DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—
BY HAYES & M'CLURE.

A. H. HAYES....J. E. M'CLURE.

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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.

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SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

☞ We received the note of "Susan Gaylove" last evening, indicating that she had placed, on Tuesday last, a letter in the Post-office, to our address. We are sorry to inform our fair correspondent that it has not been received by us. We hope, however, our unknown friend will not be discouraged by the non-receipt of her missive, and that she will re-pen the contents of the recreant *billet doux*, addressed to "Editors of the Crescent." We are inclined to the impression that the above-mentioned letter has been lost, through some negligence, not attributable to us.

THE SOUTHERN SENTINEL.—We have received the first number of a new paper, published at Plaquemine, bearing the above title. It is published semi-weekly, and is, if we may judge from the number before us, a well-conducted and ably edited paper. The politics of the Sentinel are whig, and its editor is Mr. W. P. Bradburn, to whom we wish all success in his new enterprise. He will, we are sure, prove a powerful auxiliary in the whig cause.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The thrilling drama called the "Spirit of the Black Mantle," is to be performed at the Olympic to-night. Miss Fanny Deering will appear in a dance. The performances to conclude with the amusing extravaganza of "Graciosa and Percinet."

JOURNEES DE JUIN 1848.—We have received from M. Arpin, editor of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, a copy of a work bearing the above title. It is a comprehensive recital of the events which have given such a terrible celebrity of the four days of June, made up from the letters of the Parisian correspondent of the *Courrier*. The pamphlet also embraces a full report of the sessions of the National Assembly from the 23d to the 28th of June, and sundry valuable extracts from French journals. The work is for sale at the store of Victor Herbert, 149 Chartres street.

THE AFFRAY AT THE LOUISIANA HOTEL.—This melancholy affair, which occurred about 10 o'clock on Thursday night, has cast a gloom over the friends of both the gentlemen engaged in it. They are both dangerously wounded, and time alone can determine whether either of them will recover. Mr. Smith, who was arrested immediately after the affair occurred, was yesterday morning visited at the watch-house by Gov. Johnson and Mr. M. M. Reynolds, and removed to his residence to be properly cared for, Dr. Graham having given a certificate that his wounds were dangerous. From what we have been able to learn of the affair, it appears that Mr. Smith made every effort in his power to avoid the rencontre, and even locked himself up in a room in order to keep away from Mr. Aspill. Mr. James Patton yesterday made an affidavit before Recorder Golding, stating his belief that Smith acted only in defence of his life, and that he was justifiable in shooting his assailant. We do not wish to prejudice the public mind against either party, and only give the above statements as they reached us, without vouching for their truth.

AUCTION SALE.—Messrs. Pierson & Bonneval will sell This Day, at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade, Valuable Second Municipality Property. See adv.

☞ The SARSFIELD CLUB held a meeting last evening at the Seventh Ward House, Poydras st. Lieut. Daly presided, and, in taking the chair, explained the objects of the meeting in eloquent terms. He was followed by Robert L. Murphy, Capt. P. E. O'Connor, J. C. Rowan, W. S. O'Connor, and others. A large amount of money was subscribed. The meeting adjourned to Monday evening next, at half-past 7, at the same place.

☞ The Western Telegraph Line is now open to Dubuque, Iowa, 500 miles from St. Louis.

SPEED AND CERTAINTY.—These are the two qualities which test the superiority of ocean steamers. In this connection, the New York Sun predicts, now that the fifteen, sixteen and eighteen day voyages are narrowed down to ten days, that *we shall soon see American steamers crossing the Atlantic in seven days*. Be it remembered, too, that it is only eleven years since the first steamer crossed the Atlantic.

STOP HIM.—A new novel by James, called "Gowrie, or the King's Plot," is announced in New York.

UNITED STATES RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES. By the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that the receipts into the Treasury for the quarter ending 30th June last, were, from various sources, as nearly as can now be ascertained, $11,349,039 20, and that the expenditures during the same period, were $13,126,041 91; of which $6,551,723 49 were on account of the army, and 2,395,960 12 for the navy.

NAVAL.—The U. S. steamer Scorpion, Commander Eggelow, 10 days from Laguna, via Campeachy, Sisal, and Havana, arrived at Norfolk, Va., on the 31 inst. The S. took home a portion of the battalion of marines recently serving on shore at Laguna. She left off that port U. S. ship Saratoga, Com'r Nicholson. At Campeachy communicated with U. S. steamer Iris and schooner Flirt, and at Sisal with the Water Witch.

☞ The mammoth steamer New World, at New York, of which we gave a description a day or two since, stuck upon the ways, after going about thirty feet, when the attempt was made to launch her. A steamer failed on Wednesday in an endeavor to get her off.

