upon the Postmaster General to make contracts, for the routes established by this bill, as early as practicable, without regard to other laws on the subject, gave rise to considerable debate. It was finally so modified as to require that contracts shall be advertised for, and the routes commenced as early thereafter as practicable, and then agreed to.

Without further action on the bill, the Senate took a recess until 5½ o'clock.

House.—On motion, the vote by which the House last night ordered a third reading of the bill from the Senate, granting donations of land for the construction of certain railroads in Alabama, &c., (from Mobile to the mouth of the Ohio, &c.,) was reconsidered, and the bill was laid on the table, 102 to 99.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, a committee of Conference was appointed on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

The same gentleman reported back the amendments of the Senate to the army appropriation bill, and they were committed to the committee of the whole.

The Oregon territorial bill, with the amendments of the Senate, was then taken up, and the question being on concurring in these amendments, the question was taken separately on each.

That giving the veto power to the governor was non-concurred in, 92 to 106.

That inserting the Missouri compromise, was non-concurred in, 82 to 121.

That in regard to the mileage of the Delegates, was also non-concurred in.

[So the Senate must recede, or a committee of conference must be appointed, or the bill is lost.]

A message was received from the President, communicating the information called for by a resolution of the House, in regard to the extra pay of Generals Taylor and Cas, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Stephens moved to reconsider the vote ordering the message to be printed, with a view to refer the same to the Committee on Public Expenditures.

The vote was reconsidered, 87 to 97, and on the question of reference, without printing, Mr. McLane said he should vote in the affirmative, and he was gratified to have the opportunity to extricate himself from all participation in a movement so disgraceful to the House, by leaving the whole affair in the hands those on the other side.

The reference was so ordered accordingly.

The River and Harbor Bill was then taken up, the question being on its passage, which was by yeas and nays, decided in the affirmative, 118 to 62.

A resolution was adopted, restricting the speeches of all members to ten minutes during the remainder of the session, 80 to 70.

On motion, the House then, in committee of the whole, took up the Senate amendments to the army appropriation bill, and the question being on concurrence in the admendment increasing the number of each company from 42 to 64, to which the committee of way and means has recommended non-concurrence, a debate ensued, and the amendment was finally disagreed to accordingly.

Nearly all the other amendments of the Senate were agreed to—when the hour for a recess (3 o'clock) having arrived, the committee rose—leaving to be disposed of in committee only the amendment appropriating $200,000 for the payment of "liquidated" California claims.

[N. B.—Among the amendments to the Post-route bill in the Senate, which have been made, is one making postage *free* for all *weekly* papers in the States where they are published.]

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT—*By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*—Andrew J. Donelson, of Tennessee, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the Federal Government of Germany.

Consuls of the United States.—Alfred H. P. Edwards, of Connecticut, for the Philippine Islands, in the place of H. P. Sturgis, resigned.

Frederick V. B. Morris, for the port of Batavia, in the island of Java, in the place of Owen M. Roberts, deceased.

There are also a number of promotions by brevet in the marine corps, for distinguished services in different engagements in Mexico and California.

☞ The import duties at the three ports, of Boston, Philadelphia and New York, have been comparatively as follows, for the seven months of the year:

	Boston.	Philad'a.	New York.	Total.
1846.....	$3,158,441	$1,651,722	$11,091,884	$15,902,097
1847.....	3,064,059	1,734,848	11,493,327	16,292,234
1848.....	2,215,420	1,766,090	12,037,663	16,719,177

This gives an aggregate increase in the revenues even over last year, when the amount was so large.

WASHINGTON CRIMINAL COURT.—The trial of Edward Sears, charged with stealing two negroes, the property of Andrew Hoover, commenced at Washington on the 10th. The Intelligencer says:

"It was about noon when the panel was completed. The Court adjourned at half-past four o'clock, when the trial was in progress. Several witnesses gave testimony on the side of the prosecution, amongst whom was Chester English, one of the parties arrested and found with Drayton and Sears on board the schooner Pearl. The District Attorney having entered a *nolle prosequi* in the case of English, he was called upon to testify against Sears."

A HOPEFUL STRETCHER.—"Bobby, my love," said a mother to her darling, whom she crammed with tarts and things, "can you eat any more?" "Why, y-e-s, mamma," was the young hopeful's reply, "I think I could, *if I stood up.*"

THE IMPORTANCE OF A V.—There are few men who have not at some time of their lives felt the want of a V.; but our clever contemporary, the Sunday Atlas, made the father of Com. Perry feel the want of so trifling a matter most grievously last week, by making a regular pirate of him. The Atlas, in a biographical sketch of the Commodore, said that his father once commanded a *pirate*-armed vessel, by omitting the *v*, which would have made it read, private armed vessel.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

☞ The late Electress Leopoldine of Bavaria nominated King Maximilian of Bavaria sole heir of her immense fortune, which is estimated at 21,000,000 guilders.

