Further Intelligence.

The New York Herald has the following intelligence by telegraph to Liverpool and London, later than that contained in the English papers:

Prospects of a European War.—The Latest Liverpool Dispatch.

Liverpool, Sept. 2, 10½ o'clock, A. M.—The weather continues most lovely, and I am glad to find that, according to accounts from all quarters, it is the same throughout the whole length and breadth of the the land. Should it continue, and I verily believe it will, we shall have flourishing accounts to send you by the next steamer.

The barometer is nigh as high as it was on the 20th May, and there is no fear whatever of a change. Although potatoes are 4s. per measure, or bushel, yet we have a very fair supply of a really good quality.

The West Point, from New York, and the Stirlingshire and Rappahannock, from New Orleans, are just entering the river. ALBIANO.

Our Latest Dispatch.

London, Sept. 1, 1848.—We are on the eve of a European war; French troops have by this time crossed the frontiers of Italy. Louis Blanc is in London.

The sales of cotton continued to go on steadily, and to a fair extent. Prices were well supported, and vary but little from those last quoted.

The grain trade, previously reported active and prices advancing, had not manifested the same buoyancy during the week ending the 2d instant. The weather had been fine.

Russia has concurred with France and England in protesting against the present pretensions of the German Diet in respect to the Duchies.

The grand duke of Baden has published an amnesty for most persons implicated in the April insurrection under Mr. Hecker and his friends. The insurgents must, however, crave the sovereign's pardon, and give certain pledges. All leaders, moreover, and even all those who were taken prisoners, armed, and some other classes, are excluded.

On Thursday, the 31st ult., consols left off at 86¼ to 86⅜, and opened yesterday at the same rates, but owing to the news from Paris, they declined and left off at 85⅞ to 85¾.

The prorogation of Parliament is fixed for next Tuesday.

It is very confidently reported (says the Paris correspondent of the Morning Chronicle,) "that it has been determined to send a fleet into the Adriatic for the defence of Venice from any attack of the Austrians, and that England concurs in the expedition, which consists of 4000 men.

Letters from Leghorn, of the 26th ult., mention that an insurrection broke out that morning, which was completely successful. The established government had been deposed, and a provisional government appointed in its room.

The armistice between Denmark and Germany was signed at Malmo on the 26th ult. Hostilities are to cease for rather more than six months, viz: till the 1st of March 1849; and during this period terms will, it is hoped, be agreed upon, which shall place peace upon a substantial basis.

On the 28th ult., the 11th, 12th and 13th paragraphs of the constitution were adopted by the constituent assembly, at Frankfort. They guarantee entire liberty of religious opinions and public worship; but, on the other hand, establish legal responsibility for any immoral or illegal acts that may be perpetrated as part of a ritual. They declare that religious belief cannot exclude from civil and political rights, but neither can it exempt from the discharge of public duties.

The tone of the Paris journals is warlike, arising from the fact that the Austrian Government has refused to accept the joint mediation of England and France in the affairs of Italy, while direct negotiations are pending between that cabinet and the King of Sardinia, which may lead to a more prompt conclusion of peace, thereby rendering all such mediation superfluous.

The French ministry appear to have taken great and unnecessary offence at the proffered overtures not being immediately received and acted upon, and four of the leading papers denounced the reply as altogether unsatisfactory; and contend that if Austria persist in its present determination, France will be imperatively called upon to interfere. Then we are told that long conferences took place between Gen. Cavaignac and Gen. de Lamoriciere, the Minister of War, the result of which was, that all officers and soldiers on leave of absence are to return forthwith to their posts, and that orders will shortly be given to Gen. Oudinot to cross the Alps.

These and various other threatening reports were in circulation, which cast a gloomy aspect over the political horizon, and the funds fell.

The Monitor says that a "Legitimist" riot had taken place at Montpelier. The prefect, a commissary of police, a judge d'instruction, and a gen'darme were wounded, the latter is said to be since dead. Five "Legitimists" were also wounded. Subsequent accounts state that order had been re-established.

Our Paris correspondent, under date of Thursday evening says—I have heard that in a council of ministers held to-day, it was decided that 4000 troops of the line be sent to Venice, and that in consequence of orders given some days since, three ships of war have been already sent from Toulon, and have now probably arrived at Venice.

Two divisions of the army are also, it is asserted, to be formed at Metz and Strasbourg. The reports produced great sensation at the Chamber to-day, where they were the almost exclusive subject of conversation.

Advices from Venice, of August 19th, state that letters had been received from Osopo, which mentioned that "on the 14th, the besiegers forwarded a new summon to the garrison to surrender, who replied, for the fifth time, that they only received orders from Venice. On the 15th, the town was bombarded from four to seven o'clock in the evening. The enemy had three officers and several soldiers *hors de combat*. The garrison experienced no loss."

