The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5.

☞ **Second Congressional District.**—We are authorized to announce Col. T. G. HUNT, as a candidate to fill the vacancy in this District occasioned by the appointment of the Hon. C. M. CONRAD to a seat in the Cabinet.

With the last two months we have been particularly unfortunate with our Carriers in the Third Municipality, having lost three or four by sickness and one by death. This statement will explain and, we trust, excuse the occasional lateness and irregularity of our paper to our patrons in "The Third" during the past summer months. We hope for better fortune in the future.

The Inspection Law.

As the opinion expressed by us yesterday, in regard to voluntary inspection, has been called in question, we now insert the entire statute of 1848:

AN ACT to render Inspection voluntary.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened:* That from and after the first day of November, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, it shall be lawful for any owner, agent, consignee, or receiver of produce, to sell or ship the same, with or without inspection, any law to the contrary notwithstanding; provided, however, that the said owner, agent, consignee or receiver, shall be bound to have any produce offered for sale, inspected, when in section shall be demanded by the purchaser, provided that said inspection, when required, shall be made by the inspectors commissioned under the authority of the State.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That the first section of this act shall not apply to the inspection of Tobacco until the expiration of the commissions held by the present tobacco inspectors.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That the act entitled "An act to amend an act regulating the inspection of flour, beef and pork," approved March eleventh, eighteen hundred and forty-two, shall remain in force as before the passage of the first day of November, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

It will be seen that after November 1, 1848, all compulsory inspection was abolished in this State. Where, however, a purchaser requires an inspection, it is to be made by a State inspector, acting under oath and bond. The second section suspended the operation of the law as to tobacco, until the expiration of the terms of the inspectors then in office. This, we think, was a legislative fraud to favor individuals. But it has died by the lapse of time. The inspection of tobacco is now on the same footing with other produce. That is, there need be no inspection, unless called for by the purchaser; and then it must be the inspection of the statute.

We have received an anonymous communication, stating "that your interpretation of the law respecting the inspection of tobacco is at variance with that of both the trade and many legal gentlemen of this city." As we have given the statute, the legal gentlemen have an opportunity of correcting our error. The opinion of "the trade" is undoubtedly of value on the quality of tobacco, but we hope to escape the charge of self-esteem, if we still venture to maintain our original opinion. The statute is remarkably free from verbiage—simple in its tenor, and easily to be understood.

We shall be glad to receive the opinions of the legal gentlemen from whom we have the misfortune to differ in the construction.

The special election in this (the second) Congressional District, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Charles M. Conrad, takes place on the 30th of this month.

Whig Meeting of the First District at the Horse Station.—Last evening a numerous and respectable meeting was held to elect delegates to the Donaldsonville Convention. The following gentlemen were elected delegates: Thos. Leeds, Jacob Halsey, Joseph Froelicker and Jas. Golding. The city delegation will be unanimous in support of Col. Hunt.

The Convention will be held on Monday the 9th inst.

"The Southern Press" is publishing a series of papers to prove that the Hartford Convention Federalists set the first example of secession. Go on, friend—then could not do the cause of the Union more effectual service than to prove the fraternity of the Hartford Convention and the Nashville Convention. Do oblige some of your Southern readers by giving the subscriptions of the members of that Hartford Convention. In it, they will read the horoscope of the Secessionists of 1850.

A Golpha Claim.—An ex Attorney from Louisiana, it is said, has presented for bills against the United States for services, as associate to Mr. Wirt, in the Batture case. Yesterday, the First Comptroller, rejected the entire account, with the exception of a single item for a small sum, which, being unsatisfactory to the claimant, an appeal was taken to the Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Ewing, upon a review of the case, confirmed the decision of Mr. Whitney, so far as he went, and rejected even the military item that the Comptroller had allowed, but went further and referred the whole subject matter of dispute to the then Attorney General for his opinion. Mr. Johnson had not decided the case when he retired.

Baltimore Sun.

