sian army. The Cholera prevailed to a very considerable extent at Jassy. Prince Stourdza resided continually in his residence.

The *Breslau Gazette* publishes a letter from the Galician frontiers, under date of July 6. It is stated that the number of Russians who have entered into Moldavia is 10,000, and that 4000 Turkish troops would enter Wallachia.

Letters from Bucharest, dated the 27th of June, state that the provisional government had addressed a note to the consuls of France, Austria, and Prussia, soliciting the intervention of those powers in favor of the constitution sworn by Prince Bibesco. Should be attacked. Up to that date Bucharest was perfectly quiet; but apprehensions were entertained that some selfish boyards might bring anarchy by raising to the peasantry the advantages over their property which the constitution grants.

THE CHOLERA.

The Cholera continues to prevail throughout all the Turkish provinces. At Constantinople it continued without abatement; but it was considered less fatal. Better sanitary precautions were adopted than hitherto. At Ibralla, from the 3d to the 7th of June, there were 274 cases, of whom 70 died. This is a large proportion for the population of this town, which is only about 20,000. At Viatka, from the 24 to the 7th of June, there were 90 cases and 40 deaths, in a population of 4000. It has spread to all Wallachia, and advances rapidly to the frontiers of Transylvania. By the last accounts received of the progress of the Cholera, in Moldavia its visitation was excessively severe. At Jassy, in the 17th to the 28th, 1799 persons had been attacked, of whom 810 had died, and 655 remained in the hospital, and 344 only had been cured. The attacks were steadily increasing in severity. At St. Petersburg, from June 24 to July 3, there had been 5063 cases, of which 2596 had proved fatal, and 2 had been cured, and 2269 remained under treatment.

Latest News—Most Important from Ireland.

[Special Express to the New York Sun.] *Dublin, Friday Night.*—We are almost in a state of siege in this city. To-day a proclamation was issued by the Lord Lieutenant, for both the county and city of Dublin, calling on all persons to deposit and leave at the respective police stations on or before the 25th of July, instant, all guns, pistols, and other fire arms, and all swords, cutlasses, pikes and bayonets, and all gunpowder and ammunition, or in default, if convicted, of being imprisoned two years, with or without hard labor.

The police, who are armed with cutlasses, took from a number of pikes and guns to-day throughout the city.

An application having been make to Judge Perrin, presiding at the Tyrone Assizes, to admit Mr. John Martin to bail, he refused the same and strongly censured the conduct of the government for allowing Mr. Martin the privilege of writing from Newgate to the *Felon*.

The Nation makes its appearance again to-morrow. Its leaders are, as usual, to the point, and usually spicy as to "Felony."

Mr. C. G. Duffy, from his cell in Newgate, furnishes an article headed, "*Casus Belli*," in which he reviews the course adopted by the Government in suppressing the demand for Repeal, and observes, that it is a solemn and a terrible responsibility to address a nation to peril its hopes on the battle-field, but it is not the worst responsibility. To peril and lose them *without* a battle-field; to permit them to fall to pieces by the fatal dry rot of inaction; to see them lost without honor or sympathy, or the chance of redemption, lost by some fatal cowardice or incapacity; that is the hell in which there is no consolation." Referring to the revolutions which have taken place in this memorable year of 1848, and ancing at the results, Mr. Duffy proceeds: "at length, with clear deliberation and full knowledge of all the peril and all the responsibility, but with assured faith in God's providence and the justice of our cause, we bade England choose speedily between concession and the sword. We formally proclaimed a war of independence, *and the time now comes when that pledge must be promptly fulfilled, or we totally dishonored.*"

The article concludes by expressing a wish for transportation rather than live in Ireland, if the clubs be supine in the hour of action, and are defeated by the military power of England.

The Nation also continues its political instruction in military affairs, and among other directions, explains how polished arms are to be preserved in a damp or under-ground position; suggestions as to window grenades, how to break down a bridge, or to rebuild one, and how to blow up a bridge, with practical remarks on gunnery.

A letter from Waterford states that that city is greatly excited by the proclamation issued against it. The notices are torn down as soon as put up. Mr. Meagher has issued a counter proclamation, in which he calls upon his fellow citizens to imitate the men of Limerick and Tipperary, to be firm and steady, and to organize calmly, *speedily* and fearlessly. Mr. Meagher, in mockery of the Castle proclamation, put at the foot of his address: "*God save the People!*"

"The Irish Felon" has not made its appearance.

ENGLAND.