DROWNED.—Two fishermen named Pedro Gonzales and José Martinez, were drowned at the Lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad, yesterday morning. The accident happened by the upsetting of a boat.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—The only returns of the North Carolina election we have as yet received, we find in the Wilmington Journal of the 4th inst., and include only two precincts, Wilmington City and Upper Sound. In the former the vote was for Reid (dem.) 329, for Manly (whig) 233—In the latter for Reid 22, for Manly 18. Both these precincts are in New Hanover county, which usually gives from 700 to 900 democratic majority.

News by the Rivers—North Carolina Elections, etc.

[Telegraphed to the St. Louis Union.]

CINCINNATI, Aug. 4.—We have received partial returns from North Carolina. Raleigh gives 68 majority for the whig candidate for Governor. Fayetteville gives 31 democratic majority. In Wake county eleven precincts heard from give the democrats 28 majority....River at this place stationary.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 3.—The owners of the Cotton Factory have issued a card, in which they state they will, and must, remain in a state of suspension until they are placed on a common platform with other States....The River has fallen 6 feet.

Northern and Western Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4, 12 M.—The market for Flour is firmer than yesterday, and the business done is at a slight advance. Cornmeal sells at 2 56¼@$2 62½; Rye-Flour, 3 62½@$3 75 ⅌ bbl....Sale of prime white Wheat at 1 03@$1 06; prime white Corn, 59c.; Oats, 45c.; Rye, 70c. ⅌ bushel....Sales of prime Western Pork at $9 25; of Western No. 1 mess at $11 37½ ⅌ bbl. There is less movement in Pork....Large drafts on the Sub-Treasury have relieved the money market.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 4, 12 M.—Sales of Flour at $3 62½ ⅌ bbl....Whisky sells at 15½c. ⅌ gallon.....Provisions are unchanged, and but little doing....Other articles unchanged.

CUBA.

We perceive that many of the papers of the United States are ridiculing the idea of a revolution in the Island of Cuba. In this era of excitement and revolution, it seems to strike these papers as peculiarly ludicrous, that the Cubanos should have become tinctured with the universal desire for change, and it appears perfectly natural that they alone of all the world should remain contented and happy under the same system which in every civilized country has produced, if not revolution, at least rebellion. For our part, we can see nothing more probable than that the inhabitants of Cuba are dissatisfied and restless under the tyranny of the Spanish government.

In order to prove that no discontent exists, we are gravely referred to the public press, in which we are told there can be found no evidences of the condition of affairs said actually to exist at present. This might be good evidence, if liberty of the press existed in Cuba to the extent to which it is enjoyed in the United States. But it is a notorious fact, that so strict is the censorship of the press in that unfortunate Island, that it is impossible for the inhabitants to obtain through their local papers a correct statement of the political affairs even of foreign countries. As a case in point, we may mention that the last papers we received from Havana had a large space in their columns devoted to the affairs of Spain, but in none did we find any allusion to the repeated attempts at revolution which have lately occurred in that country; but on the contrary, it was represented as being in a remarkably prosperous and tranquil state.

But more than all this, we have ourselves the most direct and positive information, that within the last few weeks an insurrection was on the point of breaking out in Cuba, and was only averted by the most strenuous exertions of the authorities. The names of some of those arrested are in our possession, and we know of others who have arrived in this city within the last few days, having been forced to leave Havana to escape imprisonment, and perhaps death.

Even now the Cubán government rests upon a volcano, whose eruption no human power can repress. Cuba *must* be independent of Spain, and as an ultimate consequence, a member of our Union.

COL. PAINE SUSTAINED BY A COURT OF INQUIRY.—It will be recollected by our readers, that Col. Robert T. Paine, of the North Carolina regiment, during a mutiny at Buena Vista, shot one of his regiment. A court of inquiry has been examining into the case, and they have decided that he acted "strictly in the line of his duty."

☞ William Mitchel, brother of John Mitchel, the "convicted felon," arrived in Philadelphia on the 2d inst.

FROM ST. THOMAS.—Capt. Barles, of brig Splendid, at New York from St. Thomas, states that the commerce of that Island was completely paralyzed, owing to the late negro movements at St. Croix.

☞ Dates from Montevideo are to the 31 June. The French Commissioner had received orders to return to France. Nothing certain respecting the blockade.

☞ The Emperor of Brazil has lately dispatched three Capuchin monks as missionaries among the Indians in the Province of Minas.

COUNTERFEIT.—Remarkably well executed counterfeits of the ten dollar bills of the Bank of Virginia, payable at Lynchburg, are in circulation along the North Carolina line, in both States, dated June 3, 1847; letter R; the signatures and filling up engraved. The bills are well calculated to deceive. There are also a few counterfeit 50's on the same Bank, but not so well executed.