This, doubtless, refers to the claim of T. J. Durant, Esq., the successor of Mr. Downs as District Attorney of the United States for Louisiana. The bill is certainly a large one, but it is only just to Mr. Durant to say, that he defended a large number of suits for the United States, arising under the law of Congress authorizing claimants to land to institute suit against the Government. The quantity of land in litigation was very large, his duties responsible and onerous, all of which he discharged in a highly creditable manner. We still must admit that $60,000 is a pretty considerable bill to pay for three years work. But certainly if Mr. Durant is to receive any thing for his services, his entire bill cannot be rejected. We are confident the Bar would at once allow $20,000 at the lowest estimate. As Uncle Sam is to foot the bill, perhaps it could be screwed up to $30,000. At any rate Mr. Durant performed an immense amount of labor, and deserves to be well paid.

Liberal.—The Southern Journal, a democratic paper published at Monticello, Miss., thus speaks of Mr. Fillmore:

"President Fillmore has not thrown himself into the arms of Seward, VanBuren, and their confederates, and it should be the pride of every patriot, whether whig or democrat, that he graces a President worthy of the nation's fame."

Editorial Personalities.—After this exhibition of the chivalric Quaker's felicitous aptitude, in the use of Billingsgate, we think it would be a pity that he should meet the fate of the unjust servant, who buried his only talent in the earth:

"We have ever refrained from resorting to any thing like personalities in the editorial conduct of this paper, when unprovoked, and repeated pass by insinuations and slanders from low hucksters, without giving them a notice or a thought; but that those who habitually cater for this appetite, and whose own columns owe their chief attractions to the skillful leaders of the professional dealers in slanders, who can produce and propagate them as a cheap and easy magazine, is the choicest piece of impudence perpetrated upon the public, even from sources in which it is hardly any thing that emanates can astonish any body."—*Southern Press.*

Abolitionism in the Dog-days.—At a recent abolition meeting in Massachusetts, Stephen Foster, one of the crack orators of the insane faction, thus discourses of Daniel Webster:

"Anti-slavery can't prosper till we have killed Daniel Webster. Mr. Chairman, I shall be understood to speak figuratively here. I have nothing for his body; I hope Providence will spare him to us as a subject for dissection. But I mean that we must destroy what is of far more consequence than bodily life, his reputation. He is a traitor and a villain. I compare him with Benedict Arnold, and he is far meaner and more despicable than he."

We learn by a letter from Nashville that Dr. T. R. Jennings was stabbed on the night of the 23d by Thomas Lawrence, who also attempted to stab his wife, which was prevented by the interposition of Dr. J. We are pleased to learn that Dr. Jennings was not seriously injured.—*Memphis Enquirer, 29th.*

We read the above paragraph with pain. It is difficult to conceive what could have led to such a result. We are glad to learn that Dr. Jennings was not seriously injured. He is one of the most scientific and successful members of the Medical profession in the country, as he is, also, one of the best of men.

The Steamship Ohio.—This vessel left New York on the 26th, taking the following passengers for this city:

J Moe and, W Benson, I Hart, R J Pelley, L Hatboll, D O'Connell, J Perrow, M Newlear, J N Newbold, Mrs Shaw, M Forbes, Miss Newlear, J N Newbold, Mrs Mrs Randolf, Judge Buchanan, Mrs Buchanan and children, J Redfield, lady and family, J Reed and lady, G Jacquet, F Lowel, Wm Allen, Alex Johnson, James G Johnson, Major Howard and lady, Miss Bradley and servant, N Fenderjean, S Bayle, D Harrison, Capt Lewis, Wm Punch, D Bidwell, A F Dunbar, R B Still, H McWilliams, A Solomon—20 in steerage.

The Ohio touched off Charleston on the 29th for the passengers and mail from that port.

We are glad to learn that J. M. Field, editor and actor, has leased the Mobile Theatre for the ensuing season.

Louisiana Law Books.—Steel has recently become the purchaser of "Robinson's Louisiana Reports," which he offers at greatly reduced prices. These volumes are indispensable to the Louisiana lawyer, and we should advise every lawyer about to settle in California to procure a set. They contain discussions and explanations of the Spanish law, and will be found of great use in that country. The Digests are too well known to need our commendation. We only notify the Bar of the reduction in the price.

