the people far more to be trusted than even the people's representatives, and there is always great danger that the choice of the House may not be the preference of the people. But notwithstanding our objections to thus setting aside the popular will, we should gladly submit to it once more if the nation can by that means be awakened to the importance of amending the constitution.

Congressional, River News, Markets, etc.

[Telegraphed to the Louisville Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2, 9 P. M.—In the *Senate*, on motion of Mr. Westcott, the bill for repaying the advances made by California for the Government, was debated and passed.

The bill compensating Col. R. M. Johnson for the buildings used by the Choctaw Academy, was read a third time and passed.

The civil bill was then taken up, and the amendments relating to the Amistead case and the improvements of the Savannah river were rejected. The Senate then adjourned.

In the *House*, a message was received from the President, replying to the resolution inquiring the strength of the army after the proposed reduction. The President repeats the opinion that the army should be the same as before—16,000 besides officers. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

A message was received from the President refusing to communicate the instructions given to Sevier and Clifford, as it was incompatible with the public interests. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The bill for the settlement of the Cherokee claims was passed. A motion to reconsider said bill, after some debate, was laid on the table.

Sundry Senate bills were read and referred.

The resolution restoring the mail contract to the railroad was laid on the table.

The Oregon bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. The amendment giving the Governor the veto power, was stricken out. They refused to strike out the provisions of the ordinance of '87, by yeas 88, nays 114.

The army appropriation bill was debated. A resolution to close the debate on Saturday was adopted. The House adjourned.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2, 8 P. M.—The Hibernia sailed to-day, with $70,000 in specie.

The experiment of crossing the Niagara Suspension Bridge with carriages has proven successful.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 2, 9 P. M.—There are 6½ feet water in the channel. The weather is pleasant.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2, 8 P. M.—The River has risen 12 inches.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday evening, August 2.—Business quite dull. The river is in good order, but freights and boats are scarce. The weather is pleasant but cloudy.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2, 9 P. M.—Two men arrived to-day at St. Joseph from Oregon, being 87 days out.

On the 10th of March a battle was fought between the Indians and the Oregon Regiment. The former were defeated, with fifty killed and many wounded. The Americans had ten killed and none wounded. Pursuit of the Indians was abandoned, from the want of provisions, ammunition and horses, which will prevent the regiment from successfully defending the Territory. Col. Gilliam, commanding the regiment, was accidentally killed after the battle, by the discharge of a rifle. Propositions for peace are being entertained by the Indians, but have not yet been settled. The Governor has called for 300 troops. Aid is anxiously expected from the States.

The Mormon settlements at Salt Lake are flourishing. Emigrants were met at Sweetwater.

Col. Garland and Major Bryant have arrived from Fort Mann. Twenty-three Indians were killed in the engagement between Lieut. Royalles' command and the Camanches on the 18th of June.

Northern and Western Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2, 8 P. M.—The receipts of Flour are light. The market is firm, with good home and Eastern demand....The demand for Corn is steady; white, 55c. Sales of red Wheat at $1....All other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2, 8 P. M.—Sales of new Flour at $5 25; superior, $5 50....Sales of Cornmeal at $2 69; Rye-Flour, $2 87½....Sales of new red Wheat at $1 02; white Corn, 48c.; yellow, 52c....Sales of Whisky at 25c.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2, 8 P. M.—Flour is steady, but not active. Sales at $3 25@$3 31½....Sales of Wheat at 60@63c.; 1000 bush. Corn at 26@28c....Sales of mess Pork at $8 87½ for New York Inspection guaranteed....Lard in kegs, 7½c. asked—dull....Sales 60 casks Hams, at 5½@6c. for barred. Sides, dull at 4c.; shoulders, firm at 3½....Sales of Whisky at 15½@15½c.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday evening, August 2.—We hear of a sale of 50 pieces bagging and 50 coils now at 13½c. and 6½c. a sale of 25 pieces at 14c., also a few small lots on orders at 14 and 6½c. We quote round freights to New Orleans to-day at 25c., flour 40c. ₱ bbl., potatoes, etc. 35c. ₱ bbl., pork and whisky 50@60c. ₱ bbl. Shipments to Pittsburg to-day at 18c. for tobacco, bacon, etc. ₱ 100 lbs.; feathers 25c. per ₱ 100 lbs.

MAYSVILLE, August 1.—One lot of hemp was contracted for yesterday at $5, and a crop of fifteen tons this morning at the same rate—to be delivered this month. $4 75 is offered by dealers, but without sellers. At $5 much that has been held out of the market will come forward. Wheat is selling at 50c.—comes in rather slowly.