INCOME OF THE BEDFORD FAMILY.—A correspondent of Douglass Jerrold's paper gives the following statement of the income of the Duke of Bedford, (Lord John Russell's brother,) derived from confiscated church property conferred upon John Russell, the founder of the family, by Henry VIII: "Dunkswell Abbey, £19,000; Tavistock, £57,712; Mountgrace Priory, £43,000; Castle Hynel, £1,847; Woburn Abbey, £27,000; Melchburn Preceptory, £13,000; Thornly Abbey, £25,650; Covent Garden, £10,000; St. Pieran, in Cornwall, and the property of the Dominican Friars at Exeter, probably £10,000; to these must also be added Beaulieu, £20,000—total £199,208."

BLOCKADE OF THE RIVER PLATE.—An official announcement, dated Rio, June 24, from George W. Storer, commanding United States naval forces on the coast of Brazil, confirms the raising of the blockade in the river La Plate by order of the French commissioner.

☞ Gen. Flores, at the last accounts, was at Costa Rica, maturing his plan against the Republic of Ecuador, he had been compelled to leave Panama by a decree of the Government of New Grenada.

HAYTI.—The last accounts, which are to the 24th July, represent matters as being in a quiescent state; but not so settled, by any means, as to warrant the expectation that the quietude would long continue. The President (Soulouque) was at Jeremie, with his troops, where he seems to have been maintaining a terrific despotism. Two men of high standing had been recently arrested for alleged political offences, and tried and condemned, and immediately shot. The President was expected at Port-au-Prince about the 1st of the present month, and his presence was anticipated with interest. No position that he could assume, it is said, would make things worse.

CAPTURE OF RUNAWAY NEGROES.—Up to last night about forty of the runaway negroes had been apprehended. They are starving out in the hills of Bracken, and were compelled to come into the settlements and give up. Several were lodged in jail in this city yesterday, on suspicion of a design to run off. Fowler, who was shot by the negroes in Harrison, was still alive at our last dates from the theatre of action.—*Lexington Atlas, 10th.*

RICH MEN IN WORCESTER.—There are fifty-two persons and firms in Worcester, Mass., whose property valuation this year exceeds $25,000. The highest on the list is Stephen Salisbury, who is worth $359,150; Isaac Davis is put down at $111,750; Levi Lincoln, $84,800; Alfred D. Foster, $49,000; John Davis, $39,550; Pliny Merrick, $31,500; Charles Allen, $25,100; Ira M. Barton, $28,500; and S. H. Colton, (formerly publisher of the Spy,) $28,200.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—
BY HAYES & M'CLURE.
A. M. HAYES.....J. B. M'CLURE.
Office—No. 95 St. Charles Street.

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MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH STEAMER.

The royal mail steamship Severn, Capt. Vincent, arrived off Ship Island about 10 o'clock on Saturday morning last, having left Vera Cruz on the morning of the 15th ult. By her we have received files from the city of Mexico to the 12th inst., and Vera Cruz to the morning of sailing.

The English courier left the city of Mexico on the 13th, but did not, as we could learn, bring down a single paper of that date—perhaps we may have later date in the mail.

We learn that the city is quiet, and that the Government is every day gaining strength. We have conversed with several intelligent Mexicans, who assert that the present Government is the most vigorous that has ever existed in Mexico, and that Herrera is daily becoming more popular with the people.

Numerous rumors prevail as to the whereabouts of Paredes; some asserting that he is on the coast, awaiting an opportunity to leave the country, while by others it is said that he is at present in the city of Mexico, sowing the seeds of discord, by means of his emissaries, among the lower classes. We have every reason to suppose that the latter version of the story is the true one, and that this ambitious demagogue is now using his best efforts in the heart of his country to plunge her into civil war, and render her condition worse than while in the hands of an enemy.

The *Arco Iris* of the 15th says that there is a fine prospect of bringing the Indian difficulties to an end, and that there will be a treaty of peace, between all the tribes and Mexico, soon concluded.

Neither the Chamber of Deputies nor the Senate have done much of any thing since the 21st ult., for want of quorums. Governors of territories are required to report to the Government all strangers arriving within their dominions—such persons to be allowed all the freedom and protection and privileges of a Mexican citizen, on condition of their disclosing their intention to remain in the country.