London, Friday night.—In the House of Lords, tonight, after Lord Glengal had brought his observations to a close, Lord Lansdowne stated that he was obliged to Lord Glengal for affording him the opportunity to state to the House what the Government had done in Ireland, and what they intended to do; and then repeated in substance the words of Lord John Russell's motion. He afterwards stated that, although the Government had positive notice of an intended insurrection in that country, he trusted that by firmness and vigilance it would be put down. Referring to the parish priests, he stated that, although some of them were deeply mixed up in the clubs and confederations, yet, on the whole, they were friendly to the cause of order, and the Government had derived valuable support from them. The speech of the noble Lord excited deep attention.

SCOTLAND.

We have received a letter from Greenock, dated July 20, which states that the Town Clerk there, Johnston Gray, Esq., was deliberately shot in the street that afternoon, by an auctioneer by the name of Thomson. Fortunately, Mr. Gray is said not to be mortally wounded. Dundee letters speak more favorably of trade at that port. A fair amount of business was doing in flax, yarns and linens.

FRANCE.

We have received the returns of the Bank of France, but they do not possess any new feature of interest. The city of Paris was tranquil up to Friday.

The Corn Trade.

In the early part of the week, the Corn trade partook of the dull and languid tone which prevailed at the time of the Europa's departure. Accordingly, on Mark lane, on Monday last, Wheat was sold at a decline of 2@3s. per quarter, the very best of English commanding 80@86s., and American 77@78s. There was very little Indian Corn offering. Stocks being so much exhausted in Ireland, cargoes off the coast realize full rates, say 28@32s. American Flour sold at the same market at 22@27s. for United States, and 22@26s. for Canada, while Indian Cornmeal brought 16s.@14s. 6d. ₱ bbl. On the following day, in Liverpool, holders of Wheat were compelled to follow their prices ld., and in some instances 2d. ₱ bu.; best red English was therefore 7s. 3d.@7s. 6d., and white 7s. 4d.@7s. 6d. Canadian red sold at 7s. 2d., and white 7s. 4d.@7s. 8d., while U. S. red obtained 7s. 3d.@7s. 8d., and white 7s. 3d.@8s. Indian Corn changed hands at 31s.@33s. for American white, and 34s.@35s. for yellow. The sales of Indian Meal were made at advanced prices—say 14s. 6d.@15s. ₱ bbl. The weather being very unfavorable for maturing the growing crops, since Tuesday, the trade has been much firmer; and although at Mark lane holders of Wheat, Flour and Indian Corn were not able to obtain any advance upon the decline above noted, factors in Liverpool have succeeded in effecting a rise in value of most of the articles of the trade. Accordingly, the best Western Canal Flour is worth 28s. ₱ bbl., and Philadelphian and Canadian Flour is worth 28s. ₱ bbl. Indian Cornmeal sells at 14s. 6d.@15s., and Indian Corn varies from 31s. to 33s., according to quality and description.—*Wellmer & Smith's Times, July 22.*

The Latest from the Continent.

By Express from Paris to London, and thence by Telegraph to Liverpool, for the New York Sun.

LONDON, Saturday, July 22, 1848.

We have received advices from Paris, dated yesterday evening. They state that the city was tranquil, and that the National Assembly would authorize, in a few days, the Government to contract a loan, to a certain extent. The amount is not specified.

The committee of the South American bondholders have received a letter from Lord Palmerston, stating that Mr. Adams, the Charge d'Affaires, has given his promise to have their claims adjusted.

The Havre cotton market was pretty brisk.

At Amsterdam, the course was dull and languid, and prices rather declining.

Accounts from Palermo state that the Duke of Genoa had been elected.

Rumors are again in circulation that the Dutch have refused to ratify the terms of the armistice between Germany and Denmark.

In the House of Commons, July 22, Lord John Russell moved to bring in a bill for the arrest of all persons supposed to be disaffected towards the crown and Government. His speech, so far, is loudly cheered by a pretty full House.

The Markets.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, July 22 11½ A. M.—The market is steady to-day, and sales to a moderate extent are going forward. The sales are likely to reach 5000 bags. No new feature.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, July 22.—The market is steady, and the advance of yesterday is maintained. Few sales are going forward. The weather is favorable for ripening the grain.

LONDON MONEY AND SHARE MARKET, July 22.—The money market was suddenly depressed this morning, on account of the declaration of Ministers last night. At the time we write, Consols for account and money are sold at 86¾ to 87.

DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—
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MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

AMERICAN LEAGUE OF THE FRIENDS OF IRELAND.—A large and most enthusiastic meeting of this patriotic association was held at their hall, No. 100 Magazine street, last evening, at which Mr. D. L. Beecher presided as Chairman. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved; after which the Chairman rose and made a most impressive and cogent address, which drew down repeated bursts of applause, and elicited marked attention. Mr. James Graham then read some late intelligence from an Irish paper very recently received, giving an account of the affairs of Ireland, and predicting the important crisis to which, ere this, she has, in all probability, been brought, and expressing the determination of the Irish people to make a firm stand in vindication of their rights.