☞ The obstructions in Savannah river, to remove which an item of $50,000 was inserted in the civil appropriation bill, were sunk there by the Americans in the war of Independence, to prevent the British vessels from entering the harbor of Savannah.

MURDER.—A Mr. Wm. Penny killed a man a few days ago near Covington, by hitting him on the back with an axe.

Northern Correspondence.

NEW YORK CITY, July 31.

"Though between New York and New Orleans by daylight," is the text which, I notice, by one of your contemporaries of the 12th inst., was accomplished the preceding day. All hail! thou telegraph—thou who puttest a girdle round at least a good portion of the earth, in literality, less than no time! Not doth this girdle come in a bad period, either; for these are the days when foolish men, of various extremes of opinion, talk about "dissolving the Union," as they would of selling a horse! Truly, a ligature of lightning will be one of the sovereignest things on earth to hold what they would so madly unloose. As it is, I do not think, in sober seriousness, there is any reality of danger to the integrity of our Republic; but lace the States thoroughly together with magnetic wires, and no human power could ever break asunder the bundle. This I solemnly believe.

But about this dissolution talk; does not most of it seem to you excessively foolish? As a last resort—as an escape from insult, wrong, and oppression—as a means of *something better* than the fruits which the union of these States has thus far produced—dissolution might be talked about with less puerility. But, as things are, it seems to me that all sensible men, South and North, must feel disgust at the way the point is bandied in Congress and among politicians.

To-day is one of the dampest, darkest, and drizzliest of summer days. Everything in-doors and out, is pervaded by the sticky moisture. The east wind, withal, is laden with sea-fog, which seems to settle heavily over the citizens, and check the usual briskness and activity of a Monday morning. For you must know that Monday, in New York, is the day of days. The majority of important business transactions are effected on that day: the dandy sad the belle put on their new attire on that day; and then the theatres bring out their fresh pieces; and then folks commence engagements; then, also, people get married. To-day, however, the briskest business appears to be done by the street-crossing sweepers, who are scudding across, from either side of Broadway, with their petticoats tucked between their legs; their "please give me a penny for keeping the walk clean," rarely indeed producing any effect amid this general sulkiness.

Considerable vexation is felt here at the culpable remissness of the Senate in not passing the bill for establishing a mint in New York. The idea of tacking on a section, for the purpose of building a mint also at Charleston, S. C., is absurd. Let each tub stand on its own bottom. Congress has a very bad practice of mixing up two or three separate matters in one bill, and forcing the good portions to either carry through the bad, or let the whole be sunk. As these are days of improvement, it would be well if a standing rule were adopted in both Houses, requiring each separate subject of a law to be embodied and passed upon by itself.

The Hunker wing of the democracy are to hold a State convention on the 5th of next September, to nominate a candidate for Governor. The Barnburners hold their convention about a week later. A week from next Wednesday, the great Buffalo convention comes off, when we shall see exciting times, and no mistake. It is most probable that Van Buren will be confirmed as the "free-soil" nominee for the Presidency. Many talk of Judge McLean as likely to be put upon the same ticket for the Vice-Presidency. Even Clay is talked of for the same station. It is by no means improbable that he may be nominated. There is reason to doubt, however, whether he would accept. Mr. Clay makes no secret of his opposition to Gen. Taylor; and the general opinion is, that he will come out in favor of the Buffalo nominee.

A rumor is circulated in some of the morning papers, that Gen. Cass has written a letter, affirming his determination, should he be elected, to veto the Wilmot proviso.

The steamer Hermann will be looked for to-morrow morning. People will not be surprised to see her streaking up the bay before the sun goes down. She must have left Southampton on the 20th inst., with some 120 passengers; that number being booked for the voyage. The America, from Liverpool, is probably close upon her heels, having left on the 22d, also for this port. The Crescent City leaves to-morrow for New Orleans, and will very likely be at the levee by the time you get this epistle.

Talking of steamers, I do wish you could see, as she now lies upon the stocks, the *largest steamboat in the world*, at the foot of Twelfth street. This immense craft is 400 feet in length, breadth and other matters in proportion. She is for a day-boat on the Hudson, and is intended to go to Albany and back, by daylight! She is a-not of moving Astor House, an aquatic St. Charles Hotel! She is fitted up with innumerable parlors, dining-rooms, etc.; the plan being to furnish passengers with meals in the refectory style—not by a general *table d'hote*. She is a whopper, there's no denying that; and will introduce a new era in steam travel on the Hudson. Her burthen is 1600 tons, propelled by forty-six-feet wheels, and an engine of 15 feet stroke. Her accommodations are for over 2000 persons.