In Vera Cruz all is quiet, and things have gone on smoothly since its evacuation by our troops. The American merchants of the town held a meeting about two weeks since, and passed resolutions complimenting the Mexican officers of Vera Cruz, and returning thanks for the courtesy received at their hands. The principal Alcalde was present at the meeting; and, in reply to the resolutions, mentioned that the bone of discord between the two nations had now disappeared, and that there was now a great necessity of cultivating good feeling between the two countries.

There is not a single soldier at present in Vera Cruz, and many of the wealthiest inhabitants take part in guarding the town. We have been informed by several merchants of the place, that the new authorities were as obliging and courteous as could possibly be wished for. The Severn, we believe, brought no dutiable freight.

We have received full files of Mexican papers, but owing to the hour at which they reached us, we were not able to translate them. However, our Vera Cruz correspondent writes us—"There is no news from the interior."

TO THE FRIENDS OF IRELAND.—A meeting of the friends of Ireland will be held this evening, at 7 o'clock, at the public school-house in Faubourg Trémé, corner of Orleans and Claiborne streets. The meeting will be addressed by prominent speakers. All those favorable to the cause of poor, persecuted Ireland are invited to attend.

☞ We are under obligations to the officers of the steamboat Diadem for late papers.

MR. DESHONG.—We were yesterday favored by a visit from Mr. P. M. Deshong, well known to the public as an extraordinary arithmetical genius. We had heard much of this gentleman's great powers of calculation, but we must confess that they far exceeded any thing we had anticipated. Whole columns of figures were added up, and large sums multiplied in as short a time as we could write down the figures. Mr. Deshong informs us that these results are obtained by the operation of fixed rules, which can be communicated to any one, and can be learned in a few minutes. We are determined to learn expressly to keep the run of the election returns.

Mr. Deshong will undertake to teach any one to perform the same astonishing operations for a small consideration. He can be seen at the St. Charles.

NAVAL.—The steamer Saratoga arrived at Campeachy on the 12th from Sisal—reports all well. The U. S. steamer Iris had been in that port for some time. Only one other American vessel in port.

THE NATIONAL.—We regret to see by Saturday evening's National that, owing to the ill health of Mr. A. C. Russell, the publication of that paper will be suspended. During his connection with the paper the uniform courtesy with which it has been conducted has gained it the good will of its contemporaries. We hope that in the new pursuits in which he may engage, Mr. Russell will find himself benefitted in health.

Mr. J. W. Crockett will for the future be connected with the Bulletin, and we have no doubt that his powerful pen will be found a great acquisition to the columns of that respectable paper.

General S. Churchill—Inspector General, U. S. A.

We observe that this distinguished officer has arrived at St. Louis on his way to Washington. This reminds us of the arduous and important duties recently discharged in this city by General Churchill, and of the omission to mention them in proper terms in the Crescent.

General Churchill, on the receipt of intelligence at Washington of the conclusion of a peace with Mexico, was ordered to repair to New Orleans to muster out such troops as it might be thought expedient to disband at this point. This laborious and responsible duty was performed by him, aided by his son, Lieut. Churchill, of the 3d Regiment Artillery, a young officer of great promise, in the space of about fifteen days—having in this short period gone through with a vast amount of public business, besides preparing the instructions for the mustering officers at various points in the West and on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

Plain and unobtrusive in his deportment, and of the most active business habits, no officer in the army is more thoroughly versed in the professional duties devolving upon him than General Churchill, nor is there one more universally respected, or more unexceptionable in character.

This veteran hero, it will be recollected was, at the *special request* of General Wool, assigned to his column, when it moved from San Antonio de Bexar in September, 1846. He accompanied that division of the army throughout its entire march, and for the discipline, subordination, and military skill subsequently displayed by it on the memorable field of Buena Vista, much of the credit is due to General Churchill. He was himself a prominet actor on that field, and for the distinguished services there rendered by him, he has since received from the President and Senate the brevet rank of Brigadier General, an honor justly won and richly deserved.

Nicholas P. Trist.