The Paris correspondent of the Times, writing on Thursday, says: "I have not till this instant seen, since the affair of the Spanish marriages, an expression so serious respecting European prospects as exists this day. Gen. Cavaignac is believed to have apprehended the crisis, as means have been taken to reinforce the Army of the Alps."

An evening paper of the 1st states that the Russian army in the Caucasus has been literally cut to pieces by the chieftain Shavicnail.

Some disturbances broke out at Berlin on the 20th of August, arising from an attempt to disperse the Democratic Club at Charlottenburg. Sharp skirmishing took place, and many were wounded on both sides....The Cholera at Berlin had assumed a milder form, and was gradually diminishing.

IRELAND.

The announcement, made last week, of the intention of Lord John Russell to make a short visit to Ireland, is confirmed, and has been received throughout the sister country with considerable satisfaction. We think it very probable that extensive political and social consequences will follow from this visit. It is suggested that the question of the payment of the Roman Catholic clergy will be one of the subjects to be taken into consideration during his lordship's sojourn in Dublin. Many circumstances concur to render such a step probable.

No steps have yet been positively decided upon relative to the trial of the chief parties engaged in the late outbreak. It is probable that a special commission will eventually issue, but the trials are not likely to come off for a couple of months. We believe we may state with confidence, that Dillon and O'Gorman have both escaped to France, but numerous arrests continue to be made.

If even one-third of the potato crop should be saved, there will still be as large a quantity of this description of food available as there was in 1847. The favorable change in the weather will, it is to be hoped, at any rate enable the husbandman to secure his crop of oats, which will materially lessen the distress unavoidable from such partial destruction of the potato crop as may unfortunately take place.

The Limerick Examiner states that a gentleman residing on the Continent has written to a party in Limerick to state that he met O'Gorman, O'Donnell and Boyle in Brussels, and that the first-named was about to set out for Paris.

By our latest advices from Dublin, there is a complete lull in politics, and the Southern counties furnish no subject worthy of comment. The intense alarm which prevailed last week respecting the result of the potato crop has, we rejoice to say, greatly subsided. The weather has undergone a favorable change.

PORTUGAL.

The Cortes were closed by the Queen in person on the 15th inst. A large number of military were present. By the closing of the Cortes the greater number of the "deputies of the nation" may literally be said to be thrown out of work. Few among them have a single sixpence to depend upon or means of livelihood beyond their daily wages as a member of Parliament. This will explain to you the interminable spinning out of their sittings.

SPAIN.—We have received Madrid journals of the 26th. The Queen and Court were expected to return to the capital on the following day. The accounts from the provinces were satisfactory.

SWITZERLAND.—The Grand Council of Ticino rejected on the 25th ult. the new Federal Constitution by a majority of 54 to 27.

Latest Intelligence.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

It appears to be a settled point that if Austria should persist in refusing to give independence to Lombardy, the Army of the Alps will cross the frontier. The position of Gen. Cavaignac is such that he must either withdraw from office or take this course. The bourgeoisie are for peace; but the best friends of the government fear that to draw back after the promise of intervention in a given case, would not only enable the ultra-republicans to excite the populace, but would also create disaffection in the army; and as they prefer war to anarchy, they will support Cavaignac in an armed intervention.

A Second Army of the Alps—Military Preparations.—Gen. Cavaignac passed all this morning with Gen. de Lamoriciere, the Minister of War, and the subject of their long conference turned, it is believed, upon the formation of a second army of 75,000 men, which was determined upon, in contemplation of the entry of the troops of Gen. Oudinot on the Piedmontese territory. An order has already been transmitted to the eighteen military divisions to form war battalions, *bataillons de guerre*, and to oblige all officers or soldiers on leave of absence to return forthwith to their posts. This measure will raise the French Army to 560,000 men, from which may be subtracted the Algerine Army, 68,000. On the other hand it is in contemplation to mobilise 300 battalions of National Guards, so that the effective force will be really considerable. An order has been sent to the arsenal of Bourges to forward immediately to Grenoble 3,000,000 cartridges, 10,000 bombs, 10,000 howitzer-charges, 25,000 balls, and an immense park of artillery, siege as well as field pieces. It is rumored that the two first divisions of the army, under Gen. Oudinot, will cross the Alps in a short time, to be immediately followed by the other divisions, the whole to take up their encampment on the Tessino, ready to march the day of the termination of the armistice.

SPAIN.

The Carlist Insurrection.—The Carlist insurrection has spread into the Maeztrazgo, and daily the ranks of the rebellion are swelled by reinforcements from the exiled and persecuted liberals. Commerce is at a complete stand-still. The speculators in the public funds are getting up a petition to the Ministry, to permit the reëstablishment of the gambling system of time-bargains to ruffle the stagnant Bourse. And while every external danger presents itself that demands union in the Government, a deep, incurable schism prevails between its chiefs, who are ever plotting the subversion of one another.

