Mr. Webster wished to know whether he had correctly understood a remark by the honorable member from Connecticut, that in the vote given by the north in favor of the annexation of Texas, the question of slavery had not been considered as involved.

Mr. Niles replied satisfactorily in the affirmative.

Mr. Webster said that it was very well known, at the time, that by the term of annexation, a very was extended throughout that territory.

Mr. Metcalf said he had been a member of the other House at the Missouri Compromise, and he felt now strongly inclined to a vote for an extension of that line to the Pacific. He was opposed to submitting any question to the decision of the Supreme Court, which he believed to belong to the legislation of Congress. He rebuked, very delicately, the intimation of the South Carolina Senators, that this confederacy may be dissolved, though Kentucky believed that her Southern brethren in this controversy are in the right. There was something in the bosoms of the people, that would rise up and settle this question as it should be settled.

Mr. Metcalf said he was ready to leave this matter to the honor of their Northern brethren, when the question was to be settled as the territory lying South of this line of 36° 30'. In the language of his distinguished friend, (Mr. Webster,) he believed, in regard to this country, it was to be "Union now, and Union forever," and he should vote for the bill.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, expressed his intention to vote for the amendment, for precisely the opposite reason, he said, to those which the Senator from Massachusetts had given for his intention to vote against it. He seemed to think, [illegible] the North were to persist in their exclusive right to these acquired territories, and to maintain this position at all hazards, the danger of dissolution was greater than many apprehended—that the days of our confederacy are numbered—though he would rather see slavery at [illegible]—though he would than such a dissolution [illegible] and forever abolished, such a dissolution [illegible] he must say let it come, if it is only to be [illegible] by submission to exactions dangerous [illegible] not only to the men of the South, but [illegible] to the lives of their wives and children. [illegible] should it come—should a Southern Republic [illegible] established, the loss would not be all on the side of the South—the loss would be greater, infinitely greater to the North than the South—all which he proceeded to illustrate. He regretted that all hope of compromise was at an end, but he was satisfied that such was the case. And he had voted for the Compromise bill because he believed it the only way in which the difficulty could be settled.

Mr. Webster said that in the remarks which he had made, he spoke only for himself—he knew in this question neither the North nor the South, nor did he look upon it so gloomily as did the Senator from South Carolina. Ever since he had been in public life he had resisted every augmentation of slave representation in Congress, and its augmentation as a local institution, throughout the country. He acted against all acquisition—he had endeavored to keep off acquisition, and now the honorable member from South Carolina, who took such an active part in the acquisition of Texas, would not say that he did not in that acquisition look to an augmentation of slavery territory.

Mr. Calhoun replied that he was most happy to have it in his power to inform the Senator *that he did not!* He explained his reasons, and denied that he had been actuated by any local and commercial reasons.

Mr. Webster gave the Senator all credit for the honesty of his motives. He voted for the annexation of Texas because he saw that unless annexation took place, the system of slavery in Texas was in danger of annihilation. On the constitutional question, Mr. W. said that there was not one letter in the constitution which looked to acquisition. This power of acquisition is a resulting power out of the constitution, growing out of a state of war, which the powers of the constitution never contemplated. We may govern them as we please, altering, amending, or repealing all their laws or regulations as we please. It is an arbitrary power, not, he would say, to be arbitrarily exercised—but a power which Congress would exercise as they deemed proper.

Mr. W. said there were other constitutional considerations which he should present now, did he think it at all probable that this bill would pass into a law at the present session, but of that he presumed there was no probability. He did not deem delay injurious, but rather calculated to lead to a satisfactory adjustment, so far as California and New Mexico were concerned.

He did not choose to speak of the possibility of a dissolution of the Union. If it come, let it come; he would not prepare for it—though he believed that he possessed as much patriotism as those who talked more about it. He believed there were men who contemplated it, and were looking to see which was the best side when it did come, but he believed the people of the United States had no idea of allowing any such dissolution.

Mr. Berrien replied to Mr. Webster, and was followed by Messrs. Johnson, of Georgia, Douglass and Foote—when the latter gentleman, after stating that he had become perfectly satisfied that no adjustment of any question relating to slavery could be made at the present session, moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

Pending this question, upon which the yeas and nays were ordered, the hour of four arrived, and the Senate took a recess till half-past five.