IMMIGRANTS.—The whole number arrived in the seven months of this year, to July 31, at New York, in vessels from abroad, was 110,404—in the eight months, or from May 5 (the time of the organization of the department of the Commissioner of Emigration) to Dec. 31, the number was 120,082; being 239,486 in the last fifteen months. From May to Dec., 1847, there were 53,180 Germans, and 52,496 natives of Ireland—but from Dec. to Aug., 1848, the number from Ireland has exceeded, by some thousands, those of Germany; this is owing, no doubt, to the war between Denmark and Germany, and the blockade of the German vessels in the rivers by the Danish fleet. The number arrived in July, 1848, was 24,622.

☞ Mrs. Fanny Kemble Butler, it is said, is residing at Lenox, Mass., where she has many friends. A newspaper from that region informs us that she indulges in various little eccentricities, much to the surprise of the people—among others, in her love for male attire. Her morning costume consists of a pair of pants, a frock coat or a blouse, as the weather may dictate, a dicky and a cane—and with this outfit she wanders over hill and dale with an *abandon* which would do credit to any one who had been from youth accustomed to this dress. Mrs. Butler commences an engagement at the Bowery Theatre, New York, early in the month.

DIFFERENT WAYS OF TELLING A STORY.—One of our exchanges says: "A large man-eating shark was captured off Cape Cod." Another newspaper reports the circumstance as follows: "A large man, eating shark, was captured off Cape Cod."

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—*Charles Albert.*—The English commander despatched three ships of the line from the Levant to the Black Sea, upon hearing that Russia had sent her troops into Moldavia. Whether this is for the purpose of protecting the Turks, or for being in a condition to divide the spoils, remains to be developed. The liberal press in Europe has become very severe upon Charles Albert, for his recent conduct. He has lost the confidence of liberal Europe; and if he now wins, it will be only regarded as the battle of the Italian people against tyrants, but that the man at the head is nearly as selfish as the one to whom they were opposed. He has coolly stood by and allowed five important cities and forts to fall into the hands of the Austrians, for the purpose of driving the Venetians into his kingdom, when he had under his command the Italian forces from all the Italian States, and was as much bound to provide for the security of one State as another. He appears to have forfeited his honor; but circumstances hereafter to be developed, may relieve him from his present position before the world. For a man who began so well, it is lamentable that he should have done anything to justify the censure now heaped upon his head, and to all appearances very justly.—*Correspondence N. Y. Herald.*

ACADEMY BURNED.—We learn from the Saco (Me.) Union, that the Thornton Academy building in that town was entirely destroyed by fire on the 30th ult. The building was set on fire.

BURNT AT SEA.—The whaleship Cassander, of Providence, Capt. Dewing, was burnt at sea on the 1st of May, in lat. 34° S., lon. 45° W. The crew took to the boats, and were ten days without food, during which time two men died. They then succeeded in reaching St. Martha Grande, and prompt measures were taken by the President of the Province of Laguna for the relief of the sufferers.

OURANG-OUTANG POISONED.—The American Museum, at New-York, has just lost a treasure in the death of the celebrated Ourang-Outang. It was imported from Africa at great expense. Breaking from its cage, the other evening, and prowling about the premises, it came across some poisonous liquid, contained in a bottle, which shortly after inhaling it, proved fatal.

FIRE.—The mansion of John C. Herbert, in Vansville District, Prince George's county, Md., was destroyed by fire on the 21st ult. The house cost $10,000, and was insured for $5000.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, August 3, 1848.

U. S. CRIMINAL COURT.—*The Slave Stealing Cases.*—At the opening of the court, this morning, Mr. Carlisle commenced his address to the jury in behalf of the prisoner. He reviewed the law and the facts, and contended that the prisoner was not guilty of larceny under the act of 1737, but of transportation of slaves under the act of 1796. He closed his remarks at half-past 2 o'clock.

Mr. Key followed in reply, which was listened to with the utmost attention. His remarks were forcible, just and conclusive.

CONNECTICUT FREE SOIL CONVENTION.—A dispatch from Hartford, Aug. 2, says:

"The State Free Soil Convention assembled here to-day. The members are composed of all political parties. The Convention appointed eighteen delegates to the Buffalo Convention, six of whom were democrats, six whigs, and as many abolitionists. The party organization was completed, and the State and county committees appointed."

MR. F. P. BLAIR.—This gentleman, who was said by the New York Post to have renounced Cass, has written a letter saying that he will support the Baltimore nominations; but that his feelings are with Mr. Van Buren.

☞ A very large Taylor meeting was held at Wheeling, Va., on the 27th ult.