The letters from Madrid of the 24th ult., state that eighty persons, many of them of rank, had been arrested in the capital on the previous night.

M. Gonzales Bravo had arrived at Seville on his way to Madrid.

SICILY.

Bombardment of Messina.—It was fully expected that Sicily would be obliged to return to her allegiance or be given to the second son of Ferdinand. The bombardment of Messina was continued. On the night of the 2d, six grenades of 80, and a bomb of large calibre, were thrown into the town, and set fire to a warehouse, but did no further harm.

The Messinese continued to fire on every Neapolitan vessel which passed the Faro. The Fernando was fired on and disabled.

DENMARK.

Confirmation of the Armistice.—In confirmation of the news of an armistice between Denmark and Prussia, our correspondent at Hamburg writes on the 29th ult.: The armistice was at last signed at Malmo. Gen. Below landed at Wismar yesterday, and proceeded by an extra train to Berlin with that document. The ratifications are to be exchanged at Lubec to-morrow. The blockade of all the German rivers is to be raised on the 1st of September, and the captured vessels at Copenhagen set free on the 2d. Farther particulars than these have not yet transpired. It is stated that the British Legation here was informed of this circumstance by Mr. Wynne.

INDIA.

The Sikhs of Mooltan Defeated by Lieutenant Edwardes.—By the Overland Mail we have dates from Bombay to the 19th of July; Madras 8th; and Calcutta 10th. Subjoined is an abstract of the latest intelligence.

The gallant Edwardes and his ally of Bhawulpore have gained a considerable victory, decisive over the enemy, and almost decisive as regards the suppression of the insurrection on the frontier of the Punjaub.

The precise number of troops engaged cannot be readily stated, but they appear to have been in all from 6000 to 8000 men. The advance of the Bhawulpore forces having been effected at the instigation of Lieut. Edwardes, that officer pushed forward with a portion of his force across the Chenab, in the direction of Soojabad, and joined the action after it had become general on the part of the Bhawulpore levies and the insurgents in the field.

The fighting lasted for several hours, and desperate intrepidity was shown, from all accounts, by the Sikh troops of the Dewan. The issue of the day was ultimately decided by the personal daring of Lieut. Edwardes, who, with some of his men, charged the enemy's guns, sword in hand, and though it is said, the Sikhs fired grape until the assailants were within a few feet of the muzzles, four out of the seven guns in their possession were carried, and two others afterwards disabled and captured. This occurred, notwithstanding that in the heat of the fight Edwardes's magazine caught fire and killed six of his men. The loss of the insurgents appears to have been about 380 killed and wounded, and on our part not much less.

Thou Art Not Here.

Lamps of silver hang above me
Shedding floods of golden light,
And the looks of those who love me
Chide my cold reserve to-night.
Rosy coronals are flinging
Round their gifts of odor sweet;
Vaunted roof and floor are ringing
With the fall of dancing feet.
While young joy, with tress unbraided,
Charms with viol-note the ear,
Darkly is my forehead shaded—
Thou art not here!

Often, often have I lifted
To my lip the cup of mirth,
When the beautiful and gifted
Crowded round the festal hearth:
Once this aching heart of brighter,
Gayer feelings was the shrine,
And no dancing foot fell lighter
In the mazy reel than mine.
Ruby lips are breathing gladness—
Eyes of star-like beam are near;
Why then is my brow all sadness?
Thou art not here! W. H. C. HOSMER.

The Frenchman at his English Studies.

Frenchman.—Ha, my good friend, I have met with one difficulty—one very strange word. How you call H-o-u-g-h?

Tutor.—Huff.

Fr.—Tres bien, *Huff*; and *Snuff* you spell S-n-o-u-g-h, ha!

Tutor.—Oh, no, no, *Snuff* is S-n-u-double-f. The fact is, words ending in *ough* are a little irregular.

Fr.—Ah, very good. 'Tis bean'ful language. H-o-u-g-h is *Huff*. I will remember; and C-o-u-g-h is *Cuff*. I have one bad *Cuff*, ha!

Tutor.—No, that is wrong. We say *Kauf*, not *Cuff*.

Fr.—Kauf, eh bien. *Huff* and *Kauf*, and pardonnez moi, how you call D-o-u-g-h—*Duff*, ha?

Tutor.—No, not *Duff*.

Fr.—Not *Duff*? Ah! oui; I understand—it is *Dauf*, hey?

Tutor.—No, D-o-u-g-h spells *Doe*.

Fr.—Doe! It is very fine; wonderful language, it is *Doe*; and T-o-u-g-h is *Toe*, certainement. My beef-steak was very *Toe*.