House.—Mr. Crozier introduced a resolution to annul the contract with Blair & Rives for subscription to the Congressional Globe, but the House refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. Cathcart introduced a resolution for the payment of extra compensation to the sergeant-at-arms, postmaster, folders, etc., of the House, which was adopted, 107 to 67.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, introduced a joint resolution, requiring that all appropriations from the contingent fund, shall be hereafter made by joint resolution of the two Houses. Rules not suspended.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Nicholas P. Trist, and sundry accompanying documents, in reference to his operations, as Commissioner, etc., in Mexico, censuring the Executive and Cabinet, and suggesting that many things should be inquired into by Congress. The House refused to print.

The committee of conference, on the bill renewing certain annual pensions, reported, and the report was concurred in. [The Senate also concurred.]

The consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was then resumed in committee of the whole, and the remainder of the *ninety-nine* amendments were disposed of, and the bill was then reported to the House as amended. The question being on the concurrence with the report of the committee of the whole, the vote was again taken on several of the amendments separately.

The amendment paying to the Creeks $141,000, previously paid to Georgia, has been amended and agreed to. The amendment by the Senate, striking out the Savannah river appropriation, has been concurred in, and the amendment paying for the Amistad negroes has been rejected. About 70 of the 90 had been acted upon in the House, when they took a recess to half-past five.

CANADA POSTAGE.—The following instructions have been received by the postmaster at Rochester from the postmaster general:

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT, Aug. 1, 1848.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 23d June has been received. You will charge for each letter brought in or sent to Canada in steamboats, if employed as mail-packets by the British or Canadian authorities, 24 cents; and if brought in or taken out in private ships or vessels, 16 cents. If sent in the U. S. mail, the inland postage will be added.

Letters may be sent from your office to Canada in foreign mail packets, pre-paying 24 cents; if in private vessels, 16 cents. I am respectfully, your obd't serv't,

C. JOHNSON.

Mr. Campbell, P. M., Rochester.

ORDER NO. ONE, TO AMERICANS.—The Captain-General of the Island of Cuba has issued his orders to Captains of American vessels leaving the United States for the ports of Cuba, forbidding their taking on board any letters, correspondence, or papers, unless they are submitted to the Postoffice authorities of said Island. The orders were dispatched from the royal audience of Havana to the Spanish Minister at Washington, who, we presume, has transmitted them to a Spanish official agent in this city, as several of our merchants having correspondence with Cuba have been secretly notified of the Captain-General's will.—*New York Sun.*

☞ The adulteration of bread is said to be done with blue vitriol, (sulphate of copper,) white copperas, (sulphate of zinc,) carbonate of potash, plaster of Paris, and pipe clay, all of which are more or less poisonous. Soap, alum, carbonate of magnesia and smelling salts, (ammonia,) are used for the same purpose. A baker who mixes these vile stuffs with bread, should be sent to the penitentiary.

FIRE AT CRANBERRY COAL MINES.—A letter from Hazleton, to the Philadelphia News, states that the Cranberry Works, at that place, owned by Messrs. A. S. & E. Roberts, of Philadelphia, and worked by Messrs. Pardoe & Co., were entirely destroyed, with the exception of the trussle work and the shaft. The loss of property is about $5,000, upon which there was an insurance of $3,000.

RARA AVIS.—A nest of white swallows has been found near Lewiston Falls, Maine.

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SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

☞ We inadvertently stated in our paper yesterday that the $1400 sent to New York by the American League of this city was remitted in the shape of a check given by Mr. Glendy Burke at one per cent. premium. Such was not the case; we should have said that the check was given at par, the rate of exchange being one per cent. premium. We are grieved that this mistake should have occurred, and nothing could afford more pleasure than to correct it, though the mistake could hardly affect Mr. Burke, his character for generosity and disinterestedness being so well known to all.

☞ We thank the Captain of the brig Titi for Havana papers.

N. P. TRIST.—By reference to the Congressional proceedings, it will be seen that our old friend, Don Nicolo P. Trist, has been making some very important communications to Congress concerning his course in Mexico, and censuring the Executive and Cabinet for their acts. What reliance the House placed upon the statements of Mr. Trist, is evidenced by the fact that it refused to print his communications.

GEN. KEARNY.—The nomination of Gen. Kearny, as Brevet-Major-General, was confirmed by the Senate, in executive session, on the 9th.

☞ We are under obligations to the polite officers of the steamboat Uncle Sam, for late papers.

THE OLYMPIC.—Extra bill to-night. See adv.

TAXPAYER.—We acknowledge the receipt of an anonymous communication, signed "Taxpayer," in which the writer charges the Council of the 2d Municipality with not consulting the interest of the taxpayers in giving out the contract for cleaning the streets in the First District. As we know nothing about the facts of the case, we cannot publish the communication unless the writer furnishes us his name as a guaranty for the statement.