Gen. Taylor's letter of acceptance appears in the papers to-day. It is written in general terms, and excites no feeling, either favorable or condemnatory. It is pretty evident that, in case of the old General's election, the Republic would not have a *party* President—and that's more than can be said of several late ones.

Every body is pleased at hearing that the Senate has passed the resolution for adjourning on the 14th of August; without doubt, the House will confirm it. MANHATTAN.

Washington Correspondence of Crescent.

WASHINGTON, August 1, 1848.

The day of adjournment, by agreement of both Houses, has been fixed for the 14th, and all is bustle and excitement. More will be done in the two weeks to come than has been accomplished for the four months past. Since my last, the House among other bills have passed one, which had before passed the Senate, granting three months' extra pay to volunteers, officers, non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians. Also a bill granting the same extra compensation to the marine and ordnance corps. The House have also presented a vote of thanks, which the Senate will agree to to-day, presenting the thanks of Congress to the officers and seamen of the American Navy, for their gallantry and good conduct in aiding in the capture of Vera Cruz, San Juan de Ulua, and for their services generally in the Gulf and on the Pacific.

The Senate have passed an important bill drawn up by Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, for carrying into effect the treaty with China. It establishes a system of criminal jurisdiction and a commercial code for the government of American citizens. The bill has been urged upon Congress ever since the ratification of the treaty.

The Senate have made a beginning of the Civil and Diplomatic Bill. The mileage amendment of the House, limiting the extent to one thousand dollars for a session of Congress was struck out, and all the provisions of the House, reducing the salaries of the heads of the bureaus five hundred dollars, reported upon adversely. There is an amendment appropriating 50,000 for paying claims due by the United States to the Spanish Government, and a number of amendments which will occasion delay.

The House enters upon the Army Bill, and the proposed reduction of the army to-day. Mr. Tompkins, of Mississippi, has offered a resolution inquiring into the expediency of retaining a regiment of Mounted Riflemen and Voltigeurs in the service, with the howitzer and rocket batteries.

The House have devoted part of the session to the Oregon Bill, and Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, has proposed that slavery shall be excluded north of 36° 30', and that the people south of this line shall decide the question of slavery for themselves. Mr. Hannegan, of Indiana, withdraws the promise made on Saturday to introduce a new Territorial Bill. Mr. Benton, however, proposes the old Territorial law of 1804, applied to the Government of Louisiana. It was read twice yesterday, and will be urged by the Senator from Missouri, but hardly with success in the present state of excited feeling upon the slavery question. Both parties, and members from different sections of country, are becoming more reconciled to delay, at least until the Presidential question is over, when public opinion will be in a better mood to settle this question. The law which Col. Benton proposes is that which passed March 26, 1804, entitled an act creating Louisiana into two territories, and providing for the temporary government thereof. A Governor, Secretary, thirteen discreet persons of the territory, superior and inferior Courts, Justices of the Peace, Marshals, etc., are proposed in the law.

We have rumors here of an attempt to establish the Republic of the Sierra Madre, and of encouragement from the General Government. It is said the plan will soon be foreshadowed semi officially. ORLEANS.

Congressional.

[From the Baltimore Sun of the 31.]

WASHINGTON, August 2.—*Senate.*—Reports, resolutions and petitions were presented by Messrs. Sturgeon, Mason, Felch and Greene—unimportant.

Mr. Benton reported, without amendment, a bill to grant to the State of Wisconsin the military reservation of Fort Winebago.

Mr. Westcott obtained leave to bring in a bill to authorize the draining of the everglades of Florida, by that State, which was read twice and referred.

The House joint resolution of thanks to the officers, marines and sailors of the U. S. Navy, was passed. Also, House resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee to revise the system of reporting for the two Houses.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the amendments reported from the Finance Committee to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and, after disposing of several, went into Executive Session, and remained for about an hour.

When the doors were again opened, the consideration of the amendments to the General Appropriation bill was resumed, and considerable progress was made. [The Savannah River appropriation, which the committee have recommended to strike out, was reached, but passed over, owing to the thin attendance of Senators. The bill will probably be passed to-morrow or the day following, *without* this provision, and with numerous other amendments.]—Adjourned.