☞ The London Times, of July 12th, says: "We are inclined to look upon Gen. Taylor as the fittest and best man to be President of the United States, and the one most likely to be raised to that exalted post by the voice of the people."

☞ The 79th Regiment of British Infantry, known as the Cameron Highlanders, arrived at Quebec from Gibraltar on the 27th ult. It will relieve the 93d, or Southern Highlanders, which will return to England.

A NEW USE FOR GAS PIPES.—In the late insurrection in Paris, gas pipes were used by the insurgents for cannon.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, August 3, 1848.—*Senate.*—A resolution was submitted by Mr. Lewis, and adopted, calling for certain maps of surveys in Mexico.

The presiding officer laid before the Senate a message from the President, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, with the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. Pillow. The message and documents were ordered to be printed, and, on motion of Mr. Reverdy Johnson, 2,000 extra copies were also ordered.

The amendments of the House to the bill directing the settlement of the Cherokee claims upon the principles of the treaty of 1846, were concurred in, and the bill stands passed.

House bill to change the place of holding the United State Courts in Alabama, was passed.

House bill to establish the territorial government of Oregon was taken up, when Mr. Clayton called the attention of the Senate to the peculiar circumstances under which the bill comes from the House. The bill to organize the territorial government of Oregon, California, and New Mexico, had passed the Senate, as was known, and had been sent to the House, and as yet they had no official information as to the manner of its disposal by that body. Public rumor, however, said that it had been laid on the table, without consideration, from whence it cannot be taken up except by a two-thirds vote. If such a rule existed here, he would not enforce it to prevent action, whatever might be his opinion of the provisions of this bill. He trusted it would be treated with courtesy due to the House, by a reference of it to the appropriate committee, and that it would receive all proper consideration.

Mr. Clayton then made a few remarks, when Mr. Badger proposed to withdraw his motion of reconsideration, but the presiding officer decided that the motion being in the possession of the Senate, he had no right to do so without its consent.

From this decision Mr. Badger appealed, and Mr. Hale moved to lay the appeal on the table, and Mr. Hale's motion prevailed.

Mr. Phelps addressed the Senate, in reference to the attacks upon himself. He shrunk from no responsibility, and was ready to meet his constituents face to face. He had surrendered no principle, and his course had been fully vindicated by the Senator from North Carolina, who contended that the South gained nothing by the bill, but that every thing had been surrendered to the North.

The question was then taken on the motion to postpone indefinitely, and it was by yeas and nays decided in the negative, 1 (Mr. Yulee,) to 47.

The bill was then referred to the committee on territories.

On motion of Mr. Atherton, the Senate then resumed the consideration of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

The amendment of Mr. Bell, inserting in the item for the removal of obstructions in the Savannah river, an appropriation for the repair of the dam at Cumberland Island, was rejected.

The question then recurring on the recommendation of the finance committee to strike out the appropriation of $50,000 for the improvement of the Savannah river, Mr. Johnson of Md. moved to amend by inserting, as explanatory of the obstructions to be removed, the words "placed there in defence of the city during the revolutionary war." [The improvement for which the appropriation provides, is the removal of obstructions to the navigation so caused.] The amendment was rejected, 18 to 31.

The yeas and nays were then ordered, on striking out the appropriation for Savannah river, when Mr. Yulee was excused from voting, in consequence of having "paired off" with Mr. Berrien, who is absent, and Mr. Johnson, of Georgia, proceeded to explain the reasons which would induce him to vote for the striking out. They were the conscientious constitutional scruples known to be entertained by the President.

Mr. Johnson, of Md., called the Senator from Georgia to order, for speaking of the opinions of the Executive on this subject.

Mr. Johnson, of Ga., said that the Senator from Maryland had spoken two or three hours during the present session as to the opinions of the President, and if he was now out of order, the Senator was then still more so.

Mr. Johnson said, "not at all." He had then been perfectly in order. And he was proceeding to show wherein the case differed, when he was called to order by Mr. Foote.

The chair [Mr. Bright presiding,] decided that the Senator from Maryland was out of order, and the Senator from Georgia was in order.

Mr. Johnson, of Md., appealed from this decision, and Mr. King, of Ala., was proceeding to make some remarks on the appeal, when Mr. Foote called him also to order, and the chair sustained the objection of Mr. Foote.

Some few remarks were made by Messrs. Mangum, Calhoun and others, when Mr. Johnson, of Md., withdrew his appeal, and Mr. Johnson, of Ga., concluded his explanations.

The Savannah River Appropriation was then stricken out, 35 to 15.

The Senate also made an amendment, on the recommendation of the Finance Committee, providing payment for the slaves in the celebrated "Ruiz and Montez case," which has occupied so much of the attention of Congress, for so many years.

Adjourned, without getting through with amendments proposed.