☞ We are indebted to the brig P. Soulé for Havana papers.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.—Among the visiters at the White Sulphur Springs, Va., are Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte and family, of Baltimore; Mr. John Slidell, of this city; Mr. Sevier, of Arkansas, (late Commissioner etc.;) and a host of French counts.

☞ Our thanks are due to our polite representative, Mr. Thibodaux, for some copies of a beautiful map of the Lake Superior mining districts.

From Havana.

Our files of Havana papers, received yesterday, contain little of interest. Our dates are to the 13th.

Porto Rico.—From this Island the *Diario de la Mariana* has dates to the 2d instant. Every thing there was quiet. On the 19th there were in port 2 French and 4 American vessels. The exports of sugar and coffee from the capital, for the month of July, amounted to 17,129 lbs. of the former, and 1769 arrobas of the latter.

New Granada.—The *Diario* contains some interesting statistics of New Granada. According to a census recently taken, the population is 2,090,941—being an increase, in three years, of 158,662. In this are not included 185,000 Indians. The army of the Republic consists of 3400 men in time of peace; 10,000 in case of imminent danger or interior commotion; and 20,000 in time of invasion or foreign war. The President receives an annual salary of $12,000, and the Vice-President $4000. The general ecclesiastical establishment consists of one archbishop and six bishops.

The army of Venezuela consisted, before the late disturbances, of 1155 men, but since the war, it has been increased to 4096. The army of Chili amounts to 2876, and its National Guard to 60,000. The army of Ecuador numbers 834, and the National Guard 12,275.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, *by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*—Consuls of the United States: Hypolite Rogues, of Louisiana, for Nantz, in the place of Essex R. Livingston, recalled. Thomas U. Slemons, of Louisiana, for Matamoros.

☞ Another great meeting took place on the 9th inst., in New York, at Vauxhall Garden, of the friends of Ireland, when a further large amount of money was added to the funds.

INDIAN DIFFICULTY.—The Winnebago Indians, who left their land in Wisconsin a few weeks ago, for the new home assigned them beyond the Mississippi, came to a dead halt at the Saux Rapids, 130 miles above the St. Peters, and at last accounts were objecting to go further. They were induced to refuse to go further by the Chippewas, who informed them that the treaty by which they had relinquished their lands, was annulled by the agent of Government not complying with all its provisions.

☞ A large meeting, in favor of Irish independence, was held at Newark, N. J., on the 8th inst., at which $500 was raised.

ON DIT.—It is whispered about says the Cincinnati Commercial, that an English lord is among us incognito, "takin' notes." There are a good many "incogs," *taking notes* among us, if we may judge by the police doings—or rather by what the police *ought* to be "doing."

CAPE MAY.—There are now 2500 visiters at Cape May—exclusive of babies. On the 28th of July—the meridian of the Cape May season—there were 5600 visiters on the Island. A nice little party.

☞ William S. Archer, of Virginia, is among the late arrivals at Saratoga.

Louisiana.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—On the 17th instant, a young man named Eugene Trahan, was killed by lightning while on his way from St. Martinsville to his home. Overtaken in the midst of the prairie by a violent storm, he was struck dead, together with his horse. He was a worthy man and has left a family to mourn his sudden and untimely end.

FATAL AFFRAY.—A few days since, says the St. Martinsville Creole of the 12th inst., a man named Charles Jones was shot at and killed by Capt. J. W. Woodland; the parties resided near Grand River, in this Parish. The reports in relation to this melancholy affair are so contradictory, that we hesitate to do more than chronicle the occurrence, leaving to the proper legal tribunal to investigate and decide upon the facts.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—At about 10 o'clock on on Monday evening last, says the Thibodaux Minerva of the 11th inst., a fire was discovered in the Franklin Foundry, lately erected by our energetic citizens, Messrs. Hawley & Gary, at the upper limits of the corporation. The fire engine was immediately brought out, but before it arrived on the ground the fire had advanced so rapidly that it was impossible to arrest the progress of the devouring element—and very soon the main building, forge, and iron warehouses, were enveloped in flames, and reduced to ashes. The loss of Messrs. Hawley & Gary is between $8,000 and $10,000, and no insurance. The fire originated in the main building near the brass furnace, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Buffalo Hunt.