House.—The consideration of the Oregon Territorial bill was resumed, the question being on the substitute offered by Mr. McClernand, [the Senate Compromise bill, with an additional section containing the provisions of the Missouri, or rather, Texan compromise, providing for the admission of new States from Oregon, California and New Mexico, from time to time, prohibiting slavery north of 36° 30', and permitting it south of that line, as the people of the territories may determine.] The Chair ruled the substitute out of order, as containing irrelevant matter. Mr. McClernand appealed, but the decision of the Chair was sustained. Numerous amendments were proposed—some adopted, and others rejected. The clause giving the veto power to the Governor was stricken out, it being contended that the double exercise of the veto power, by the Governor and by Congress, is unnecessary. Having proceeded with the bill as far as the 12th section, which embraces the provisions of the ordinance of 1787—the "Wilmot Proviso"—

Mr. Birdsall moved to amend so as to make the section, in this respect, conform precisely to the same provision, on the same subject, in the act to organize the territorial government of Iowa. Lost.

Mr. Sawyer moved to amend by striking out all of the section relating to the ordinance of 1787, retaining simply that part which continues in force the laws of the provisional government, "so far as the same be not incompatible with the principles and provisions of this act—subject, nevertheless, to be altered, modified or repealed, by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the said Territory of Oregon, and the laws of the United States are hereby extended over, and declared to be in force in said territory, so far as the same or any provision thereof may be applicable." The amendment was agreed to, 73 to 66.

Mr. Gayle, of Ala., moved to amend by adding, at the close of the section, a proviso that nothing contained in the section shall be construed to authorize the exclusion of slavery, or to continue in force any law of the provisional legislature on this subject.

Mr. Evans, of Maryland, moved to amend the section by inserting after the words (above quoted) "not incompatible with," the words "the Constitution of the United States and—" Agreed to.

Mr. Palfrey moved to amend the section by excepting from the laws of the United States to be extended over the territory that which relates to the surrender of fugitive slaves. Rejected.

Mr. Hilliard, of Ala., proposed to amend by inserting, at the close of the section, a proviso that nothing therein contained shall be construed to prohibit citizens of the United States from removing to the territory with their property, of every description, and enjoying all the rights, privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States.

Mr. Vandyke moved to amend the amendment by inserting, "with the exception of slaves." Adopted.

Mr. Garnett Duncan moved further to amend the the amendment by inserting, as a substitute for it, the provisions of the Missouri Compromise, but applicable to Oregon alone. Lost.

The question then being on Mr. Hilliard's amendment as amended, that gentleman, with the consent of the committee, withdrew the same.

Mr. Cristield, of Maryland, moved to strike out the entire section as amended. Lost. [So the section stands with the amendments above named.]

The committee then proceeded with the remaining sections, and several further amendments were proposed, but most of them rejected, when the committee rose and reported the bill and amendments to the House. The previous question was moved and sustained, when the House adjourned. [Among the amendments declared to be out of order, was a substitute, by Mr. Cabell, similar to the bill yesterday reported in the Senate by Mr. Benton, for the temporary government of the territories.]

ELECTING CANDIDATES.—The New York journals are presenting tables of the probable votes of States on the Presidential election. These are as different as the various parties, and every day sees a new table. A New York paper publishes one, in which it gives Mr. Van Buren one hundred and fifty-three of the electoral votes, or seven more than is required to elect a President. Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, and lastly *Michigan*, are included in the list. There's nothing like doing the thing well when it is undertaken.

☞ William C. Preston delivered the oration at Columbia, S. C., on the 26th ult., on the occasion of the reception of the Palmetto Regiment.

☞ Mr. Secretary Buchanan declines being the democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. It is thought, however, that he would not refuse, if elected, to succeed Mr. Cameron in the Senate on the 4th of March next.

GEN. CASS AND THE PROVISO.—A telegraphic dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia Bulletin, says:—"We understand that a letter is in town from Gen. Cass, pledging himself, if elected, to veto the Wilmot Proviso."

☞ Slaves are carried from the Fejee Islands to New Holland.

FIRE AT NIAGARA.—The Table Rock house and staircase, on the Canada side, at Niagara Falls, was burned down on Tuesday, 25th ult., with a stable, and both fires are attributed to incendiaries. Speaking of this, the Rochester Advertiser says:

"Those who saw the burning of the staircase and Table Rock house, describe the scene as one of surpassing beauty and grandeur, throwing the great cataract, the rising mist, the American falls and the islands out in bold relief, while the river appeared like a grand rolling sheet of liquid fire.

LUCK.—The Richmond Times says that a prize of thirty-six thousand dollars has been drawn in the lottery at that city, by a man from the country, who paid only ten dollars for the ticket.