The person whose name adorns the head of this article will be readily remembered by our readers as the facetious individual who once figured as the Commissioner of the United States to the Republic of Mexico, and who was the author of that exquisite joke, which bears his name, and is destined to an unenviable celebrity under the title of the Trist Treaty. We had imagined that he would be content with the fame he had acquired by his diplomatic exploits in Mexico, which fairly entitled him to be considered the successful rival of that prince of jokers—Joe Miller. But Senor Don Nicolo it seems does not wish to remain in the obscurity of private life, as long as there is the slightest chance for the exercise of his powers of sarcasm. The unfortunate object of his last effort is no less a person than the President of the Republic—James K. Polk. Unfortunate man! Why would he be so rash as to provoke the ire of the illustrious ex-Chief Clerk of the State Department! No doubt Mr. Polk will mourn over his temerity in sack-cloth and ashes, for certainly he will not be able to survive the withering irony of Don Nicolo. Mr. Trist is certainly a very witty man; but there can be such things as carrying jokes too far. In this case we think he has rather overshot the mark, and we are much mistaken if the arrows he has aimed at the President do not enter his own breast.

In a communication which Mr. Trist thought proper to direct to the House of Representatives, a few days since, he accuses Mr. Polk of conspiring to prolong the war, with a view to the ultimate conquest and absorption of Mexico by the United States. To effect this object, he says that the President made use of means not only disgraceful to him as a man, but which would, if proven, subject him to impeachment and removal from office. Much as we were opposed to the treaty, we would be the first to condemn Mr. Polk, did we believe for a moment that he had resorted to any such unworthy and dishonest measures to defeat it, as those of which he has been accused by Mr. Trist. But we do not give any credit to the accusations. All the probabilities of the case are against it—Mr. Polk's own act in accepting the treaty, would of itself be sufficient evidence of his innocence. We have, time and again, censured the President for that act, but since it has been done, it stands as an enduring refutation of all the calumnies of Mr. Trist. The tone and temper of that gentleman's communication to Congress, are in perfect accordance with all that he has ever done or said. It exhibits a degree of vindictiveness, which must deprive it of even the slight degree of credit which some persons might be disposed to give it. In any other than Mr. Trist, we should be surprised at finding such a spirit manifested in an official document, but to him it is perfectly natural. But we tire of this subject, and can pursue it no longer.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.—A numerous and most respectable meeting of this patriotic and persevering association of the friends of Ireland, was held at their Hall, 100 Magazine street, last evening, whereat Judge Buchanan presided. On his taking the chair, he was most enthusiastically applauded, and explained in a most forcible, eloquent and impassioned address, the present state of the people of Ireland, and the grievances the people of that country had endured, and the unjust measures that were enacted, and that are now spoken of and intended to be carried into operation by the English Government against them, and of the illegality of the still more unjust measure of doing away of the *habeas corpus* act, and the enactment of laws whereby the people of Ireland would be deprived of a fair and impartial trial by a just jury of their country. He dwelt for some length on these details, and during his address he elicited unbounded applause, and was listened to with marked attention. After the usual routine and form of business of the meeting had been gone through with, the Corresponding Secretary, Dr. McCracken, read a letter he had received from the Corresponding Committee of the Irish League of Vicksburg, which, on motion, was accepted. After which he read the letter he wrote in reply to that committee. After which, Mr. Wm. Byrne, President of the Shamrock Benevolent Society of this city, handed in the noble and handsome sum of $424 35; of which $238 was subscribed by the members and from the funds of that Society, and $186 35 collected by Mr. Byrne from the friends of Ireland, for which a vote of thanks was passed to the President and members of that Society, and likewise to Mr. Wm. Byrne, for his unremitting and patriotic exertions in making collections for so holy a cause—in assisting an oppressed people struggling to free themselves from misgovernment the most base and vile ever perpetrated, and unparalleled in any other enlightened or christian country on the face of the globe. After which the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the meeting of the League, held in Algiers on Saturday evening, announced that there had been $103 in cash collected at that meeting, and that the League had established a Branch there, and that more funds would be forthcoming; after which several persons came forward and subscribed; then Dr. McCracken being called on, rose and addressed the meeting in a short appeal to all those who had not yet come forward with their subscriptions towards the cause, to now do so and subscribe—that now was the time for rendering decisive action and assistance. Judge Byrne, having entered the hall, was most unanimously called on. He came forward and made a short, impressive and cogent address, which elicited much applause. After he had concluded, the members of the League and the friends of Ireland were notified and invited to attend a meeting of the League to take place to-morrow evening at the Trémé Market, in the First Municipality, at 8 o'clock. On motion, a vote of thanks was passed to Judge Buchanan for his presiding over the meeting. After which, on motion, the meeting adjourned to meet to-morrow evening. See advertisement in another column.

The Elections.

NORTH CAROLINA.—This State still remains in doubt. The latest Charleston papers say that the Democrats have carried the Legislature.