We see that the Northern papers are getting themselves into quite a state of excitement about the projected Buffalo Hunt upon the Rio Grande shortly to be undertaken by that mysterious body, the honorable Order of O. O. The National Intelligencer in particular, exercising its powers of seeing through a mill-stone, has made a discovery which was very new to our folks, who might naturally be supposed to know something upon the subject. That respectable journal has ascertained that Gen. Shields, being no longer an officer of the United States army, has been appointed generalissimo of all the forces of the incipient Sierra Madre Republic. General Shields, at the last accounts, was quietly rusticating in Illinois, relieving his leisure occasionally by delivering political speeches at Democratic meetings, and we doubt not that his surprise at his elevation to so honorable a post as the Intelligencer has assigned him, will at least equal our own. This much we will say however, that should General Shields take command of the expedition, we would entertain no doubt of its complete success.

In addition to the discoveries of the Intelligencer, Mr. Calhoun has also alarmed us by his investigations. He is convinced, and has proclaimed in the Senate chamber, that the Sierra Madre expedition is nothing more nor less than a Barnburner conspiracy, entered into for the express purpose of crushing the rights of the South. We have always envied the distinguished Senator's powers of penetration, particularly when they caused him to find out that "that babies are born—not men;" but this last discovery really surpasses the most felicitous efforts of his genius. In the midst of the light which is being thrown upon this question by so many brilliant intellects, the only person who seems to be involved in the darkness of ignorance, is our worthy chief magistrate, Mr. Polk. In reply to an inquiry of the Senate, he replied that he knew nothing at all about it, and we truly believe him. But in spite of his ignorance, and the cavils of Mr. Calhoun and the Intelligencer, it is our firm conviction that the Buffalo Hunters will continue their preparations, until the proper moment for carrying the design into effect shall arrive.

Arrival of the Steamer Acadia—A Week Later Intelligence from Europe.

We take the following telegraphic dispatch from the Picayune:

The steamship Acadia arrived at Boston on Sunday, the 13th instant, having left Liverpool on Saturday, the 20th. Her passage therefore exceeded fourteen days, and her advices are one week later than the America's. The news is of great interest.

Troops were pouring into Ireland by thousands. Arrests of suspected persons were going on. Large rewards were offered for Smith O'Brien and other leaders. No actual outbreaking had taken place, but a collision was daily looked for. Thirty thousand troops were concentrated in Cork, Limerick, and Tipperary. The accounts from the South of Ireland are of the most alarming character.

In consequence of the threatened outbreaks of the Chartists in Liverpool, twenty thousand special constables have been sworn in.

France is perfectly tranquil, and Paris life is again full of gaiety and bustle.

Since the sailing of the America, the state of Irish affairs had caused a slight fluctuation in cotton, the market yielding in favor of buyers for middling Orleans, which is quoted at three and seven-eighths. With this exception prices remained unchanged. Sales for the week 34,000 bales.

In flour and grain operations have been limited, without material change. Provisions firm.

Consols closed at eighty-six and one-third.

BUFFALO NOMINATION.—From Charleston we have a dispatch dated the evening of the 15th inst., at half-past 10 o'clock. It informs us that Mr. Van Buren was *unanimously* nominated for the Presidency by the Buffalo Convention.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—The returns from North Carolina were not then full, but Reid was probably elected.

☞ The whole amount of the debt of this country, including last loan, is a fraction over $65,000,000, according to an official statement just prepared.

NO "SEDITION" YET.—There is some mistake in the statement made by Mr. Baker to the Irish meeting in New York on the night of the 7th, in reference to the British Consul having applied to the District Attorney for an indictment against Robert Emmet. William Allen Butler, whom Mr. B. gave as his authority, says, in a letter to the Consul, that it is altogether erroneous that he gave any such information.

LATE FROM OREGON.—The St. Joseph Adventure, of the 4th instant, says that thirty-six men arrived at that place from Oregon. They report that the Oregon regiment, under Col. Lee, has fought another battle with the Indians, in which no whites were killed, but several wounded, some mortally, it was feared. Col. Lee and his gallant band were obliged to retreat, for want of ammunition.

This party met the emigrants in Wind river valley, getting along very well, having met with no difficulty except the loss of some of their cattle, that died on the plains from fatigue and want of grass.

☞ A mob broke up a meeting of an anti-slavery society in Newark, N. J., on the 7th inst., burning their books, papers, etc.

OPERATIVES RESUMING WORK.—A dispatch from Pittsburg states that the Allegheny Factory resumed operations at noon on the 9th, without causing any excitement among those still out of employ. It is supposed that the others will soon follow.