After Mr. Graham concluded, Dr. McCracken was loudly called for, and addressed the meeting.

The amount of money subscribed and paid in was $425 85, exclusive of subscriptions to the Emergency Fund.

It was then, on motion, agreed that the Council of the League shall meet at their hall every evening during the week, at 8 o'clock, to receive subscriptions, etc.

After which, the meeting adjourned, with the gratifying hope that Ireland will soon be able, by the united action and noble efforts of her people, to take her rank among the enlightened nations of the earth, free and disenthralled.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We thank our correspondent "Susan Gaylove" for her communication. It shall appear to-morrow, being unavoidably crowded out this morning. The fair Susan has excited in us no little curiosity as to her identity.

CORPUS CHRISTI.—We learn from very good authority that Col. Kinney has made arrangements to reopen and deepen the channel through the flats near Corpus Christi. Complete soundings have been taken, and it is certain that the channel will be made practicable for vessels drawing eight feet water, whence they can approach the town without difficulty. This work has been undertaken by Col. Kinney at his own expense, and when it is completed Corpus Christi will become the most important of the gulf ports. Being the nearest favorable point to central and northern Mexico, it must necessarily be the depot for all the trade of that section of country, and also the point of reshipment for all public and private property going to Paso del Norte, which is destined to be a great central mart.

The enterprise and public spirit of Col. Kinney in undertaking this great work, cannot be too highly commended. The Colonel left for Galveston yesterday.

CAPT. J. P. BREEDLOVE.—We are deeply grieved to see announced, the death of Capt. J. P. Breedlove, of this city. He was one of the numerous victims of that destroyer of our soldiers, chronic dysentery. Capt. Breedlove belonged to the 14th infantry, and was considered as fine a specimen of an officer as could be found in our army.

Though suffering acutely from the attacks of disease, he was present at, and participated in, the dangers and glories of the battles of the Valley.

He was buried yesterday, and was followed to the grave by a large number of friends, by the volunteer company which he formerly commanded, and, also, by many brother Odd Fellows.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The passengers on the steamship New Orleans during her last trip from Vera Cruz to this port have presented Capt. Auld with a handsome service of plate, as an evidence of their regard and esteem. In paying Capt. Auld this compliment, the donors selected a person as its recipient, than whom none could have better merited it.

☞ The Sarsfield Club will hold a meeting at the Seventh Ward House, in Poydras street, this evening, at half-past 7. Friends of Ireland, attend!

PICTURE OF DON QUIXOTE.—That talented young artist, T. A. Gould, has left at our office a beautiful picture of Don Quixote. We have frequently said before that we do not profess to be judges of the divine art, yet, as far as we may be permitted to judge, this picture is really entitled to a much higher degree of praise than should be awarded to those not above mediocrity. We mean by this, that it far surpasses such in all the essentials of a truly good picture. The drawing is decidedly good; but it is in the exquisite coloring that the genius of the artist is to be detected, while in the sorrowfully sublime expression, who could fail to recognize the gallant and valorous knight of La Mancha. We are proud that our city contains a painter of so much promise as Mr. Gould, and we feel confident that the discrimination and good taste of our citizens will yield him such encouragement as his merit deserves.

The picture above referred to, can be seen at our office, and is, we believe, for sale.

☞ Our friends for Pittsburg, Cincinnati or Louisville, will find on board the Mary Stephens accommodations unsurpassed, officers gentlemanly and accommodating, and no delay in the passage.

☞ The reception of Gen. P. F. Smith in the Parish of Jefferson, the place of his residence, on Saturday last, was a splendid affair, and reflects the greatest credit on the worthy citizens of our sister parish. The day was smiles and tears alternately, but the copious showers could not in the least dampen the enthusiasm of the Jeffersonians.

A vast concourse of people were assembled at the place of reception, and the sweet smiles of many of Louisianas' fair daughters lent additional charm to the assemblage and ceremony. After the speeches and replies had been made, the parties adjourned to a magnificent barbecue, where a number of patriotic toasts were given. The whole affair was conducted with great spirit. The particulars of this reception were contained at length in the Sunday papers, which renders more particular notice unnecessary.

THE ICE TRADE.—There were exported from Boston during the month of July 3,934 tons of ice; of these 1650 tons were sent to New Orleans. The total exported since January is 38,815 tons.

RECEPTION OF THE 9TH REGIMENT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—We learn from the New Hampshire Patriot, that a public meeting has been held in Concord, N. H., and a committee appointed to make arrangements for a public reception in that town of the soldiers of the 9th Regiment (N. E. Regiment) now expected daily at Newport.