Tutor.—Oh, no, no; you should say *Tuff*.

Fr.—Tuff? Le Diable! and the thing farmer uses; how you call him, P-l-o-u-g-h, *Pluff?* ha! you smile; I see I am wrong, it is *Pluff?* No! ah, then, it is *Ploe*, like *Doe*; it is beautiful language, ver' fine—*Ploe?*

Tutor.—You are still wrong, my friend. It is *Plow*.

Fr.—Plow! Wonderful language. I shall un-understand ver' soon. *Plow, Doe, Kauf*; and one more—R-o-u-g-h, what you call General Taylor; *Rauf* and Ready? No? certainement it is *Row* and Ready!

Tutor.—No! R-o-u-g-h spells *Ruff*.

Fr.—Ruff, ha! Let me not forget. R-o-u-g-h is *Ruff*, and B-o-u-g-h is *Buff*, ha!

Tutor.—No, *Bow*.

Fr.—Ah! 'is ver' simple, wonderful language; but I have had what you call E-n-o-u-g-h! ha! what you call him?—*N. Y. Home Journal.*

LEAP YEAR.—Get married, girls, get married. There is no time to be lost. At a little company the other evening, the frequent popping of the question actually alarmed us. For one half hour, it was pop, pop, pop, like mineral water bottles. Be up and doing, girls; shake the dust off your feet, and embrace matrimony.—*Phil. City Item.*

CASS AND TAYLOR.—"Will you take the life of Taylor or Cass, this morning madame?" said a small boy to our good Aunt Betsey.

"No, my lad," she replied, "they may live until the end of their days for all me. I've got nothing agin 'em!"—*Philadelphia City Item.*

☞ Nearly 200 thieves were arrested during the Brooklyn fire.

DAILY CRESCENT.

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

A. B. HAYES..J. E. M'CLURE..J. C. LARUE..J. O. PIERSON.

Office—No. 95 St. Charles Street.

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MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

☞ In conformity with the rule established in this city, it was yesterday morning announced at the Telegraph office that the steamship Acadia had arrived. This, we were informed later in the day by the operator, must be a mistake, as a dispatch had been received since from NewYork and Boston, which mentioned nothing of the steamship's arrival.

THE TAYLOR CELEBRATION.—On Saturday evening the friends of Gen. Taylor celebrated the victory of Monterey by a grand torch-light procession, in accordance with previous announcement. The demonstration, in point of numbers, was worthy of the event it was intended to commemorate, and was characterized by a considerable degree of enthusiasm. The procession formed on Canal street, in the order designated in the programme—the various Rough and Ready clubs being marshalled each by its separate leader, and abundantly supplied with torches and transparencies, containing numerous suitable political devices. When the proper hour arrived, the procession moved up Camp street to Julia, through to St. Charles, and thence down to the Third Municipality and back, being viewed in its course by a vast concourse of people, and encouraged by the waving of innumerable handkerchiefs from the many fair ladies who filled the balconies. As the affair has been minutely described by yesterday's papers, and was viewed by most of our citizens, we deem it superfluous to say more.

THE CONCORDIA EXPLOSION.—It will be a satisfaction to the public to learn that the causes of the explosion on the Concordia, by which valuable lives were lost, are in the way of being publicly investigated. An officer of the Second Municipality police yesterday made affidavit "that from the character of the boat and the circumstances of the explosion, there is good reason to believe that said explosion was caused by gross and criminal negligence on the part of the Chief Engineer, Mr. Lentz." The affidavit, the officer alleges, is based on information he has received, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of the Engineer; but on the certificate of his physician, Dr. Saunders, that it was dangerous to remove him in his present situation, the warrant was not executed.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—We would direct the attention of the public in general, and of teachers and all others interested in the cause of education, to the advertisement of J. B. Steel in another column. The list of educational works which he presents, will be found much more comprehensive than any which has hitherto been offered, comprising books in every branch of science and literature, from the smallest primer, suited to the infantile mind, to the ponderous volumes of Lemprière and Anthon. We venture to say that no popular work in use in our schools can be inquired for, which will not be found in Mr. Steel's assortment. We recommend all those who may find it necessary to purchase school books to call at 14 Camp street, where we are sure they cannot avoid being suited.

DISASTERS.—The ship Hindoo, Capt. Brown which arrived here yesterday in 19 days from New York, reports that on the 10th inst., in lat 29° 45′ long. 74° 40′, saw the wreck of a vessel apparently about 200 tons burthen, with her lower-mast heads broken short off at the rigging; top-masts, top-gallant-mast, topsail-yards, top-gallant and royal yards, with sails attached, and several other spars floating. The topmasts looked like those of a bark.... On the 13th, saw a bark run on the Gingerbread Ground, but got off again and stood down around the Isaacs.