DISPOSED OF.—The suit brought against the owners of the steamer Chesapeake, lost a little over a year since, off Conneaut, was last week disposed of in the United States Circuit Court, in session in Columbus, Ohio. The defendants, who were held to bail in $3,300, forfeited their bonds, and the case went by default.

Congressional, Rivers, Markets, etc.

[Telegraphed to the St. Louis Union.]

WASHINGTON, August 11, 7 P. M.—*Senate.*—Last night the Oregon bill was amended in the Senate by extending the Missouri compromise to the Pacific, and passed—ayes 33, nays 22.

House.—The House last evening rejected the amendment to the civic and diplomatic appropriation bill, authorizing payment for the Amistad slaves. Frémont's survey bill was also rejected.

AUGUST 11, 7 P. M.—*Senate.*—The Senate was called to order and proceeded to the consideration of the morning business.

The resolution of Mr. Benton, providing for the publication of the proceedings of the Senate in the Union and National Intelligencer, was taken up, amended and passed.

The Post-route bill was taken up and considered.

The amendment abolishing postage on newspapers, when sent within the distance of thirty miles, was debated.

A committee of conference on the disagreement of the two Houses to the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was appointed.

House.—On motion of Mr. Foote, the vote ordering the Georgia railroad bill to be engrossed, was reconsidered. The whole subject was then laid on the table.

A committee of conference on the civil and diplomatic bill was appointed.

The Oregon bill was then taken up. The Senate's amendment, giving the Governor the exercise of the veto power, was disagreed to by ayes 92, nays 106. The amendment of the Senate extending the Missouri compromise to the Pacific, was also disagreed to by ayes 82, nays 121.

Both Houses of Congress are now in session.

CINCINNATI, August 11, 7 P. M.—The river has 12 inches. The markets generally are without change in any particular.

NEW YORK, August 11, 7 P. M.—Sales of Genesee Flour at $5@5 06¼ ⅌ bbl....Sales of prime White Wheat at $1 24c. ⅌ bushel....Sales of prime Red Wheat at $1 02c.... Sales of Santa Cruz Sugar at 5¾ ⅌ lb....There has been no change in the Cotton market since last quotations.

PHILADELPHIA, August 11, 7 P. M.—Sales of Western Flour at $5 06¼ ⅌ bbl—the market is heavier than yesterday, and the business done is at a small concession....Sales of Rye Flour at $3 87½....Sales of Cornmeal at $3 62½.... The market for corn is heavy, but oats are active....Sales of prime red Wheat at $1@1 03....Sales of Rye 68@70c.... Sales of prime yellow Corn at 56@57c....Sales of Oats at 36c....Sales of Whisky at 24c.

BALTIMORE, August 11, 7 P. M.—Sales of Howard street Flour at $4 81@4 87½—the market is unhealthy. Sales of Whisky in barrels at 24c....Sales of prime yellow corn at 55c....Sales of oats at 36@36c.

CINCINNATI, August 11, 12 M.—The Eastern line is out of order....Sales of western Flour at $3 62½@3 68. The market is steady but not active....Sales of prime red Wheat at 60@62c....Sales of prime yellow Corn at 37@38....Sales of Rye at 45c....Provisions are without change. There is no activity in any article. Quotations are steady. No change in other articles usually spoken of in the markets.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—We find the following returns of the Kentucky election in the Baltimore Sun:

Counties.	W.	Polk.	D.	Clay.	W.	Pilk.	D.
Franklin	185		—	816			684
Barren	200		—	1308			1108
Boone	40		—	888			712
Fleming	102		—	1143			771
Bourbon	550		—	1208			676
Boyle	200		—	617			352
Scott	—		91	860			928
Harrison	—		30	678			702
Nicholas	—		—	678			837
Montgomery	55		—	646			469
Jessamine	26		—	906			314
Clarke	150		—	811			783
Bath	—		150	348			551
Gallatin	—		18	1202			633
Madison	280		—	957			985
Mercer	—		290	750			473
Woodford	300		—	687			920
Kenton	—		273	258			618
Campbell	—		188	1407			474
Logan	1070		—	451			478
Monroe	60		—	455			418
Simpson	119		—	1122			486
Warren	535		—	2435			1662
Louisville City	469		—	1095			702
Hardin	500		—				
Total	5146		1010	22,187			17,129
	1010		—4136	17,129			—5058
Democratic gain				922			

We learn from passengers from the Mouth of the Ohio, that Mr. Crittenden's majority will range from four to six thousand. The Legislature will be largely Whig.