KENTUCKY ELECTIONS.—The Louisville Journal of the 12th says: "In thirty-seven counties there is a clear whig gain of 1534 over Owsley's majority in 1844. There are upwards of one hundred counties in the State. Owsley's majority was 4624. ... We deem it unnecessary to give all the details of the vote in Kentucky for members of the State Legislature, for the Convention question, and for the School-Tax question. The two latter have been carried by an overwhelming vote, and in the Legislature the whigs will have, as usual, a very large majority."

INDIANA.—In this State the Democrats have gained 10 members of the Legislature as far as heard from, being 17 counties.

ILLINOIS.—No opposition to French (Dem.) for Governor. It is reported that Baker (Whig) is elected to Congress—if so a Whig gain. Harris (Dem.) is elected in the Springfield district. This is a gain. Wentworth is run close in his district, but is probably elected. It is rumored that McClernand (Dem.) is defeated by Marshall (Whig.)

IOWA ELECTION.—The whigs have gained a Senator in Pottamottomie county, and part of the ticket in Jefferson. Lee and Des Moines have chosen democratic members. The N. Y. Tribune says that the democrats have carried the State.

MISSOURI.—The Democrats have undoubtedly elected King, Governor, by a large majority. The Legislature is the same way.

ARKANSAS.—We have no further returns from this State.

TENNESSEE.—Ex-Governor Jones was selected by the Whig Convention at Nashville, to fill the vacancy in the electoral ticket.

☞ The *Boston Whig* has changed its title to *Boston Republican.*

☞ General Leslie Combs has reached his home in Kentucky, after a tour through some eleven different States.

Washington Correspondence of Crescent.

WASHINGTON, August 10, 1848.

The Senate, after an Executive session of four or five hours, confirmed the Brevet nomination of Gen. Kearny. The vote was thirty-two for the nomination and fourteen in opposition. Col. Benton was fierce to the last, and seemed the very embodiment of bitter discontent after the doors were opened. No nomination for many years has been so bitterly opposed as this, but the result shows that the friends of the nominee were more than his enemies, and that they were not actuated by the same fierce opposition.

The Army Bill has been amended in the Senate, and the appropriations largely increased. The army, it is agreed there, shall be 12,600 men fank and file, and the companies 80 each, instead of 42, as proposed in the House. The Oregon regiments it is proposed shall number 100 men for each company. The bill is increased a million in amount from the bill as it passed the House.

The Post Route Bill was reported to the Senate with a large number of amendments, establishing new post routes. Most of these were agreed to, and the bill, (with some of the most important of the session,) is in *transitu* between the two Houses. This will be the state of fact to the end of the session. The Senate and House are now holding two sessions a day, and transacting business in a hurry which ought to have been done at leisure in the early part of the session.

The Army Bill was before the Senate in the night session, appropriating, as the Chairman remarked, $10,600,000 in the whole. An amendment was moved and carried, appropriating $12,000 for the settlement of certain claims of Com. Stockton and Col. Fremont. This, however, was soon found to be a small amount, and Mr. Atchison moved an appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars to settle certain claims growing out of the California expedition. Information was called for, and given in all directions; but all were not for such a hurried expenditure of money, Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, moved and urged with determined zeal, an appropriation of $15,000 for a fortification at New Orleans. It was opposed in a determined spirit by the Chairman of the Finance Committee, and others. Col. Benton advocated it, and amused the Senate, after having been very serious, solemn and spiteful during the day. The amendment was lost, not from hostility to the payment of money asked, but as out of place and ill-timed. The yeas and nays were asked, and the vote stood for the amendment 20, and against, 26. Many other amendments were agreed to, and the bill to-day will be returned to the House.

The River and Harbor Bill passed the House last evening, with a great number of amendments. An attempt was made to pass the bill last evening, and 112 to 59 members were in favor of this—not enough to carry the bill, but wanting only two votes of two-thirds. The bill will pass to-day and be sent to the Senate.

The Light-house Bill has also passed the House and Senate. Some of the items in both bills are of particular interest to your readers. I will note anon.

The Civil and Diplomatic Bill was the third bill considered in the House. It was said by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, that the Senate had added ninety-nine amendments to the bill, and the Ways and Means had reported against about one-half of them. The amendment of $141,000 for the Creek Indians gave rise to warm debate. The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means opposed the item, but the Committee of Ways and Means were in favor of it. This amendment was debated for three hours, and would have been for three months, if it had not been promptly brought to a close last night, and the session had lasted as long.

WASHINGTON, August 11, 1848.