Capt. Thomas, of the ship Unicorn, from Boston, reports that on the 11th inst., in lat. 28° 21′ long. 73° 16′, at 11 o'clock, passed a vessel bottom up; appeared to be about 150 to 200 tons burthen; bottom sheathed and painted green; Eastern built; hull painted black with white streak; appeared to have been but a short time in that situation. They could not see her name.

☞ The attention of the lovers of the good things of this life is directed to the advertisement of the Holbrook Oyster Saloon in another column. The saloon has been undergoing repairs and improvements during the Summer, and is now one of the handsomest establishments of the kind in the South. We need say nothing in commendation of the fare to be had there, nor of the ability of the proprietor in the cuisine line, or his circumspection in the selection of attendants. In all these points, the excellence of the saloon has long been established in NewOrleans.

HATS AND CAPS—*Fall Fashions.*—All in want of an excellent hat or cap, of the very latest style, will not fail to call on Bunce, 30 Canal street.—Every taste can be suited from his large stock.—See advertisement.

☞ The ship Manhattan, from Mobile, was boarded outside New York on the 13th, all hands unable to do duty and the captain dead from fever.

APPREHENSION OF A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE. Our readers will recollect that a woman named Margaret Osborne, a servant in the St. Charles Hotel last winter, was arrested in January or February on a charge of stealing a bank note of $1000, from a gentleman boarding in the establishment, and that she escaped from the jail of Second Municipality, where she was being imprisoned until her examination. A man named Geo. W. Christal, a fellow servant of her's, was arrested about the same time, as an accomplice in the theft, or rather as the receiver of the money, knowing it to be stolen. It is said that he, on being told she was to be brought up to give evidence against him, found means to communicate to her a desire to marry her, and to effect the marriage, suggested to her to attempt an escape from prison. Having before wished for the union, she readily acceded to his suggestion, and, being allowed some liberties in the prison effected her liberty. They were married, and she has not since been heard of until yesterday, when she was arrested immediately after her arrival from New York, on the ship Martha J. Ward, by the police of the Second Municipality, and lodged in jail. Her husband, Mr. Christal, is now in the penitentiary at Baton Rouge, the evidence of an attempt to pass the bill, which was identified by the number, having been sufficient to convict him of complicity in the crime.

DEATHS ON BOARD THE MARION.—During the three years' cruise of the sloop-of-war Marion, just arrived at Boston, the following deaths have occurred on board, viz: At Quitta, west coast of Africa, December 29th, Purser J. C. Spencer, jr.; at sea, January 11th, 1846, Patrick Dolan, private marine; at Monrovia, March 30th, 1846, Midshipman Joseph T. Bartlett and John Johnson, seaman, drowned by the capsizing of a boat on the bar; at sea, June 27th, 1847, Wm. Collins, captain of the forecastle.

BANK ROBBERY.—The Wayne County Branch Bank at Wooster, Ohio, was robbed lately of a box containing $10,000 in specie. No trace of the robbers had been obtained at last accounts.

The Sierra Madre Expedition.

Our neighbors of the Delta give us credit for what little knowledge they possess of the connection of Col. Kinney with the Sierra Madre project, and also for their knowledge of the fact that Capt. Besançon had started with a number of men to Corpus Christi upon the "Buffalo Hunt." This is no more than simple justice on the part of the Delta. Anxious to give the latest news in reletion to everything, we spare no effort to obtain a knowledge of everything that is afloat; and it is not, therefore, surprising that our contemporary should first learn so extraordinary an occurrence as the departure of two hundred men for Corpus Christi from our columns. We published the fact of Capt. Besançon's departure as we would any other article of news. We also published on the 7th of August last a paragraph stating that Col. Kinney was connected with the anticipated revolution in Sierra Madre, and that—

"The many capitalists who have engaged in this business, sought Col. Kinney, as the bold and daring spirit to work out the scheme of emancipation so much desired by those who, having once tasted the sweets of liberty, (though under an invader's banner,) are loth again to submit themselves to the bad rule of their own misnamed Republic. Col. K. has also advanced for this object a large proportion of his own private fortune, and has shipped from Vera Cruz, already, wagons, arms, ammunition, etc. In a day or two we may give our readers some particulars on the subject; and at the same time tell who were the *real* projectors and originators of the Republic of Sierra Madre."

This paragraph was penned like any other article of news, upon what we believed to be good authority, and during the time Col. Kinney was in the city. He never disputed any of the facts contained in it, nor in the slightest degree manifested his dissatisfaction therewith. If it were not true, it was Col. Kinney's duty to have said so, but he did no such thing; on the contrary, according to the Delta's statement, he silently acquiesced in the truth of the allegations, even under the skillful cross-examination or pumping process of the editor himself—"For," says the Delta, "although we were frequently thrown with the gallant Colonel, we never heard him express or hint any dissatisfaction." Under these circumstances we cannot but believe that our contemporary, in mentioning the fact that it first obtained its knowledge of these things from the columns of the Crescent, really intended to compliment our energy and enterprise in acquiring and diffusing the earliest information.