MISSOURI ELECTIONS.—King's (dem.) majorities as far as heard from are as follows—Franklin 541; St. Genevieve, 132; Lincoln, 135; Coe, 564; Lewis, 31; Rollins (whig) has in Clarke 31, Marion 172, Montgomery 158, Washington 64, Cooper 120, Warren 9, Callaway 109. Judging by these returns the State has gone democratic, as usual.

IOWA.—Des Moines 50 democratic majority; Muscatine, (whig) 50 majority; Van Buren, (whig) 108; Jefferson, (dem.) 9 majority; 3 Democrats to the House, and a whig Senator; Henry, three Representatives and one Senator, 200 majority; Wapello, (whig) 25 majority.

F. P. BLAIR AGAIN.—It is stated that the Anne Arundel county Democratic Convention, at the junction on Saturday last, unanimously resolved to relieve Francis P. Blair, Esq., from all obligations to support the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, and recommend the other counties of that Congressional district, (Montgomery and Prince George's) which he represented in the National Convention, to do the same. This is because of his declaration that his sympathies are with Mr. Van Buren.

POLITICAL.—Robert Schenck, of Ohio, has been re-nominated by the whigs for Congress.

POLITICAL TRICKS.—We notice both parties are crying out against the tricks of their opponents. The Taylor men assert that the friends of Cass are circulating "lives" of that gentleman to suit particular sections. The Cass men charge the same offence on the Taylorites. The Hartford (Ct.) Times says—"The whigs are getting out a great many different lives of Zachary Taylor in pamphlets. They are not alike. We have seen three different kinds within a short time. What is singular, among them all you cannot find any proof that he is the advocate of any political principle. But they are filled with matter calculated for the meridian in which they are to be circulated." The truth is, political folks appear to think "all is fair in politics."

Reception of the New French Minister.

We learn from the Washington Union that on the 5th inst. Mr. William Tell Poussin was presented to the President as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic. Upon delivering his letters of credence, he addressed the President as follows:

Sir—In delivering to you the letter which accredits me near the Government of the United States as the first Minister of the French Republic, allow me to express a sentiment which the solemnity of the occasion inspires and imposes upon me. This important mission has been intrusted to me by the Executive Department of my country, solely because of my acquaintance with the institutions, habits and people of the United States, I having had the honor to hold a commission as an officer of Engineers in their service. This fact, Sir, will, I hope, receive its proper interpretation, and be considered by the Government and people of this country as a proof of the earnest desire of the French nation to identify herself with the American nation.

Mr. Poussin then presented to the President the decree of the French National Assembly, in response to the resolution of the Congress of the United States, approved April 13, 1848, "tendering the congratulations of the American to the French people," and proceeded as follows:

Sir—I have also the honor to present to you the decree by which the French Republic responds to the testimonials of sympathy, and the amicable sentiments of the Republic of the United State of America. In this instance, by a happy innovation in international intercourse, the Governments stand aside to allow the people themselves to speak. This is a happy augury for the future, and [may be] the means of avoiding many misunderstandings. Whatever may have been, in times past, the tendencies and the proceedings of its Governments, France, it may be openly affirmed, has never, since the glorious epoch of the Declaration of Independence, ceased to regard the people of the United States as brethren. Brought nearer to them, as she now is by similitude of institutions, she will eagerly seize, and will make great effort to increase the opportunities of strengthening the bonds which already so closely unite her with the first nation of the New World—the eldest daughter of Liberty.

The President responded as follows:

I am happy to recognize you, Sir, as the representative of your Government, and to receive at your hands the decree of the National Assembly of France, in response to the resolution of the Congress of the United States, tendering their congratulations, and those of their constituents, to the people of France, "upon the success of their recent efforts to consolidate the principles of liberty in a republican form of government." This decree I shall take pleasure in laying before Congress. The people of the United States have ever cherished sentiments of grateful affection for France during the days of their own memorable struggle for independence, in which France generously aided them. They ardently hope that your recent revolution may result in firmly establishing a free, prosperous and powerful Republic, which will secure public order, protect persons and property, and maintain liberty. The sympathies of the whole American people are enlisted for your success. So far as my official functions will enable me, I shall use every effort to bind still more closely the ties of amity and good understanding which now so happily unite the two nations. May the friendship between them be perpetual, and may France become as prosperous and free as she is great and powerful. I trust, Sir, that your residence at Washington may prove to be agreeable; and I entertain no doubt that in your official intercourse with this Government, as the diplomatic representative of the young Republic of France, you will find the friendly sentiments you have expressed towards the United States fully reciprocated towards France by the public authorities here.