The Senate was yesterday the scene of the most animated and interesting debate of the session. The Oregon Bill was the subject of discussion, and the question of slavery was made almost the only topic of controversy. Mr. Webster, though suffering from bodily infirmity, took part in two brief speeches, remarking that it was with reluctance that he did so. He was ready to vote for the bill as it passed the House, but not for the amendment recognizing the Missouri Compromise. He could never consent, he said, that there should be additional compromises upon the question of slavery; nor that there should be additional slave representation in Congress. He had said this after the annexation of Texas, and repeated it now. He had warned the Senate and the country of all the consequences likely to flow from this war, and he was rejoiced that he had not only opposed the commencement of the war, but the treaty of peace which had been ratified at the present session of Congress.

Mr. Webster further on was called up to speak of the Union. He apprehended no disruptnre, and could not but regret the frequent discussions of this subject. He chose for himself rather to esteem the Union as above all such calculations, and to heed the advice of the Father of his Country, when he declared it to be not a subject to dwell upon, or to contemplate. He should not, he said, prepare his own mind to consider such a result, or to countenance it in any way. The Union would last. All of us, North and South, East and West, were bound to it by past renown, present good, and the blessings of time to come. The territory we have acquired had served only to agitate and injure the country; and five-fifths of the people would have preferred that it should have been lost, or that it should go from us at once, rather than that the Union should be endangered. Disunion might come, as the earthquake might come, or a volcano burst over it. Disunion would be no worse than this result.

Mr. Calhoun spoke two or three times, and with great earnestness and eloquence, in defence of the Institution of Slavery, which he regarded as one of consideration, and as embodying a just, prosperous and natural state of society.

Mr. Butler of S. C. spoke with much feeling, and regretted that the South had ever consented to the Missouri Compromise; but she had yielded so much to patriotism and a love of the Union, and for the future he hoped that the South would not yield. In the exercise of their right he would have them go to the new territory, and go there armed, in order to repel any infringement of their rights which the North might attempt.

The debate became general and occupied a good part of the day. In the evening, Mr. Foote of Miss., moved to lay upon the table. There were no amendments made at the time, and the motion was lost, 36 to 15.

NAYS—Allen, Atherton, Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Clarke, Corwin, Davis of Mass., Davis of Miss., Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Dodge, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Fitzgerald, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Hannegan, Houston, Johnson of Md., Johnson of La., Mason, Metcalfe, Miller, Niles, Phelps, Spruance, Underwood, Upham, Walker, Webster—36.

YEAS—Atchison, Badger, Berrien, Borland, Butler, Foote, Hunter, Johnson of Ga., King, Lewis, Pearce, Sebastian, Turney, Westcott, Yulee—15.

The debate was renewed with more virulence than ever, and many were ready to vote for the amendment, and then to vote against the bill. Others were ready to vote for the bill without the amendment, and thus the North and South were in opposition. The Southern members were willing to vote for the Missouri Compromise for the whole territory, Oregon, New Mexico, California, and all—but this was not concurred in. The Senate by a vote of two to forty-two rejected the amendment of the committee recognizing the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. Douglas of Illinois, moved the Missouri Compromise for all the new territory, and after debate it was carried by the handsome majority of 33 to 21—a mixed vote, North and South. In this form the bill goes to the House, but there no doubt to be consigned to the tomb of the Capulets, as well as the bill which passed the Senate a week since.

Mr. Davis of Miss., proposed to renew this Compromise, but withdrew the proposal at the urgent solicitation of Senators all around him from the South.

The House have devoted the day to the Civil and Diplomatic Bill, rejecting most of the Senate amendments, and some of them of great importance.

The Lighthouse Bill was passed, and most important of all, perhaps, a statement was received from Mr. Speaker Trist, addressed to the Speaker, and charging the President with subornation of perjury, and demanding his impeachment. The letter and accompanying papers were referred to the committee on Foreign Relations, who have the subject under consideration. ORLEANS.

WASHINGTON, August 12, 1848.

The House in an interesting session to-day, and with more than two hundred members in the Hall, rejected the "Missouri Compromise," which was yesterday evening incorporated in the bill upon the motion of Mr. Douglas. Marked as was the favor with which the Senate received this proceeding, and large as was the majority there, (33 to 21,) it was rejected by an overwhelming vote—121 to 82. There were but four members from the North who voted for the Compromise, while the whole body of Southern Representatives, of both parties, sustained it. The call of the vote was listened to with intense interest, as one by one the members of the North (hitherto accustomed to vote with the South) yielded up their ancient alliances. The exceptions were few, so few indeed as not to conceal the great fact, that upon this question there has been a sectional vote, out and out, more marked in its character than any which has hitherto ruled the action of Congress.