☞ The New Jersey Battalion of Volunteers was received at Newark with great honors.

RUSSIAN GOLD IN PARIS.—The presence of large quantities of Russian gold in Paris, during the late rebellion is, it is said, easily to be accounted for from the fact that the loan of gold made by the Emperor of Russia to the Bank of France a year or more ago, was withdrawn from its vaults by the run for specie since the Revolution.

CROPS, ETC.—There is some sickness in the Parish, although the general health is good. Some of our planters are picking cotton, and others are preparing to gather the snowy fleece.—*Western (Alexandria) Democrat, 9th inst.*

Ireland.

At last the hour has come. The days of Saxon rule on Irish soil are numbered. This moment may have witnessed the eternal separation of Ireland from the incubus which has so long crushed her energies, impoverished her people and trodden her children in the dust. Even now the struggle may have commenced—blood may have flowed in torrents—thousands upon thousands may have offered up their lives as a sacrifice upon the altar of their country's liberty; but should the survivors emerge triumphant from the combat, the universal world will send forth a shout of exultant joy for a nation new-born, redeemed and disenthralled. Our heart once more beats high with hope for Ireland. Our confidence, once almost lost, is now revived; for in the spirit that prompted the armed peasantry of Carrick to demand the surrender of their leaders, who had been arrested and doomed to Mitchel's fate, we see the determination of resistance to British tyranny. That the people will fight, we have never entertained a doubt; but we have sometimes feared that the real timidity of some and the interested efforts of others of their leaders would dampen the generous ardor of the nation until the moment to strike the blow for freedom should have passed away. We believe we were mistaken. The current has now become so strong that even the most backward are borne onward by its impetuous course. The advocates of that great delusion, moral force, are now so few as to be entirely without influence, while their numbers are daily becoming less. All—leaders and followers—are at last awakened to a sense of the great truth that "he who would be free, himself must strike the blow!" It is useless to talk of justice to men who do not claim to have justice on their side, and whose only title to control is based upon a palpable wrong. It is idle to talk of moral suasion to those who have tasted the sweets of power, the continuance of which is involved in a perpetuation of the abuses sought to be remedied. No! there is but one way to deal with such: and that is, the force of the strong arm, and the true heart. The sword may win where reason might despair.

This is now the position in which Ireland is placed. She has but one choice to make—one course to pursue; and every thing indicates that she will not hesitate to select it. The insurrection which but a few weeks ago was a subject for the ribald jests and contemptuous sneers of the British tory press, has now assumed such a shape as seriously to alarm the Cabinet of London. Lord John Russell has announced in Parliament that the Government is determined to use every means of suppressing the spirit of sedition, while the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to carry out the designs of his master, has issued a proclamation from Dublin Castle, commanding the people to deliver up their arms before the expiration of four days. Could we think for a moment that the Government expected compliance with this ridiculous decree, we might be tempted to smile at the extent of English credulity. As it is, we can only view it as an attempt to force the people into premature rebellion. Let it beware that in doing this it does not light a flame which all its power will not be able to extinguish. We have no doubt, however, that this is the present aim of the Government. It well knows that a collision is inevitable, and, as the Saxon is of a calculating nature, it wishes to excite its adversary to open insurrection before the harvest shall have yielded enough for the sustenance of the insurgent forces. The attempt has already partially succeeded. Goaded to desperation by the arrest of some of their leaders, the people of Carrick rose in arms and forced the surrender of the prisoners. This may, therefore, be considered the first blow in behalf of Irish liberty; and as soon as it was struck, the island blazed, from end to end, with signal fires lit upon the summits of a thousand hills. The fate of millions hangs upon the issue of the hopes which those fires have kindled in their bosoms.

The time has come—and if Irishmen act as men should act, all will be well. Let them not rest from the harvest of blood while a British soldier treads upon Irish soil—let them

"Strike till the last armed foe expires!
Strike for their altars and their fires!
Strike for the green graves of their sires,
God and their native land!"

Mr. M. F. Dimond.