House.—Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut, offered a resolution, providing for the taking up, on Tuesday next, exclusively, of bills which have passed the Senate; but the House refused to suspend the rules for its reception.

Senate amendment to the bill establishing a Collection District in South Carolina, (substituting provision to annex Essex, Massachusetts, to the Collection District of Newburyport,) were concurred in, and the bill stands passed.

A bill was passed, granting a register to the bark Mary Elizabeth, of Maryland.

Bill to grant the right of way to the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, for a railroad from Cincinnati to St. Louis, was taken up and amended so as to require the Company to transport the United States mail on fair and equitable terms, to be determined by the Postmaster General, and then passed.

On motion, the House then, in committee of the whole, resumed the consideration of the army appropriation bill, and

Mr. Marsh, of Vermont, addressed the committee chiefly on the question of slavery, and in relation to the condition and existing laws of Oregon, California, and New Mexico. He argued that slavery had not been abolished by Mexico, in either California or New Mexico—that down to the extinction of Spanish domination, slavery had been permitted in all Spanish America—and that the Mexican constitution contained provisions recognizing slavery as clearly as does not the constitution of the United States. Mr. M. read from the Mexican constitution to show what were the provisions on this subject, he then proceeded to shew what were the constitutions of the several Mexican States, and argued that slavery now existing in California and New Mexico, by the organic law of the country, the decision of the Supreme Court provided for by the compromise bill of the Senate, if in accordance with the doctrine that slavery shall be excluded where it does now exist, and be permitted where it does, must be in favor of the South.

Mr. Crozier, of Tennessee, followed in explanation and defence of his vote in opposition to the "Compromise Bill" of the Senate.

Mr. Birdsall, of New York, next addressed the Committee, chiefly in relation to New York politics, and the difficulties between the "Hunkers" and "Barnburners."

Mr. Cathcart made a democratic speech on the political questions of the day.

Mr. Bayly and Mr. Tallmadge followed. The latter is now speaking—5 P. M. When he concludes the House will probably adjourn.

Passage of the Wilmot Proviso.

We yesterday announced that the Oregon bill had passed in the House, containing the Wilmot Proviso, or rather the Dane Proviso, prohibiting the introduction of slavery into the Territory. This section, which extends the ordinance of 1787 over the Oregon Territory, is in the following words:

"That the inhabitants of said Territory shall be entitled to enjoy all and singular the rights, privileges and immunities granted and secured to the people of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, by the articles of compact contained in the ordinance for the government of said territory, on the thirteenth day of July, seventeen hundred and eighty-seven; [and shall be subject to all the conditions, and restrictions, and prohibitions, in said article of compact imposed upon the people of said territory.] and ——."

In Committee of the Whole, the House had stricken out this section, but the House refused to concur in the striking it out of the bill, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Barringer, Barly, Beale, Birdsall, Boenck, Botts, Bowdon, Bowlin, Boyd, Brodhead, Wm. G. Brown, Albert G. Brown, Burt, Cabell, Chapman, Chase, Beverly L. Clark, Cingman, Howell Cobb, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Cocke, Critfield, Crozier, Daniel, Garnett, Duncan, Alex. Evans, Featherston, Ficklin, Flournoy, French, Fulton, Gayle, Gentry, Goggin, Green, Willard P. Hall, Haralson, Hammonson, Harris, Haskell, Hill, Hilliard, Isaac E. Holmes, Geo. S. Houston, Inge, Charles J. Ingersoll, Iverson, James Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Robert W. Johnson, Geo. W. Jones, John W. Jones, Kaufman, Kennon, Thos. Butler King, La Sere, Leigh, Lumpkin, McClernand, McDowell, McKay, McLane, Miller, Outlaw, Pendleton, Phelps, Pilsbury, Preston, Rhett, Richardson, Robertson, Roman, Sawyer, Shepard, Simpson, Sims, Stanton, Stephens, Thibodaux, Thomas, Jacob Thompson, Robert A. Thompson, Tompkins, Toombs, Venable, Wallace, Wick, Woodward—88.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Ashman, Bingham, Blanchard, Brady, Butler, Canby, Cathcart, Franklin Clark, Collamer, Collins, Conger, Cranston, Crowell, Cummins, Darling, Dickey, Dickinson, Dixon, Doer, Dun, Duncan, Dunn, Eckert, Edwards, Embree, Nathan Evans, Fagan, Farrelly, Foordley, Fries, Giddings, Gott, Gregory, Grinnell, Hale, Nathan K. Hall, Hammons, James G. Hampton, Moses Hampton, Henley, Henry, Elias B. Holmes, John W. Houston, Hubbard, Hudson, Hunt, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Jenkins, Kellogg, Daniel P. King, Lahm, Wm. T. Lawrence, Sidney Lawrence, Lincoln, Lord, Lynde, Maclay, McClelland, McIlvaine, Job Mann, Horace Mann, Marsh, Marvin, Morris, Mullin, Nelson, Newell, Nicoll, Palfrey, Pendleton, Peck, Petrie, Pettit, Pollock, Putnam, Reynolds, Richey, Rockhill, Julius Rockwell, John A. Rockwell, Rose, Foot, Ramsey, St. John, Schenck, Sherrill, Schroder, Stingerland, Stuart, Caleb B. Smith, Robt. Smith, Truman Smith, Starkweather, Andrew Stewart, Charles E. Stuart, Strohm, Tallmadge, Taylor, James Thompson, Richard W. Thompson, William Thompson, Thurston, Turner, Tuck, Van Dyke, Vinton, Warren, Wentworth, Wildey, White, Williams, Wilmot—81.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, and being engrossed, was read a third time, and under the operation of the previous question, was passed by yeas and nays—yeas 129, nays 71.