Auction Sale of Dry Goods.—The attention of dealers is called to the large catalogue sale of Fall and Winter Goods, to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, at F. H. Peirson's auction store, No. 8 Canal street. Assortment extensive, and terms liberal. See advertisement.

America and Great Britain.

The entire value of British and Irish manufactures for 1848 is £247,000,000. Of this amount £195,000,000 worth was consumed at home and £13,000,000 in the colonies, and £39,000,000 in foreign countries—of which the United States purchased £9,500,000. The London Morning Herald says:

"The Americans are, therefore, our best foreign customers, individually, if we may so speak; but they are also by far our best customers regarding them as a nation. While they took nine millions and a half worth of our produce in 1848, all Northern and Western Europe, from Russia to France, took but twelve millions; the South of Europe, with the whole of the Mediterranean, from Portugal to Moscow, but eight millions and a half; and South America, with Mexico, considerably under six millions. The average amount of exports from the United Kingdom to France during the five years ending with 1848, was £3,248,452; to Germany for the same period £6,331,281; and to Italy £1,725,356.

"It is clear, therefore, that no nation takes so much of our commodities as the United States, even calculating their consumption on the average of twelve years. Taking the amount of their consumption of 1848, viz: nine millions and a half, we will find that the Americans consuming less than a quarter of our exports, while we consumed more than two thirds of the whole of theirs in the same year, amounting in value to more than £27,000,000 sterling."

Now will the British Government give up this market for the sake of delaying the period when the Federal Republic shall hold the keys to the Gulf of Mexico and California? Cuba and Tigre Island are essential to the interests of America. The time must come sooner or later, when these points must belong to us. A recent writer in Frazer's Magazine (Gen. Cass's authority,) admits the superior claims of this country to Cuba. He enlarges on the worth of Cuba as a naval station. In doing this he calls attention to a fact too little comprehended by our own citizens, viz: that all our good naval stations are north of Norfolk. From the Rio Grande to the Chesapeake, an extent of sea-coast over nearly 2000 miles, we have not a solitary naval station of first-rate importance. Pensacola is the best, but is still only of secondary value. The accession of Cuba, which blocks up as it were the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico, (approaching to within 150 miles of Yucatan on the West, and 130 of Florida on the North,) would remedy this defect, besides giving us, in the harbor of Havana, one of the best naval stations in the world. The inconvenience which we would suffer, in the event of war with Great Britain, from this want of naval stations on the South, is forcibly made out by Frazer. He says:

"So greatly disproportioned are the naval advantages possessed by America to the extent of its coast line, from the exclusion of the seaboard of the British provinces—that is to say, the possession of the Bay of Fundy, the coast of Nova Scotia, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence—would leave her coast still, and yet the whole coast line of these provinces is not more than one fourth the extent of the Atlantic and Gulf coast-line of the Republic. But, in addition to the advantage of having the chief naval stations of the country clustered together as they are, leaving nearly destitute, in this respect, or great an extent, as not even to secure the mixed station, the other and greater disadvantage of having these stations so situated as to be commanded—I some of the most important naval outposts of the most formidable maritime power in the world. From her magnificent station at Halifax Great Britain overlooks, with her fleets, the whole of the Atlantic seaboard of America. From Halifax she is within two days' sail of Boston, within four of New York, and within five of the Delaware. From Bermuda, that lonely watch-tower of England on the deep, which is in the southern parts of Atlantic what Halifax is in the northern, she is within five days' sail of Cape May, at the mouth of the Delaware—of Cape Henry, at the entrance to Chesapeake Bay—of Cape Fear, on the coast of North Carolina—of Charleston, the principal city of South Carolina, and chief seaport of the Southern Atlantic States—of Port Royal, the main outlets of the commerce of Georgia—and of St. Augustine, on the Atlantic coast of Florida, and the chief entrepot of that region. Thus from Halifax she directly commands the coast from the Bay of Fundy to Cape May; and from Bermuda, the remainder of it from Cape May to St. Augustine. The Halifax squadron could blockade Boston and New York with the greatest facility, commanding the inlet between the Delaware and the Chesapeake, might put Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Richmond, in a state of blockade.