☞ Mr. O'Flaherty, who was announced as the companion of Mr. Meagher in the intended visit of the latter to this country, has arrived by the Europa, and is at the Astor House, in New-York. He is a young gentleman of talent and high position among the leaders of the popular movement in Ireland, from several of whom, including the gallant and eloquent Meagher, he brings the most unreserved letters.

NAVAL.—The U. S. brig Vesuvius, from Laguna, *via* Campeachy, arrived at Norfolk, Va., on the 1st inst. The Vesuvius brought home the remains of Asst. Surgeon P. Benson DeLany, U. S. N., and Purser A. D. Crosby, both of whom died at Laguna.

FROM OREGON.—A letter from Oregon City, dated March 18, expresses the fear that the Indian massacres will commence again in the spring, unless the United States troops should arrive in the meantime. There has been very much of sickness in the country this season; none worth mentioning, however, until the arrival of immigrants, who brought the measles and camp fever along with them.

☞ Newfoundland papers to the 19th of July, speak encouragingly of the crops. Oats and barley promised to yield fully an average crop. As to potatoes, previous failures of the crop caused serious apprehensions. Wheat has been extensively sown on the island, with a view to one fair trial in that soil and climate.

COMMERCE OF BALTIMORE.—The arrivals at the port of Baltimore during the month of July have been as follows: 8 ships, 25 barks, 40 brigs, and 78 schooners; whole number 151—39 from foreign ports, and 112 coastwise; of this number five were British, two Bremen, one French, one Hamburg, one Oldenburg, and 141 American.

MANUFACTURING DIVIDENDS.—The Thorndike Manufacturing Company has declared a dividend of 3 per cent., payable Aug. 5. Notwithstanding the Amoskeag Company declared only 3 per cent. dividend, the profits of the last year were, in fact, nearly 20 per cent., the greater part being put into a new mill.

VIRGINIA CORN CROP.—The Alexandria Gazette says that one more good rain, in a short time, would secure one of the largest corn crops ever made in Virginia.

☞ 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.
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"ONE PRICE STORE," No. 34 MAGAZINE STREET,
Where may be found the Largest and
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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 23 00
Black and colored Cloth Sac Coats	10 00 to 16 00
Cassimere and Tweed Sac Coats	6 50 to 10 00
Fancy Tweed Business Coats	6 50 to 10 00
Overcoats—all descriptions	4 00 to 15 00
Merino Sac Coats	5 00 to 15 00
Merino Dress Coats	6 00 to 16 00
Merino Frock Coats	6 00 to 18 00
Croton and Alpaca Sacs	2 00 to 4 00
Linen Sacs and Coatees	2 50 to 4 00
Cashmarette Sacs and Frocks	10 00 to 15 00

Pantaloons.

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

Vests.

Colored Cashmere Vests	3 00 to 7 00
Black Satin Vests	3 50 to 6 00
Colored Silk and Satin Vests	2 50 to 6 00
Rich black embroidered Vests	at 5 00
Rich fancy Velvet Vests	5 00 to 9 00
Gold and silver Brocade Vests	4 50 to 8 00
Best white Marseilles Vests	3 00 to 5 00
Best colored Marseilles Vests	2 50 to 5 00
Best buff Cassimere Vests	3 50 to 5 00
Rich light Silk Vests	4 50 to 6 00
Rich light Chalon Vests	2 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 $3 50; superfine Muslin Shirts, linen bosoms and collars, $1 50 to $2 75; French Gingham and Calico Shirts; Hickory check and Negro Shirts; Merino, Flannel, Gauze, brown, white and pink Undershirts and Drawers; Silk Undershirts and Drawers; very rich style fancy Cravats; Italian and French Black Silk Cravats; Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs; Linen border Handkerchiefs; Linen and Silk Gloves; Black Kid Gloves; Cotton, Merino and Linen half Hose; Silk and Gingham Umbrellas, etc. etc.; also, Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags. 1d13 tf.

☞ The Queen's Delight which forms an essential ingredient in the GRAEFENBERG SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND, is probably superior to Sarsaparilla itself. Professor Frost, of Cincinnati, speaks of it as follows: [☞ See Bulletin No. 6, 3d page.] jy22

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☞ Richard Sands, grateful for past favors, would respectfully call the attention of his public to his Fashionable Clothing and Furnishing Store, 26 POYDRAS, corner of Tchoupitoulas st.
N. B. Gentlemen arriving in the city will find it to their interest to call and examine for themselves. ap8

☞ To Purchasers of Clothing.—Call at ALFRED MUNROE & CO.'S *One Price Store*, No.