Mr. Wentworth moved to reconsider the last vote, which motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, August, 2, 1848.

Passage of the Wilmot Proviso—Action of the House—Fate of the Bill in the Senate, etc.

An "*Io triumphe*" is raised in the House, upon the passage of the Oregon Bill, with the anti-slavery section. The section goes far beyond the "Wilmot Proviso," which has been the great bugbear. It is the Jefferson Proviso, as some call it; the Dane Proviso, as others call it. It excludes slavery, perpetually, from the territory and from the States to be carved out of it. The "Wilmot Proviso" does not assume to apply to States. It is even contended that the ordinance of 1787, which is now by the House bill extended over Oregon, could not control States. Illinois, though the ordinance excluded slavery from its borders, asserted the right of introducing it, and rejected it by a vote in her legislature, on grounds of expediency. The government could not have enforced the ordinance against that State. The Supreme Court of the United States will take no cognizance of the fundamental law of 1787, which was adopted prior to the Constitution, and is not revoked by it. It has stood, politically, as a compromise; and, poetically, as a decree of nature and economy.

The Senate will receive this Oregon Bill, to-morrow. They have already determined what to do with it. They will substitute for it their own Compromise Bill, and send it to the House. The fate of the substitute is sealed in that body. It will be lost by more votes than those by which it was strangled the other day. A southern member of distinction said to me to-day, that no territory would be admitted except non-slaveholding territory.

No one is astounded by the projects on foot to invade, revolutionize, and conquer Mexico. Arista has long been engaged in an enterprize to make the northern provinces independent. He sent an agent here to make propositions to this Government, which were not accepted. He worked out his project while he was engaged in making *tin* in Cincinnati. He is a deep thinker, a practical man, has long kept himself out of view, and is now ready to go ahead. That he is concerned with some of our people, in the movement, there is no doubt. He wants the aid of our "choice spirits, who are tired of the still pursuits of civil life." If our disbanded officers and men go into the project, they will take the game out of his hands, and our people will become the masters of the territory contended for. Our next enterprize, whether with or without the aid of this government, will be upon Cuba. Ion.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES.—An American eagle has been presented to M. Vattemare, in aid of his system of international exchanges. He should return the compliment with a Gallic rooster.

ANOTHER BANK OFFICER ARRESTED.—Theodore Olcott, late Cashier of the Canal Bank of Albany was arrested on the 31st ult., says the Albany Knickerbocker, on the complaint of Rev. James A. Cornell, charged with fraud—Olcott having sold Cornell $1500 worth of the stock in April last, and represented it as being good.

INCIDENTS IN A WHALING CRUISE.—The sloop Laura arrived Provincetown on the 28th ult. from a short cruise, with a twenty-barrel humpback whale. The sloop, during the cruise, came in sight of two whales, which proved to be mother and child. The mother, a sixty-barrel whale, stove a boat and escaped, leaving the young one to the tender mercies of the whalemen.

TRIAL FOR ABDUCTION.—Catharine Mead is on trial before the Municipal Court, Boston, for abducting Medora Webster from Lowell, with intent to induce her to lead a dissolute life in Boston.

CURRENT OF THE NIAGARA AT THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—We learn from Mr. Ellet that the current of the Niagara River, for the first 500 feet below the Suspension Bridge, runs at the rate of 19 miles per hour; for the next 800 feet it runs at the rate of 25 miles an hour—giving an average of about 23½ miles per hour for the first quarter of a mile beyond the bridge.—*Buffalo Courier.*

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—Mrs. Riggle, of Warren, Ohio, was crushed to death on the 20th ult., while assisting her son to get a load of hay into the barn. The oxen became unmanageable in passing through the barn, and the wagon caught Mrs. R. and crushed her to death against the side.