"It is under these circumstances that the possession of Cuba by any powerful maritime State, particularly by Great Britain, would be, in the last degree, powerful and dangerous, to America. For let us look for a moment at the position of Cuba, in a military point of view. Situated at a little within the tropic of Cancer, it covers the Western moiety, almost like a gate, across the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico. There are two channels leading into the Gulf, the usual formidable one of Bahama, the less dangerous about equal in width; that on the Florida, and that on the Yucatan side, being less than 150 miles across. It is evident that such a position, with the harbor of Havana, almost makes Cuba the Key of the Gulf. Its is view of this that its importance assumes such magnitude in the eyes of the American people. For what is meant by Cuba being the key of the Gulf? Neither more nor less than that it can control our money of commerce of America, and the whole of the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico. In the hands of a weak power like Spain, it is not in reality what, in the hands of a strong power, like that of England, it would inevitably become. Their present acquisitions have not been such as to make an American than a Mexican sea, and their future prospects are sufficiently cheering to lead the Americans to believe that ere long, it will be exclusively theirs. It is no wonder, therefore, that they do not look with complacency on the bare possibility of an island falling into the hands of a power, in the possession of which by England would enable her to control in time of war, the commerce of some of their best customers, (very little inferior in importance to that of the Mississippi valley, the whole of that of the valley of the Rio Grande, and also of the Eastern provinces of Mexico. It would not only enable her to command the commerce of the Mississippi, New Orleans and Vera Cruz, but also, with Halifax and Bermuda, to encircle the whole coast, from Maine to Texas, with her military outposts, so that a mere declaration of war would virtually put the whole of the American seaboard in a state of blockade. But this is not all; for, in addition to the United States being in a manner, hemmed in by the islands of the Caribbean sea. More important still, it lies in the direct line from any of the Atlantic or Gulf ports of the Union, to the contemplated Isthmus of Panama, a section of the Continent rapidly rising in importance, and destined soon to be the greatest highway in the world."

The Reopening of the Public Schools of Municipality No. Two.—The vacation closed on the last of August. On Monday, the 4th, the Schools were reopened. It gives us pleasure to learn that the attendance of pupils was unusually large, and gives indications that the Municipal authorities will soon be called upon to extend the facilities for educating the children of the people. We have been informed that while the number of scholars in attendance is large, considering the season of the year, yet many of the Teachers are not at their posts. It is true that some obtained a leave of absence, (a system which we deprecate, unless for some extraordinary cause) yet many have failed in that punctuality so much to be desired in the administration of our Public Schools. We trust the Board of Directors, who meet on this evening, will take this matter into serious consideration, and act "without fear or favor." We are not acquainted with the names of the absentees, and have no friends to reward, and no enemies to punish, but speak from a sense of duty. Salaries are liberal and vacations reasonable, and the Teachers ought to give good reasons for their illegal absence.

Georgia.—Judge Lumpkin, recently a democratic member of Congress, declined to accept the invitation to attend the mass meeting at Macon. In a letter to a Union meeting, he thus writes:

"The late movements of prominent individuals in a neighboring State, have at last solved the mystery that has concealed the designs of those who have been for years past here endeavoring to unite the South into a political organization. I believe the time has arrived when the leading members of Congress met at Washington City, and joined in making a sectional address, that some of the prominent and responsible authors of this movement, desired ultimately to bring about a dissolution of the Union. And it was the belief that influenced me at the time, to withhold my humble signature from the address written by Mr. Calhoun, and adopted by a majority of the members present. And I was fortified in this opinion by the fact that time, because the principal author of that paper would not consent to a modification of that measure, which would in any degree change its sectional character, and even to secure the mixed station, and the entire delegation from the South in Congress from both political parties. From that day the cry has been, Unite the South against the North; and if she could be once assembled, demand that our wrongs could be redressed, and threatened encroachments and aggression upon our constitutional rights could be successfully resisted. The South took the question and insisted on it as a *sine qua non* in the settlement of this vexed question, that Congress had no right to legislate on the subject any where; and a large proportion of the Southern people determined if Congress should interfere against them by the passage of the Wilmot Proviso, "that they would resist at every hazard, and to the last extremity. This was the issue that we made with the North, and what has been the result? A sufficient number of Northern Senators and Representatives have united with us to maintain the ground we assumed, and measures carrying out the principle of non-intervention on this day pass both Houses of Congress, if Congress, if Southern Representatives would not recede from their position. But it is now ascertained that a portion of the South who were even loudest and most clamorous for the adoption of this principle in the settlement of this dispute, and who were the opponents of any other mode of settlement, have now abandoned this principle of non-intervention, and insist on the Missouri Compromise Line as an extreme concession; and the course of some of those who advocate this measure of settlement is so, unless as that they would not propose to settle the question upon that basis if they thought that there was any prospect of its adoption. In view of all this, and much more that might be published and hear spoken, I believe, we cannot doubt but there are men in Georgia, a considerable number of individuals, and some of them influential, who on the day the advocates for dissolve, whether a satisfactory settlement of the pending question shall be made or not? I am correct in these views, it is the duty of all the friends of Southern rights and the Union, to manifest their determination to maintain the one and preserve the other, be the consequences what they may! The constitution itself was the result of compromise and concession of the different conflicting interests in the various sections of the Union, and he who is not willing to settle these vexed and harassing questions in the same spirit of conciliation, does not manifest properly his devotion to that instrument."

We owe many obligations to the steamers Pacific and Uncle Sam for very late St. Louis papers.

Texas and the Boundary Bill.—The Washington Republic of the 26th ult. says: "We understand there has just arrived in the city, immediately from Texas, a gentleman of the highest intelligence, who gives it as his decided opinion that the Texas boundary bill, passed by the Senate, will meet with the sanction of an overwhelming majority of the people of that State.

A Denial.—Major Weighman, U. S. Senator (Select for New Mexico, denies the statement, first published in the St. Louis Republican, that, a number of the members of the Legislature of New Mexico, having protested against certain acts thereof, and withdrawn therefrom, thereby leaving it without a quorum, *the Legislature proceeded to elect members to fill the vacancies, etc.*

Comprehensive Inscription.—The monument over the remains of President Polk, at Nashville, is grand and imposing, and contains this inscription:

"By his public policy, he defined, established and extended the Boundaries of his Country. He planted the Laws of the American Union on the shores of the Pacific. His influence and his counsel tended to organize the National Treasury on the principle of the Constitution; and to apply the rule of Freedom to Navigation, Trade and Industry."

Congress.

WASHINGTON, August 26.

Senate.—Mr. Yulee moved to take up the joint resolution to terminate the Session on the first Monday of September. Not agreed to.

Mr. Dodge of Wis. offered a resolution for granting a pension to the widow of Capt. Alexander Seymour Hoge, deceased. Referred.

Some private bills were disposed of.

The Senate took up the resolution providing for the purchasing of $2000 copies of A. H. Pattner's book on Japan, China, etc.

Mr. Benton addressed the Senate at great length in opposition to the resolution. The whole system of book purchasing was a gross abuse, and the books themselves were worthless.

Mr. Benton moved the indefinite postponement of the subject.

Mr Foote spoke in support of the resolution.

After further debate, the motion for indefinite postponement prevailed—yeas 23, nays 13, and the Senate adjourned.

House.—The House, on a suspension of the rules, proceeded to the consideration of the bill to establish certain Post-roads in the United States.

Having spent a short time in its consideration,

Mr. Ashmun said it was evident that the bill would consume the entire day, but moved to postpone it until Monday next, with the view of proceeding to the consideration of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

The question was put, and the House refused to postpone the bill—ayes 82, nays 107.

The House then proceeded with the consideration of the bill. It was amended in numerous particulars.

Mr. P. King moved an amendment, which was passed, providing that nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to express any opinion as far as the boundary between the State of Texas and New Mexico was concerned.

Mr. Evans introduced an amendment, as an additional section to the bill, providing that all the roads and navigable rivers in the United States shall be declared by this bill to be post-roads, and that the Postmaster General be authorized to contract for putting U. S. mails thereon, whenever the public interest or general convenience required the same.