☞ Thos. Walley, fourth in descent of Rev. Thos. Walley, one of the non-conformist exiles of Charles II, died at Barnstable, Mass., on the 2d inst., aged 80 years.

☞ The East Maine annual conference of the M. E. Church, is in session at Bangor, Bishop Hedding, presiding.

HANGING FOR BURGLARY.—A negro man named Sam Humphrey, the property of Miss Herberts, was tried before the Alexandria County (Va.) Court, on the 8th inst. for burglary, and, being convicted, was sentenced to be hung on the 29th. The law authorizes the Governor to commute the punishment in such a case to *transportation*.

PRIZE ESSAYS.—Nearly one thousand essays on the Sabbath have been written in competition for the prizes offered some time since by a wealthy gentleman in Scotland.

☞ The Philadelphia market is now receiving 3000 baskets of peaches per day from the Messrs. Reybold s.

INSANE WANDERER.—Three or four hundred residents of Burnham, Maine, have been several days exploring the forests in search of Benjamin Haines, a son of Senator Haines, who left home on the 26th ult., and has not been heard of since. He is 18 years of age, and supposed to be partly deranged.

☞ A fellow giving his name as Benson has been robbing the boarders at Cape May.

☞ A single stalk of corn that contains thirty distinct ears, small but well formed, was raised by Mr. James Davis, of Boonsboro', Md. They came out where the tassels should have been.

☞ The peach crop in New England this year will be uncommonly small.

☞ The jewelry shop of Messrs. Lowe & Mills, at Brooklyn, N. Y., was robbed on the 8th inst., of $700 worth of watches.

☞ Edwin Forrest took a farewell benefit at Detroit, Michigan, on the 3d instant.

☞ Booth is playing at the Arch street Theatre, in Philadelphia.

☞ The steamship America sails from New York on the 16th of August.

☞ On the 11th inst. $1500 for the Irish fund, was sent from Philadelphia to New York.

American League.

☞ A Meeting of the AMERICAN LEAGUE OF THE FRIENDS OF IRELAND will be held at the Hall, No. 100 *Magazine street*, TO-MORROW EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock. A general attendance of the Members is requested—and to which the friends of Ireland are most respectfully invited to attend. By order of the Council.

W. L. GILES, Secretary.

☞ The Members of the League will attend at their Hall, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of holding a meeting in Algiers—the object of which is to form a Branch of the League there. They will leave the Hall precisely at half-past 7 o'clock. a19 1t

☞ Emmet Club.—The members of the Emmet Club, and all persons friendly to the cause of Ireland, will assemble at the Temperance Hall, No. 108 Tchoupitoulas street, on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock.

"Now 's the day and now 's the hour" for the real friends of Ireland to come forward. [a819] W. J. CASTELL, Secretary.

☞ Democrats, Attention!—It is desired that all the democrats of the Fifth Ward, in the Second Municipality, would meet at the Cass and Butler Hall, No. 95 St. Charles street, NEXT MONDAY EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a CASS AND BUTLER CLUB, and for the promotion of democratic principles. a819

☞ Seventh Ward, Second Municipality.—*CASS AND BUTLER CLUB.*—A regular meeting of this Club will be held on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, 22d inst., at half-past 7 o'clock, at Henderson's Seventh Ward House, corner of St. Paul and Poydras streets. The attendance of every democrat of the Ward is earnestly invited. SAMUEL LOCKE, President.

DAVID JOHSON, Secretary pro tem. a819

☞ Louisiana Democratic Association.—*CASS AND BUTLER HALL*, 95 St. Charles street....At a meeting held on the 11th instant, the following Committees were appointed:

Committee to prepare an Address to the People of Louisiana on the approaching Election—A. Walker, M. M. Reynolds, B. B. Lee, H. K. Kelly, S. W. Waters.

Executive Committee—John M. Bell, M. M. Reynolds, A. Walker, Patrick Irwin, John Mullins, H. K. Kelly, James Dawson.

Committee of Ways and Means—Samuel Jamison, J. J. Levy, Henry Grant, E. W. Perry, J. P. Look, James Dunn, George Mayne.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the Association recommend to their brother democrats of the city to organize by forming a Cass and Butler Club in each ward.

On motion, the Association adjourned to meet next Thursday, the 20th inst. B. B. LEE, Secretary.