The following resolutions complimentary to Mr. Dimond, (which we have been requested by gentlemen who participated in the proceedings to publish, and with whose request we comply with pleasure,) were passed by a late meeting of persons employed in the Customhouse at Vera Cruz. Mr. Dimond has been for a time Collector of the port of Vera Cruz, and in that capacity has given unlimited satisfaction to all. Since the consummation of peace with Mexico, he has been re-appointed Consul at the same place, and we doubt not will perform the duties with equal zeal and ability:

At a meeting of the officers attached to the United States Customhouse at VeraCruz, Mexico, held in said city on Tuesday evening, the 12th of July, 1848, on motion, Capt. Geo. Howland was called to the Chair, and John F. Berthelot appointed Secretary. The Chairman, having stated the object of the meeting, was directed to appoint a Committee of Five to draft resolutions in expression thereof. Whereupon, the following gentlemen were duly appointed, namely: John C. Cleland, George Taylor, C. F. Trinchard, Charles H. Shankland and James A. Lee. The Committee, after retiring for a short space of time, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, By the wisdom of our national council, the Mexican war has been brought to a close, by a treaty of peace, distinguished on the part of the United States for its philanthropic views and magnanimous munificence; and whereas, by the provisions of said treaty, the Customhouse Department in this city has again reverted to the original and proper Mexican authorities, by reason of which F. M. DIMOND is removed therefrom as Collector. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in this meeting tender him their warm and grateful acknowledgements for his uniform kindness and urbanity of deportment during his continuance in office, and which has characterized his entire official career.

Resolved, That wherever he may be destined to sojourn in this life, he carries with him the best feelings and wishes of this meeting.

Resolved, That each individual of this meeting sign his name to these resolutions.

Resolved, That the said Committee do wait upon our worthy Collector, F. M. DIMOND, and furnish him with a copy of these resolutions.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the New Orleans Crescent, Picayune and Delta; and to be printed in the different Mexican papers in this city, in Spanish and English.

Resolved, That this meeting do adjourn, *sine die*.

J. DANIELL,
OSCAR ROBERT,
IGNACIO P. OROPESA,
P. GOIX,
JAMES MITCHELL,
JOSHUA R. S. OLIVER,
J. W. BRIGGS,
MICHAEL MCFAUL,
ROBERT MITCHELL,
W. W. WEST,
JOHN C. LELAND,
JAMES A. LEE,
GEORGE TAYLOR,
C. J. TRINCHARD,
CHAS. H. SHANKLAND,
WALTER R. FOSTER,
CHAS. A. HOPPIN,
F. W. THORNTON,
A. P. WILDING,
LEON R. ALMY,
E. B. H. CROCKER,
E. A. FOLLANSBE,
DAVID B. FOWLER,
WM. D. L. PANNELL,
JAMES MCVEA.

GEORGE HOWLAND, Chairman.
JOHN F. BERTHELOT, Secretary.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, Vera Cruz, July 14, 1848.

Gentlemen—It is gratifying, at all times, to have the good opinion of men—but especially of those who have been connected with us in the service of our country in a foreign land. I thank you, gentlemen of the Committee, and through you, the other officers who have, with you, so promptly and faithfully assisted me in the performance of the duties confided to me by our Goverment.—May you all return to your families and friends, and enjoy a long life, is the wish of

Your friend, F. M. DIMOND.

To John C. Cleland, C. F. Trinchard, Charles H. Shankland and James A. Lee, Committee from the officers and clerks of the Customhouse, Vera Cruz.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—The following is the vote for Governor in the counties heard from, compared with the vote at the Presidential election in 1844, when Mr. Clay had a majority of 3945:

	President—1844. Clay. W.	Polk. D.	Governor—1848. Manly. W.	Reed. D.
Cumberland	703	1101	578	1023
Wake	1044	1274	991	1203
Franklin	336	760	266	838
Sampson	532	878	530	892
New Hanover	983	1122	275	1015
Camden	556	101	490	83
Pasquotank	693	232	416	*174
Moore	540	560	494	*499
Bladen			(inc'd dem. maj.)	

*One small precinct to be heard from.

The Charleston Courier gives the following returns:

	Dem. maj.	Whig maj.
Wayne	833	....
Lenoir	254	....
Johnston	401	....
Greene	108	....
Halifax	....	94

The Courier says that compared with the vote for Governor in 1846, these returns show a Democratic gain of upwards of 900 votes. In 1846, the Whig candidate for Governor was elected by nearly 8000 majority.

In Smithville, Brunswick county, the vote stood, Reid 65, Manly 60....In Granville county the Democratic gain is reported at 100, and in Weir the same....A telegraphic dispatch to the St. Louis Reveille, states the Democratic majority in Moore at 835, but we are inclined to attach more credit to the figures given above.

Washington Correspondence of Crescent.

WASHINGTON, August 3, 1848.

The House has held long and earnest sessions upon the Oregon bill, and some fifty amendments were offered to the House on Tuesday last. Many of them were upon the exciting topic of slavery. The Southern members moved to incorporate in the bill provisions that nothing in the act should prevent Southern men from going to Oregon with their slaves. Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama, proposed this, and Mr. Woodward, of S. C., a second amendment to the effect that nothing should prevent Southern men from going there and retaining there every description of their property, and enjoying all their rights.