The four members from the free States who voted for the Missouri Compromise were Messrs. C. J. Ingersoll, C. Brown, and Broadhead, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Birdsall, of New York. Hence the great majority. Some of the members were in great doubt as to what they would do for a time, but upon the "sober second thought" they concluded to vote almost in a body against the Compromise, and hence the large majority shown upon the final vote.

The House also by vote, rather partisan in its character, refused to concur with the Senate in sustaining the Gubernatorial veto for the Governor of Oregon. The motion for concurrence was rejected—106 to 71. The bill was sent back to the Senate with all the material amendments disagreed to.

The River and Harbor bill was reached among the business on the Speaker's table, and passed by a vote of 118 to 62. The appropriations will, I find, upon footing up, amount to $965,000. The following are some of the interesting details to your section of the country:

Tennessee River.....	$50,000	Red River.....	$25,000
Ohio, above the Falls,.	40,000	Mobile.....	15,000
Ohio, below the Falls,		Savannah.....	25,000
Mississippi & Arkansas	75,000	Charleston.....	10,000
Cumberland dam.....	50,000	Mississippi.....	75,000

All the prominent Atlantic cities have appropriations. Akin to this bill is the Light House bill, which has passed both Houses. The President will approve this bill, as he distinguishes between Light Houses and Internal Improvements.

The Army Bill was before the House upon the Senate amendments—most of which were disagreed to. The two Houses were at issue upon the rank and file—the Senate persisting upon 64 for each company, with 100 for the Oregon companies, and the House naming 42 men for each company.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, in discussing the question to-day, and advocating a small force, said that the money appropriated at the present session of Congress would amount to $30,000,000, and there was occasion for much alarm at this expense. Economy was defended as the highest virtue of the Republic. The debate went on as long as there was time for discussion, and then upon this bill a committee of conference was urged, and also upon the Civil and Diplomatic bill.

Among the bills debated and killed. (killed as much from debate as any other cause,) was the Senate bill granting alternate sections of land to the States of Alabama, Florida and Mississippi, to aid in the construction of railroads. The bill was laid upon the table—101 to 76

The Post Route Bill, with its legion of amendments, has occupied a large share of the attention of the Senate.

The night found the bill granting alternate sections of land in Michigan passed by the casting vote of the Speaker—76 to 75—and then the "back track" was taken in order to bring in, if possible, the bill defeated and designed for the benefit of some of the Southern States. What was done one hour was pretty regularly undone the next.

The two Houses devoted much of the evening to the consideration of bills for the payment of Mexican claims, or rather to the examination of the claims held by American citizens against the Government of Mexico. Also, the bill for the appointment of a commission for running the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. The House referred this bill to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Upon the question of claims, the Senate have passed a most complicated bill, leaving much with the courts, and encouraging and provoking litigation. A commission, however, is authorized by the act of the House.

The House have defeated all bills, Northern and Southern, granting any portion of the public domain for purposes of railroads, canals, or improvement of any sort. ORLEANS.

TAKING THE VEIL.—Miss Mary Rebecca Cannon, daughter of Capt. Cannon, Fell's Point, Baltimore, took the veil recently at the Carmelite Nunnery, in that city. She was young and beautiful.

FRIENDS' MISSION.—Among the passengers by the Europa, for Liverpool, are George Howland and his wife Susan Howland, of New Bedford, members of the Society of Friends. They go upon a religious mission.

PRESENT OF PLATE.—An elegant silver salver has been presented to Capt. Lott, of the steamship "Europa," by those taking passage in her on the occasion of her first trip across the Atlantic.

☞ Ex-President Van Buren is at Newport.

☞ A hatter in Philadelphia, has gone to making "Kit Carson caps," after the unique style of the domestic one worn by that daring pioneer.

IRISH INDEPENDENCE.—At the second Irish independence meeting in New York, on the 9th, $2000 additional were collected, James Kerrigan, giving $500. Some laughter was excited by a donation of $2, "to buy pikes for the able-bodied women of Tipperary."

☞ The Perry Mills, one of the largest cotton manufacturing establishments in Newport, was to stop on the 19th, having a large stock of goods on hand.

☞ Gayard, the sculptor, has sent through Mr Vattemare, a bust of the late Archbishop of Paris, to the American Catholic clergy of the county or to the citizens of New York.

☞ Mr. William Cameron of Charlestown, Va. has accepted a Professorship in the Masonic College of Missouri, just established.