☞ VanBuren Club—*NOTICE.*—The Lafayette Van Buren Club will meet at the Western Exchange, corner of Levee and Harmony streets, City of Lafayette, THIS EVENING. A general attendance of the VanBuren party is solicited.

THOS. G. MACKEY.

A GOOD CHANCE.—We invite the attention of printers and publishers to the following notice. The paper is located in one of the richest parishes in the State:

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, upon very reasonable terms, for cash, a well established WHIG PAPER, in a thriving town of this State. A competent, economical, and industrious business man, would do well to purchase. For particulars, inquire at this Office. a8

☞ Removal.—C. YALE, Jr., & CO. have removed from 13 Chartres street to 27 MAGAZINE STREET, between Canal and Gravier, where they will keep their usual stock of

Fancy and Staple SILK GOODS,

White Goods, Linens, Linens, Embroideries, etc. etc., and a complete assortment of MILLINERY and STRAW GOODS, to which they would invite the attention of City and Country Dealers. [y11

No. 1 MAGAZINE ST. CORNER CANAL STREET.

M. HUNTINGTON,

DEALER IN CLOTHING,

Keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of every article required for a Gentleman's Wear robe. ap15 2dpif

☞ 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. 8, 32 page.] 1x2

GORDON PLUMMER,

ADJUSTER OF AVERAGES,

☞ Office at Lucien Hermann's, Marine Notary, No. 24 *Royal street, New Orleans.* 23 this nov.

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, 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. 34 Magazine street, where may always be found the largest assortment of Goods in New Orleans, and at uniformly low prices.

☞ To Country Merchants, Planters and Physicians.—Please see the advertisement of KUSTE & PADDOCK, upon this French Page, headed as above. my10

☞ Important to Health.—No family should neglect to have on hand a few bottles of BILLINGS' *CARMINATIVE SYRUP*, the infallible 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, 72 Camp street, New Orleans. D. HANSBROUGH. je1

☞ See advertisement, on the first page of this paper, headed "*TO PLANTERS AND FAMILIES*," of Cousteux & Co.'s celebrated Medicine and Magical Pain Extractor Depot, No. 59 Poydras street, where all that is sold is warranted GENUINE and PURE. je1 6m

☞ 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 Custom house street. m16 2m

☞ H. Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor.—The original and only genuine, always bears the written signature of the proprietor, "H. DALLEY," on the wrappers of each box. Sundrie Depot, 131 Chartres street, New Orleans. a17

☞ The Americo-Graefenberg Theory does not presume that one medicine can cure all diseases. It is deemed impossible to found such a doctrine in the face of an intelligent community. It is the language of quacks and pretenders. But, in the series of medicines offered by the Graefenberg Company, EVERY DISEASE will find its antidote.

☞ For Agents, see Graefenberg's Series, on fourth page. m2

☞ A Remedy for one Class of Diseases only—*NO FOR ALL*—DR. WOODRUFF'S DYSENTERY CORDIAL—price 50 cents per bottle—six bottles for $2 50.

From H. W. Hilliard, late U. S. Minister to Belgium.

Dr. Woodruff—A few days since, I received the Cordial you were good enough to send me. Having tried the article, I do not hesitate to pronounce it a most valuable medicine. Indeed, for such Affections of the Bowels as we sometimes suffer with in the South, I know of nothing so just to it. Respectfully, HENRY W. HILLIARD.

From Capt. John E. Davis, Company D, Georgia Regt., Mexico.

Dr. M. Woodruff—I take pleasure in expressing to you my very high appreciation of the efficacy of your Dysentery Cordial, in cases of Diarrhœa among the Bowels, and in recommending it in particular to individuals connected with the Army. So great was the demand for it in the Georgia Regiment, that your generous donations to the several Companies were soon exhausted. I consider it an almost infallible Remedy, and esteem it one of the most valuable medicines on the subject can every with him.

Your affect. friend,

July 15th 1847. JOHN E. DAVIS, Capt. Co. D.

☞ Dr. WOODRUFF'S WORM SPECIFIC is a safe and efficient remedy for Worms.—TRY IT! It is good in the best—as cheap as the cheapest.

"I do certify that I administered to a member of my family Dr. Woodruff's Worm Specific, and it brought away fifty worms, and in another case brought one of my negro women of Fever of Type.—ED. "JOHN J. LITTLE.

"Hillsboro, Ga., 1846."

☞ The Vibrating Machines are for sale, wholesale and retail, only by J. WRIGHT & CO., 150 Chartres street, N.O. je1 6m

HAROLD!

THE LAST OF THE SAXON KINGS!—Bul