Mr. Sawyer, of Ohio, moved to strike out the ordinance of '87, as incorporated in the bill from the Committee on Territories and in Committee of the Whole upon the state of the Union. The motion prevailed by a vote of 70 to 68. This vote, however, as the sequel shows, did not indicate the true state of opinion in the House upon this question. Between some of the Northern and Southern members there was a good deal of crimination and recrimination manifested. Thus, for example, Mr. Vandyke, of N. J., pronounced the South unfair, sensitive, and unjust towards the North, and the cause of nearly all the excitement which prevailed in the free States, from the attempt made to introduce slavery in the Oregon territory—a territory which belonged to the country at the time and previous to the Missouri compromise, which was apportioned to the North by that compromise, but in reference to which the North was now asked to compromise anew. Mr. Johnson, of Ark., was indignant at this course of argument, and scorned to answer it. The South was ready to compromise the whole question, and did not seek, as was said to establish slavery North of 36° 30'. The imputation of the member was therefore false. The South had been wronged in this whole matter, and the attempt was now made to strengthen this imposition. For one he would never vote to give Oregon a territorial Government or to admit her as a State, if she never came into the Union, until a more conciliatory spirit was shown in reference to other new territories.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, remarked that various attempts had been made to incorporate slavery in the free territory of the United States. Mr. S. admitted with Mr. Thompson, of Miss., that this was very much a question of political power, and he did not want the North to hold a partnership property in slave territory, which was made so by an act of Congress. Under existing regulations a man in the South counted more in the weight of influence than a man in the North. He wanted no extension of this sort of compact, though he did not propose to disturb the institution of slavery anywhere where it had an existence by Legislative or Municipal enactment. All he would say was, that the North wanted no more of this institution. The whole system of slave representation was unequal and unjust, but it was the price which the North paid in part for the Union, and for one he was ready to abide by the compact.

Mr. Brown, of Miss., in reply, thought the "three-fifths" slave representation, complained of by the member from Ohio, was not well founded. The effect of it was to reduce the number of representatives, because the two-fifths remaining were not represented.

Mr. Schenck wished to know whether Mr. Brown regarded himself as the representative of slaves or freemen. The answer was, "of freemen;" and the question was put in turn, if the member from Ohio did not represent others than freemen. Were there not free negroes without franchise, and nearer home than this women and children who had no votes?

The debate throughout, and on both sides, was mainly sectional, and showed an unyielding spirit. The tug of war was resumed after a severely wearisome session in the House; and here again the battle was mainly upon the slave question.

The ordinance was retained in a House of 202 members by a majority of 26 votes, or 114 to 88. There were 28 members absent, and 11 only from the free States voted with the South to strike out. Upon the passage of the bill, the result was a majority of 58 votes—yeas 129, nays 71. The negative votes were all from the slave States, and the vote was almost purely sectional. To make assurance doubly sure as to the passage of the bill, a motion to reconsider was laid upon the table. There was a motion to strike the Gubernatorial veto from the powers granted to the Governor, and this was carried by a vote of nearly two to one.

Some important Executive documents were laid before the House this morning; first from the President, in reference to the army. The Executive states that the army upon the peace establishment previous to the war, will be 10,000, exclusive of officers and non-commissioned officers. This, if the discretionary power is allowed of keeping the rank and file of the army 100 strong, and this discretionary power the President asks may be continued, though it is not contemplated to increase it. Without this increase the rank and file will be 10,000; and this, the President thinks, will be a sufficient force. The Secretary of War, however, says in a report to Congress, that 5000 men are necessary for the three territories of Oregon, New Mexico, and California; but of this number, only 1000 for Oregon. The Indians in these territories are put down at about 72,000, and a large number of military posts are specified as proper to be occupied by our troops. The House, at a late hour, got into Committee of the Whole upon this bill, and two or three speeches were made upon it—all, however, for "Buncombe," except that from the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, who spoke to the bill. Some of the members, it seems, nonconcur with the President in his estimates of what the army will be, numerically, with the discretionary power claimed by him; and assert that instead of 10,000 it will be 19,000, and including all the employees of the camp, 20,000. Objections will be made to retaining, as a peace establishment, so large a force.

The House has killed, effectually, the joint resolution restoring the Southern mail to the Potomac route, instead of the Chesapeake Bay, where it is now carried. The Postmaster General was present, and busied himself against the measure, and there were prejudices also against the company. The vote was 132 to 63 for laying upon the table.

Mr. Holmes, of S. C., by resolution, labored to-day to procure a statement from the President as to the Republic of the Sierra Madre. An inquiry was urged as to the design or effort made by any American citizens in the United States to establish a Republic in any or from any of the States of the Republic of Mexico. There were objections and the resolution ruled out.