But our worthy contemporary begins a paragraph of his article in this wise—"If, therefore, there has been any imagination or humbug about this matter, we trust our contemporary of the Crescent will be ready to assume the lion's share of the responsibility." We have never heard that there was any imagination or humbug about the departure of some two hundred men from this city as announced by us; so far from it, the event has proved that it was too sad a reality. For the other matter, if there was any imagination or humbug about Colonel Kinney's connection with the revolutionary scheme, we confess that we have been humbugged with the knowledge and consent of Col. Kinney's friends. We suspect, however, that our contemporary does not wish to charge us with having imagined the facts which we recorded, or with having put them forth for the purpose of humbugging our readers, but that it wishes to divide with us the honors of having originated the imaginary republic of the Sierra Madre, and with having contributed to give the appearance of reality to that thing of smoke and fancy, now known as one of the most stupendous humbugs of the day. If such be its desire, we must gracefully decline the favor. We have never set up any claim to the distinction, but on the contrary, so early as June last, when the Delta and one of the other city papers were disputing about the priority of invention, we endeavored to do justice to all parties, by the publication of the following paragraph:

VERY IMPORTANT.—Two of our contemporaries are likely to engage in a long and animated discussion as to which was the original discoverer, inventor, or author, of some country known or to be known as the "Sierra Madre Republic." We hope they will keep cool, and not tear their under-garments in this warm weather. The *terra incognita* which forms the subject of the controversy has existed in the excited dreams of every petty Mexican revolutionist, and nowhere else—till it found a place in their columns—for the last fifteen years. It was the great project of the thieves and robbers Carrabajal and Canales. It was also charged upon Arista—whether with truth or not, we cannot say. To establish this republic of dreamland the Texan expedition, which ended in the betrayal and capture at Mier, was undertaken. We think, therefore, that there is no good reason why our amiable neighbors should lose their tempers and waste their ink in contesting their respective claims to priority of discovery.

It will be seen that in this, we set up no claim for ourselves, and we do not desire to have any portion of distinction awarded to us without our consent.

It may perhaps be, that during the absence of the editor from the city, a paragraph may have appeared in the Crescent which did not directly discountenance the scheme of revolution which some seemed to entertain, though we do not recollect any such; but we have endeavored to keep clear of the matter as much as possible, and on learning of the departure of the Col. De Russy with two hundred men, we endeavored to prevent any more from going on the same foolish errand, by a publication on the 7th of September of the following article, which expresses the views that we have entertained from the beginning of the Sierra Madre enterprise:

THE BUFFALO HUNT.—A wonderful excitement seems to have been gotten up among the newspapers about the "Buffalo Hunt," by means of which the national faith is to be violated, the Republic of Mexico dismembered, and a new Republic established, bounded by the Sierra Madre to the south and westward. We have heard a good deal of such a design, and have no doubt that many in the United States might be found foolish and desperate enough to engage in an undertaking of the kind. But what prospect would they have of carrying out this design? Grant that many Mexicans in the States of Tamaulipas, New Leon, Coahuila and Chihuahua, are anxious to separate from the Central Government and form a Northern Republic—this would be the most powerful element of success in the movement. But when we reflect upon the treachery of the Mexican character, their hatred of all foreigners, and that hatred rendered doubly bitter against the people of the United States by the events of the late war, and it will appear very certain that they do not design the formation of such a Republic in order that Americans may participate in its government or enjoy any of its advantages. In any revolution, therefore, undertaken by the Americans, the native population would be openly hostile, or apparently friendly only the more readily to betray. The revolution can, then, only be effected by conquest; and supposing that other nations, the United States among the number, should look quietly on, it would take at least twelve thousand men, well armed and furnished with the necessary munitions of war, to subdue and hold the country. Where are they to come from? Who is to advance the millions for their transportation, equipment and subsistence? It is folly to think that any man or body of men with the means would risk them in so desperate an undertaking. We have no doubt that a few hundred deluded men, under half-crazed leaders, may be collected at Camargo or Matamoros; but their fate will be that of the followers of Miranda, of the dupes of the Tampico expedition fitted out from this city in 1836, of the companions of Sanmanat in his descent on Yucatan, of the Santa Fé army, and of the forces from Texas captured at Mier. They will be left without adequate support in an hostile country; they will be betrayed by their Mexican allies; they will be slaughtered or led captive to the mines of Zacatecas and Guanajuato. The Mier expedition was an undertaking precisely similar to the present—projected, it is believed, by the same men—having the same design to establish a Northern Republic in Mexico—and it was promised the same support by the Mexicans. The events of that campaign should be studied by every one before he embarks in this. We can see no hope of benefit to the soldier from success, but a certainty of the mines or the gallows from defeat. A very cheering prospect truly!