FUGITIVE ARRESTED.—Alfred Osleineth was arrested at Pittsburg on the 2d, for the larceny in Philadelphia of $1800 worth of silks.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—The Englishman, John Garrett, who committed suicide at Philadelphia, on the 1st inst., had just returned from Mexico, having served through the war in the Baltimore battalion. He was 60 years of age, and has a family in Philadelphia.

HARD CASE.—"H-h-here I am a-g-g-gin," said a returned volunteer yesterday, to the Recorder, "and w-w-what f-f-for? Is'nt there n-n-no laws or constit-t-t-tooshuns in this 'ere p-p-place? Is'nt there the f-f-first principles of j-j-justice in this 'ere c-c-city, I'd like to know?"

"This is the third time you have been here," said the Recorder.

"That j-j-jest w-w-what I was a t-t-t-talking about. In t-t-the S-s-state of *Albany*, w-w-where I c-c-cum from, they n-n-never t-t-try a man but w-w-won'st for the s-s-same offence; but h-h-here I've been h-h-brought up *t-t-three times* for the *s-s-same old d-d-drunk!*"—[*St. Louis Reveille.*

RISING OF YEAST.—A barrel of yeast, which had been shipped on board the steamer County of Pembroke, burst, while the vessel was on her passage from Bristol to Swansea. The explosion was so violent that a woman, who had unluckily seated herself on the cask, was thrown a height of ten feet in the air.

☞ When Dr. H. and Sergeant A. were walking arm-in-arm, a wag says to his friend: "Those two are just equal to one highway-man."

"Why so?" was the response.

"Because," rejoined the wag, "it is a lawyer and a doctor—*money or your life.*"

NOVEL CHALLENGE.—An English gentleman has challenged the Great Reading Railroad Company to run a race of half a mile between one of its engines and his horse, for a stake of 1000 guineas. The match is proposed to be decided on the Reading race course which is parallel with the railroad.—*New Haven Palladium.*

Later from Turkey.

Affairs of Turkey—The Slavic Uprising—Prussian Intrigue—Persia, etc.

[Translated from "Le National" for the N. Y. Tribune.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 27, 1848.

Mr. Editor—I told you in my last letter that nothing else was talked of at Bucharest but the intrigues of Russia, the object of which was to induce the Porte to renounce its suzerainty over the Principalities, so that Russia might get possession of them afterward, and cause them to enter into the formation of a new kingdom, which would be governed by a son of the Autocrat; I added that this project formed part of another still more vast.

This grand project is one that you must know: here they talk of it, not in the streets, but in every place where attention is turned to the great interests of Europe. Some years ago there appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, a rather long article under the title of "Le Monde Greco-Slave"—(The Greco-Slavic World.) At that time little attention was paid to that article; at present, events make it interesting.

Since the French revolution of February, the war between the principles of Democracy and Absolutism has become more active than ever, and the Czar, who finds himself at this moment the sole and veritable representative of the latter, will before long commence the play in sober earnest. In the meantime, he is taking his precautions and doing his best at manœuvering. To maintain the struggle, which cannot help breaking out on many points at once, he has need of people and of a flag under which to rally them. This flag is not yet raised, but it soon will be; it is that of the Greco-Slavic World.

Already Slavism has reared its head in Germany; it has its Constituent Assembly at Prague, and it wishes to separate from Germanism. There are here two ideas that must be attended to before all others.

The Empire of Austria, supported by Germanism, is falling; she wishes to rise again by Slavism, and you comprehend all that may result from this great fact. Slavism counts at least a hundred millions of people, who occupy Poland, a large part of Russia, of Prussia, of Pomerania, of Bohemia, of Silesia, of Moravia, of Bosnia, of Moldavia, of Wallachia, of Servia, and even of Bulgaria. The cunning of Russia is striving to ally these people to the Eastern Greeks. Such an empire would be altogether too great for one sovereign. Therefore, in the idea of the Czar, there would be the Slavic Empire of the East, which he himself would govern, and the Slavic Empire of the West, which would be governed by the Emperor of Austria. This project is very seriously entertained, and you know that it was said, in the first sitting of the Constituent Assembly of Prague, that, if the Slavii must make war to reestablish a distinct and independent nationality, they would not give way before it. You may regard it as a certain fact that the Emperor Nicholas has made known to the Provisional Government of Prague, that in case of war, independently of his armies, he would put 400,000 of rubles at their disposition.