The Civil and Diplomatic bill lingers on in the Senate, and to-day the struggle is upon the Savannah river improvement, over which the threatened Executive veto is suspended. A motion is made to append a Cumberland river appropriation. The Senate will probably non-concur with the House, and ask a committee of conference on this and other amendments. The Oregon bill goes to the Senate to-day from the House. It is said an attempt will be made to amend by adding the compromise bill which the House so summarily laid upon the table.

ORLEANS.

WASHINGTON, August 4, 1848.

The Senate, after a warm debate of three hours, and upon the recommendation of the President and Secretary of State, have appropriated the fifty thousand dollars for the payment of the negroes on board the Amistad. The appropriation was asked by the State Department in the name of the Spanish Government, and urged by the Committee on Foreign Relations and others. It was, however, warmly resisted, and by members of the Senate without regard to section of country or political sentiment. The ground of this opposition was the fact, that the fifty four negroes taken on board this vessel had been stolen from Africa and sold at Havana. The District Court had decided in favor of the right of those negroes to their freedom. The Circuit Court had confirmed this decision, and the Supreme Court also, with one dissenting voice, and that Judge Baldwin, of Connecticut. The strong points in the case was the fact that, in 1820, the Spanish Government had made a treaty with Great Britain, in which the slave trade was forever abolished, and all slaves taken entitled to their freedom. The property of the dealers, by the same treaty, was subject to confiscation. The slaves were claimed by Ruiz and Montez, and were shipped from Havana to the port of Principe. While on their way they rose, killed the captain, and made their way to the United States, where they were taken by Capt. Gedney in a Government vessel, imprisoned, tried, and finally, for the reasons stated, set at liberty. The Senate, after hearing all sides, ordered the appropriation, 24 to 21.

The Savannah river appropriation of $50,000, so long debated in the House of Representatives, and over which the Executive veto was suspended, after long debate was struck out, 25 to 15. The two Houses of Congress are, of course, in conflict in regard to the appropriation.

The conferees upon the Naval Pension Bill have agreed to the following recommendations, concurred in by Congress:

1. That the pensions to the widows of revolutionary soldiers shall be continued in a permanent act for life, instead of five years as heretofore.

2. That the orphan children of those officers shall receive a pension up to the age of 16.

The House have had a long day and night session upon the Army Bill. The Bill, however, has not been debated upon its merits, but the discussion has been altogether miscellaneous, and designed to have effect at home. Some of the speeches, however, have been most eloquent and patriotic, and have breathed a warm and enthusiastic attachment to the Union. These sentiments left a marked impression upon the House, and were responded to almost by general acclamation. Both parties gave utterance to them, and after the threats, insinuations and grumblings, it was like good news from a far country to hear these declarations.

The question of the Sierra Madre was alluded to late last night in debate by Mr. Outlaw, of N. C. The project was denounced in strong language; but Mr. Venable, of N. C., for the Administration, denied it.

Mr. Vinton expressed the hope that this denial would be official, and that a resolution would be adopted, calling upon the President to disavow what his friends disavowed for him. A resolution will probably be offered on Monday of this character.

A cause of struggle comes up to-day as to the numerical force of the army. The battle will be waged upon the rank and file of each company, whether 42, 64, or 100.

Three millions have already been agreed upon for the three months' extra pay authorized by Congress for the troops engaged in the war. ORLEANS.

NOTHING NEW.—A paragraph is going the round of the papers, copied from a French journal, headed, "The women in arms." Pray, is this anything new?

A LONG TERM.—If Daniel Dayton, the man lately tried for the abduction of 72 slaves, should be found guilty on all the indictments, his imprisonment would extend to eight hundred and forty years.

A TALL BUSINESS.—A report appears in the New York papers that a young man, clerk in the pawnbroker's establishment in Reade street, decamped to England a few days ago, with $5000 belonging to his employer.

Capt. Hiram Fairchild.

It gives us pleasure to perceive that the noble qualities of this gallant and humane officer are appreciated as well by the officers and privates under his command as by his old friends. During the war, his company has experienced peculiar hardships and sufferings, to all of which he has shown himself fully equal, and the following preamble and resolutions are a deserved tribute to his high moral worth:

AT a meeting of the members of the late Company B, Louisiana Mounted Men, Mr. A. C. Thorn was called to the Chair, and Mr. H. Chalon appointed Secretary.

The Chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to express their obligations to their late commander, Captain Hiram Fairchild, and their confidence in him as a brave officer and a just man.