AMERICAN GRATITUDE.—The United States Consul at Liverpool has addressed the following letter to the Prince de Joinville, Duke d'Aumale, Marquis de Lisbon, Admiral Grenfell, and Mr. Thomas Littledale, the gentlemen who aided in rescuing the sufferers from the wreck of the Ocean Monarch:

Gentlemen: On behalf of Captain Murdock, the officers and crew, of the late ship Ocean Monarch, I take the earliest opportunity of recording my sense of your noble and humane conduct on the late lamentable occasion of the burning of the Ocean Monarch. The eternal gratitude of the fellow beings saved from impending death by your brave and united exertions, is the greatest encomium that can be passed upon your conduct, but I cannot allow the occasion to pass without adding, officially, on behalf of my country, my meed of praise. I am, gentlemen, your obt. servt.

ROBERT ARMSTRONG.

FROM CAYENNE.—We are indebted to Captain Stickney, of schooner Nassau, arrived at this port on the 13th, from Cayenne 15th of August, for papers to the 12th. Slavery was abolished, by public decree, in French Guiana on the 10th of that month, in virtue of a decree of the Republic, of the 27th of April, and in the name of the French people. The proclamation was made amid much ceremony, in the presence of a vast concourse, both civil and military, and with cheers and salutes of cannon. The cortege then proceeded to the church, where a solemn mass, followed by a *Te Deum*, was celebrated, and an address delivered by the Prefect. After the mass an immense number of new citizens, with their wives and children, celebrated the day with dances and sports, and great enthusiasm, shouting *"Vive la Republique!" "Vive la Liberté!" "Vive la Commissaire-General!"*—*Salem Register.*

☞ Six companies of the California regiment, under the command of Brig. Gen. Riley, left Cincinnati on the 12th.

Political Intelligence.

MAINE.—There is no choice of Governor by the people, but Dana, the democratic candidate, has a large plurality over Hamlin, whig, and will be elected by the Legislature, which is democratic, as usual. The aggregate vote of 207 towns stands—

1848.		1847.		Increase.	
Dana (dem.)	26,098	Dana (dem.)	21,567	Dem.	4531
Hamlin (whig)	22,479	Bronson (whig)	17,484	Whig	4995
Fessenden (f. s.)	8,050	Abolition, etc.	5,162	F. soil	2888
Total	56,627		44,213		12,414

The democratic plurality in the above towns is 3619. In the towns to be heard from, it was last year 5034; from which we conclude that the democratic plurality is now above 8000 in the State. The free soil vote may reach 11,000....Five democrats and two whigs, it is stated by papers of both parties, are elected to Congress.

ILLINOIS.—The following is the result of the Congressional elections:

Dists.	Democrats.	Whigs.
I.	William H. Bissell....	No opposition.....
	Polk's maj. in 1844	2887
II.	McClernand 6948	Marshall..... 3514
	McClernand's maj....3434; Polk's do...4231	
III.	Young 7140	Harmon 3985
	Young's maj.....3155; Polk's do...3091	
IV.	Wentworth 11,857	Scammon 8312
	Wentworth's maj.....3545; Polk's do...3008	
	[Lovejoy (abolition) received 3130 votes in 1846.]	
V.	Wm. A. Richardson .	No opposition.....
	Polk's maj. in 1844	1577
VI.	Wells 9302	Baker 10,325
	Baker's maj.....1023; Clay's do....125	
VII.	Harris 7201	Logan 7095
	Harris's maj.....106; Clay's do....845	
	[Wright (abolition) received 166 votes.]	

In the five districts contested, the democratic majority is 9221—a gain of 861 to that party since '44. Add Polk's majority in the two districts not contested, and the democratic majority is 13,685.

The component parts of the VanBuren Convention of this State, which recently assembled at Ottawa to nominate an electoral ticket, are thus classified by the Free Trader: abolitionists 57, democrats 27, and whigs 19.

NEW YORK.—The Whig Convention at Syracuse on the 14th inst. nominated for Governor Hamilton Fish, and for Lieutenant Governor George W. Patterson; for Canal Commissioner, Charles Cook.

The Barnburners' Convention, which assembled at the same place on the same day, nominated John A. Dix for Governor, Seth M. Gates for Lieut. Governor, and Chas. A. Wheaton for Canal Com'r.

CLAY MOVEMENTS.—A large Clay meeting was held at Albany on the 14th inst., at which Dudley Selden spoke....At NewBrunswick, N.J., on the same day, a Clay meeting was held, and also one at Jersey City on the 15th.

LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.—The NewYork Express of the 15th contains the following letter from Mr. Clay, in answer to one addressed to him by the editors of the Express:

ASHLAND, Sept. 8, 1848.

James Brooks, Esq.— * * * I have given, and shall give, no countenance or encouragement to any movement to bring my name as a candidate for that office [the Presidency] before the public. * * * On one point I desire no secrecy—and that is, that I am utterly opposed to the use of my name as a candidate for the Presidency.

My warm regards to your brother. I am truly your friend and obedient servant, — H. CLAY.

CONNECTICUT.—The Democratic State Convention of Connecticut was held on the 13th. The following is the electoral ticket agreed on:

At Large—Chauncey P. Cleveland, of Hampton; Thos. H. Sermour, of Hartford.

Districts—1. Loren P. Waldo; 2. Chas. A. Ingersoll; 3. Stephen Fitch; 4. Chas. B. Phelps.

PENNSYLVANIA.—At the Reading Free Soil Convention on the 15th, Dr. Gazzam, the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention approves and adopts the platform of principles adopted by the National Convention of the Friends of Freedom, held at Buffalo on the 9th and 10th of August.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse and accept the nomination of Martin VanBuren for President and Charles Francis Adams for Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That in demanding the preservation of Freedom in New Mexico and California by act of Congress, we present an issue which is not *sectional* but *national*—we approve principles which are not new, but sanctioned by our most distinguished statesmen and by action of our Government since its formation—that we regard a continuance in this line of policy and principle as demanded alike by the spirit of the age, by the obligation of humanity, and by the honor of our common country.

Resolved, That in demanding the appropriation of the Public Lands to actual settlers only, we adopt a policy which is calculated not only to afford a home of comfort to the laborer, but diminish the competition of labor in the old States; and that Martin VanBuren, by his support of kindred measures of reform when in power, has entitled himself to the confidence of every workingman.

MASSACHUSETTS.—George N. Briggs for Governor, and John Reed for Lieutenant Governor, are the nominees of the Whig State Convention.

NEWHAMPSHIRE.—The Free Soil State Convention has nominated the following electoral ticket:

At Large—John Page, of Haverhill; Daniel Hoit, of Sandwich.

Districts—1. John Dow; 2. Salma Hale; 3. Thomas Perkins; 4. John H. White.

VERMONT.—We have stated that two whigs have been elected in Vermont to Congress—Messrs. Henry and Marsh. A letter in the Boston Republican, dated Sept. 11, says that Mr. Marsh lacks about 300 votes of an election. If this be the case, there is but one Congressman elected from the State.

☞ The NewYork Sun says of Gen. Taylor's last letter that it "completely settles the question as to his being a whig. If he is not whig enough after writing this letter, the English language is not capable of defining a whig."

MISSOURI ELECTION.—Official returns of the election in Missouri make the Democratic majority for Governor 15,000; on the congressional ticket, nearly 19,000. In the first district, Judge Bowlin, dem., has 3,568. In the second district, Mr. Bay's, dem., majority is 1,426. In the third district, Mr. Green's, dem., majority is 2,337. In the fourth, Mr. Hall's, dem., majority is 5,727, which will be increased by the other counties to above 6,227. In the fifth, the majority for Phelps, dem., is 5,214. At the election in 1844, Polk's majority was 10,118.

FREE SOIL IN THE DISTRICT.—The New York Commercial has a long letter from Washington, describing the preliminary steps taken for the formation of a "Free Soil" party at Washington. Mr. Blair, the ex-official editor, being at the head of the movement.

Died:

On Sunday, 24th inst., at 10 o'clock P. M., CATHERINE KEEGAN, wife of Joseph Keegan, a native of Queens County, Ireland, aged 27 years.

☞ The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend her funeral THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past 3 o'clock, from the corner of Annunciation and Edward streets.

On Sunday, 24th inst., of Yellow Fever, PATRICK McDONNELL, aged about 30 years.

☞ His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral THIS EVENING, at half-past 2 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Patrick Dougherty, 142 Orleans street, without farther notice.

☞ The numerous friends of Captain HORACE PEASE will regret to learn that he expired on Saturday morning, at 4 o'clock, in consequence of injuries received from the explosion of the boilers of the steamer Concordia.

In this instance, Death has struck down, in his prime and usefulness, a good man. But a few days since, and many grasped in friendship the hand that was extended in warmth to them; but now, that hand lies nerveless in the tomb, and his spirit stands in the presence of its Maker—a sure candidate, we trust, for the compassion and mercy of God. In a community where the deceased was so well known, it is useless to attempt eulogy; but the writer, who knew him intimately, and for a length of time was connected with him in business relations, cannot refrain