RUNAWAY WEDDING.—The Pittsburg Post, of the 5th instant, gives a curious account of a wedding that lately came off in that city. A slippery fellow borrowed the use of a carriage to carry off a girl whom he wished to runaway with him. They were married in Pittsburg, and two hours after the bridegroom had vamosed with the horse and wagon, leaving the bride to answer all inquiries.

THE "YOUNG IDEAS."—The children in Cincinnati are in the habit of soaping stairs, so as to make their fathers and mothers fall and break their bones.—*Reveille.*

THE SEA SERPENT ON LAND.—A snake, twelve feet long and as thick as a common stove-pipe, has been seen on the West Mountains, Vermont. He had a venomous look, and the man who saw him was satisfied without a closer inspection. No doubt this is the sea serpent, ruralizing and enjoying the benefit of the mountain air, during the heat of summer.

SMALL BUSINESS.—The town of Quincy, Mass. in town meeting recently, voted not to pay a dollar to defray the expenses of the funeral obsequies of the late John Quincy Adams, thereby throwing the whole expenses upon the committee appointed at a meeting of citizens.

☞ The omnibus drivers' meeting in the Park, at New York, on the 9th inst., was quite an imposing affair. A large stand had been erected, from which the speakers, among them Mike Walsh, who stated the grievances of the Jehus to the people. The drivers have clearly been ill used, but the firms owning two of the lines have acceded to their demand of $1 50 for sixteen hours work.

☞ Josiah S. Little, of Portland, Me., has been chosen President of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad.

STATE TREASURER.—Col. Peter Dudley has been appointed treasurer of Kentucky in the place of Col. Davidson, resigned.

COL. DAVIDSON.—In connection with Col. Davidson's resignation of the office of State Treasurer, the Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman of the 10th, makes the following remarks:

Rumor assigns other causes for the resignation. The letter to the Governor asks the appointment of commissioners to settle the late Treasurer's accounts, and his friends will be gratified if they shall be found near correct, as the investigation, so far, by the Auditor of the State, it is understood, shows a defalcation of forty or fifty thousand dollars. It is proper to say that a supposed error in the accounts in the Treasurer's favor is found, which will reduce the deficit about $8,000. The investigation is progressing. The Treasurer's official bond has not been renewed since 1840, the reason for which will doubtless be explained by the Executive.

☞ There were five feet ten inches water in the canal at Louisville on the 11th.

MOBILE RACES.—The following is the result of the Mobile races of last Friday:

The first was the pacing purse $75—mile heats—best 3 in 5—in saddles.

W. R. Rogers' ch. g. Jackson.....1 1 1
D. Barnes' b. p. Stick-in-the-Mud.....3 2 dr.
J. Kyle's bl. m. Fashion.....1 dr.
Time—3:54-3:34.

The sports concluded with a big slow race.

[Communicated.]

Messrs. Editors: I had hoped, as independent journalists, to whom alone the people can look for justice, that you would have called public attention to the fact that the Council of the Second Municipality, in giving the contracts for cleaning and repairing the streets, unpaved, have *levied a tax* in the First District at least of some $3000 per annum, for the next five years, upon its inhabitants, more than the same work was bid to be done for by equally as responsible, and more competent men, than the individual to whom, for reasons only known to the Council, it was awarded.

I would respectfully ask, in my own and the behalf of a large number of your friends and readers, whether this is right, and in accordance with the terms advertised by, and the ordinances of the Council of the Second Municipality?

Yours, TAXPAYER.

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

Fancy and Staple SILK GOODS,

White Goods, Laces, 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. jy11

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 2dptf

☞ 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, 3d page.] je22

GORDON PLUMMER,
ADJUSTER OF AVERAGES.
☞ Office at Lucien Hermann's, Marine Notary, No. 21 *Hospital street, New Orleans.* je 20 tf st 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. mh8

☞ To Country Merchants, Planters and Physicians.—Please see the advertisement of RUSTE & PADDOCK, upon the Fourth 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 Diarrhea....Wholesale Depot, 72 Camp street, New Orleans.
je1 D. HANSBROUGH.

[From the Dublin Nation, July 22.]

A SONG OF '98.—AIR—"*Fag a Bealac.*"

The morn is beaming brightly,
Where bristling sleep, where bristling sleep,
You bayonet ridges sightly
For us to reap, for us to reap;
Our weapons are but few, boys,
To meet th' array, to meet th' array,
But hearts we have right true, boys,
To clear the way, to clear the way.

I've words to say, not many,
For words are air, for words