On motion, a committee was appointed to express the sense of the Company on the subject for which they had met. The Committee reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, We deem it but an act of justice to an efficient and brave officer, previous to our separating, to express our gratitude to Capt. Fairchild, late commander of Company B, for the able manner in which he has ever defended our rights, and the humanity with which he softened the rigor of military discipline—(the most annoying part of the citizen soldier's duty)—whenever it could be done in justice to the efficiency of the service—Therefore

Resolved, That we, late members of Company B., Louisiana Mounted Men, highly esteem Captain Fairchild, as a soldier, cool and brave in the midst of danger, and honorable in all relations of life.

Resolved, That the Company is deeply indebted to him for the exertions he has used in promoting the interests of each and every member of the corps.

Resolved, That the interest manifested by him in securing us the full amount of the extra pay generously conferred upon us by the representatives of the American people, adds an additional claim to our gratitude.

Resolved, That the Secretary furnish Captain Fairchild with a copy of these proceedings, and have them published in one of the daily papers of New Orleans.

A. C. THORN, President.
H. CHALON, Secretary. a14 1t

NEW ORLEANS, August 12, 1848.

Gentlemen: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the proceedings of a meeting held by the members of the late Company B, Louisiana Mounted Men, to the command of which I was called by your and their suffrages more than a year past.

It is truly pleasing to know that amid the perils and fatigues of our active service I have had your fullest confidence as I have had your untiring cooperation. As an officer, I trust I did not forget the soldier's rights; as a citizen, I am proud of your most flattering testimonial; I shall cherish it ever as the bright evidence of my duty done.

Prosperity and happiness to yourselves and the members of Company B; time and space may separate us far from each other, but truant memory will oft times call us back to our pleasant toil and the startling scenes in the valleys of Mexico; and should the blast of war again blow o'er our land, many of us will doubtless once more meet on the tented field.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
HIRAM FAIRCHILD,
late Capt. Co. B., La. Mounted Men.

To Messrs. A. C. Thorn and H. Chalon.

Congressional News....In Advance of the Mail.

[Telegraphed to the St. Louis Reveille.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—*Senate.*—After some unimportant business yesterday, the Senate passed the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

House.—The discussion of the Army Appropriation bill, in Committee of the Whole, was concluded, and the bill reported to the House with amendments. The amendments were discussed till the hour of adjournment.

Senate.—Senator Douglass offered an amendment to the Oregon bill. The Wilmot Proviso has been retained.

Senator Hannegan offered a resolution providing for carrying into effect the provision establishing the boundary line between this country and Mexico.

The House bill giving pensions to those engaged in the Mexican war was passed.

The Army bill was considered, and the Committee's bill ordered engrossed.

The provision of bill providing for the improvement of rivers and harbors was negatived without further action.

A resolution was passed providing for the purchase of the Jefferson and Hamilton papers.

Fifty thousand dollars were appropriated for running the line between this country and Mexico.

It was expected that the bill would be finished that night.

☞ Sarsfield Club.—A meeting of the Sarsfield Club will be held THIS EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock, at the Seventh Ward House, corner of Poydras and St. Paul streets. Persons friendly to the cause of the redemption of oppressed Ireland are one and all respectfully invited to attend. By order of the Council.
P. LAMB, Secretary pro tem.
a14

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels Yesterday.

ST. CHARLES....Robt Townsend, U S N; J W Roper, Mobile; Rev Mr Wanless, U S A; F F Mumford, Pascagoula; H E Lawrence, N O; Thos C Anderson, Washington, La; Capt Stoddard, steamship Crescent City; J C Wermore, N O; Geo H Copley, Mobile; D Rogers, U S A; L Mead, Mobile; M Pay, Havana; E M Gowen, Washington, La; H Johnson, Ala; Charles Stimson, Miss.

PLANTERS'....Saml Merriam, Geo Scott, Capt Geo H T Cole, A B Carson, James L Lawson, A H Gibbs, C C Rich, R W Lake, G C Farquhar, Wm Sta Swarth, John S Allen, William Davis.

VERANDAH....John W Doubleday, Pass Christian, Jo Bogan, Mobile; J Williamson, N O; C S Hodges, Opelousas.

HEWLETT'S....Geo S Nelson, Mobile; A Green, St Louis; G C Comstock, East Feliciana; J A Miller, N O.

☞ The Queen's Delight, which forms an essential ingredient in the GRAEFENBERG SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND, is probably superior to Sarsaparilla itself. Professor Frost, of Charleston, speaks of it as follows: [☞ See Bulletin No. 6, 2d page.]

GORDON PLUMMER,
ADJUSTER OF AVERAGES.
☞ Office at Lucien Hermann's, Marine Notary, No. 71 Royal street, New Orleans. je 23 1m pwc.

Sands's Clothing Emporium.

☞ Richard Sands, grateful for past favors, would respectfully call the attention of the public to his Fashionable Clothing and Furnishing Store,