Turkey would ask nothing better than to enter into this alliance; she hates Russia because the latter has humiliated her in past times; because she domineers over her at present; because she wishes to devour her at some future time. Her hatred is a hatred necessary for her preservation and her existence. The present circumstances also are most favorable to the realization of this alliance. Last Sunday, Reschid-Pacha and Vali-Pacha came again into power, the one as Minister, without a portfolio, the other as President of the Supreme Council of Justice, in place of Halil-Pacha. This combination is due to Reschid-Pacha, who will soon resume, in a more public manner, the chief direction of affairs. The Imperial Ordinance of the 25th of June, which has caused the most agreeable sensation at Constantinople, is, under present circumstances, a great check for Russia, which does not dissemble the want of sympathy it feels for the Ottoman Cabinet.

Russia does not limit herself to making her weight felt in Turkey; she makes it felt, and still more heavily in Persia. At this moment this latter country is a prey to the greatest agitation. The rebel Sallar has raised the standard of revolt in Khorassan, of which he is master, and where he is practicing the greatest cruelties. The inhabitants of Ispahan have revolted, and a certain Rab whom the Persian Government has caused to be imprisoned because he was announced as a Messiah, is agitating, by means of his proselytes, whose number already exceeds 25,000 in the provinces of Adherbijan and Gulan. Every body here is convinced that Russia, who holds under her hand the brother of the Shah, is no stranger to these movements. England ought to find in this an additional motive to labor for the formation of the triple alliance. Persia is the high-road to India, and the events in Persia coincide with the insurrection of the Punjaub, of which the news was given you by the last courier from Bombay.

On Saturday last, at 6 o'clock in the evening, there was a great disturbance in the streets of Pera; the occasion of it was this: ever since the Italian revolution broke out, a difficulty has existed between the Piedmontese and the Tuscans. These latter are republicans; the others are monarchists. As the Piedmontese believe themselves already masters of all Italy, those who are here act the dictator. When I say those who are here, I speak only of the Embassy of Sardinia. Even if a man be a republican, he is not necessarily destitute of talent. Some Tuscans, or Tuscan protegés, who hold a good pen, threw out some sheets of a small publication, where the glory of Charles Albert was not sufficiently acknowledged. The Embassy of Sardinia answered, and wished also to show its talents, for the first time no doubt. It deceived itself, and laid itself so open to its adversaries, that instead of replying to a fresh publication, in which it was told, with delicate skill, both big and little truths, it found nothing better to do than descend into the street with policemen's clubs to knock down those who were guilty of no crime but skillful badinage. The armed force put an end to this combat, or rather ambuscade of the Sardinian Embassy.

* The Russian Ruble is worth 75 cents.

☞ Democratic Association.—At an adjourned meeting of this Association, held on the evening of the 10th instant, the following officers were elected to serve for six months:

President.....J. N. LEA.
Vice-President.....A. B. HAYES.
Corresponding Secretary....S. W. WATERS.
Secretary.....R. R. LEE.
Treasurer.....DAVID ORCUTT.

On motion, the meeting adjourned. R. R. LEE, Secretary.

☞ The Queen's Delight, which forms an essential ingredient in the GRAEFENBERG SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND, is probably superior to Sarsaparilla itself. Professor Finny of Cincinnati, speaks of it as follows: ☞ See Bulletin No. 8, 32 page.]

GORDON PLUMMER,
ADJUSTER OF AVERAGES.
☞ Office at Lucien Hermann's, Marine Society, No. 21 Royal street, New Orleans. je20 1m eow.

Sands's Clothing Emportium.
☞ Richard Sands, grateful for past favors, would respectfully call the attention of the public to his Fashionable Clothing and Furnishing Store, 28 POYDRAS, corner of Tchoupitoulas st.
N. B. Gentlemen arriving in the city will find it to their interest to call and examine for themselves. 1ept

☞ To Purchasers of Clothing.—Call at ALFRED MUNROE & CO.'S One Price Store, No. 34 Magazine street, where they always be found the largest assortment of Goods in New Orleans, and at numerous low prices. m8 1m

☞ To Country Merchants, Planters and Physicians.—Please see the advertisement of RUETE & PADDOCK, upon the Fourth Page, headed as above. m9 1d

☞ Important to Health.—No family should neglect to have on hand a bottle of HULINGS' CARMINATIVE SYRUP, unrivalled remedy for Bowel complaints, which occur more frequently during the summer months than at any other period. ☞ This remedy never fails in the most obstinate cases of Diarrhœa....Wholesale Depot, 32 Camp street, New Orleans. jel G. SANSBOROUGH.

☞ Strangers in the City, see Dr. B. F. MULLEN'S advertisements in the other columns of this paper. He is one of the very best in his profession now in the United States. All that stand in need would do well to give him a call, at 86 Carondelet house street. m9 1d 2m

☞ See advertisement, on the first page of this paper, headed "*TO PLANTERS AND FAMILIES*," of Comstock & Co.'s celeb