This was advocated by Mr. Evans of Md., and opposed by Messrs. Schenck and Featherston, who were opposed to enlarging the power of the Postmaster General.

Mr. Featherston moved the previous question, and under its operation the amendment of Mr. Evans was rejected, and the bill was passed.

On motion by Mr. Bayly, rules were suspended, and the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Burt in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

Mr. Bayly moved that the Committee rise and report it to the House. It was agreed to, and the bill was reported to the House.

Mr. Bayly, in reply to numerous charges that his bill was a most extravagant one, stated that, upon comparing it with Mr. McKay's bill of 1845-6, it was but an increase of $88,860, after deducting extraordinary objects, caused by the Mexican war and the extension of the bounds of the country.

All the amendments to which there was no objection were agreed to.

The amendment giving members the printed volumes of debates was passed—yeas 98—nays 77.

The amendment of the Committee of the Whole for outfits of Charges to Portugal, Ecuador, Guatemala and New Granada, was agreed to—yeas 107, nays 79.

The House then adjourned, with the understanding that a bill would be the first thing in order to-morrow.

The St. Louis papers bring us the following, *forty-eight hours* in advance of the mail:

WASHINGTON, August 28.

Senate.—The resolution heretofore submitted by Mr. Davis of Mississippi, relative to the manner of performing contracts for service by steamers, was taken up, and after the morning business, Mr. Clay moved to take up the bill for abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia. Agreed to. Mr. Clay moved to make it the special order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Atchison moved that the bill be laid on the table—rejected, yeas 15, nays 35.

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Barnwell, Berrien, Butler, Davis of Miss., Dawson, Downs, Houston, Hunter, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Spruance, Turney, Westcott—16.

Nays—Messrs. Badger, Bell, Benton, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Clay, Cooper, Davis of Mass., Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wis., Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Foote, Greene, Hamlin, Jones, King, Mangum, Pearce, Phelps, Shields, Smith, Spaulding, Sturgeon, Upham, Walker, Wales, Whitcomb, Wright—35.

The motion to make it the special order for Monday next was then agreed to.

The House bill granting bounty lands to the officers and soldiers who had been in the military service of the United States, and all amendments of the Committee on Public Lands, were agreed to, except a permission allowing the soldier, at his option, to receive scrip for $100, in lieu of land; pending the debate upon this provision, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

The Senate then went into Executive session for the remainder of the day.

House.—Mr. Strong moved that the House take up the Pennsylvania contested election case, but gave way to Mr. Potter, who moved that it be postponed two weeks. Agreed to.

Reports from different committees were received.

Mr. Stanley, from the Select Committee, appointed to inquire what persons holding office under the last administration were engaged in electioneering against Gen. Taylor, contributing to the presses money to carry on the campaign, made a report in part, that Ritchie, of the Union, and E. Sequestack, late warden of the penitentiary, refused to answer as witnesses. The committee, in view of this, had adopted a resolution to this effect—that Ritchie and Sequestack, having refused to answer, the House be asked for advice and orders thereon.

Mr. Stanley offered a resolution, that the Speaker issue warrants, directed to the Sergeant-at-arms, to take into custody Thomas Ritchie and E. P. Sequestack, and that they be brought to the bar of the House, for alleged contempt, and that they be allowed counsel, if they desire.

The morning hour having been expended, the House proceeded to dispose of the business on the Speaker's table. Several Executive communications were read, and the bill establishing territorial governments was read by its title, when Mr. Boyd moved that it be referred to the Committee on Territories—carried.

Mr. Sweetser moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole, with a view to take up the bill.

The Speaker said it was not in order to go into the Committee of the Whole on any bill, the committee must decide what business they would take up.

The question was taken and the House refused to go into committee on the Utah bill. Yeas 62, nays 140.

The bill to settle the Texas boundary was read.

Mr. Inge avowed that it be subjected to the test presented by the 16th Rule.

The Speaker said, the question is: Shall the bill be rejected? The rule is, the first reading of the bill shall be for information, and if opposition is made to it, the question shall be—Shall this bill be rejected? If no opposition is had, or if the question to reject shall be negatived, the bill shall go to a second reading without the question.

Mr. Hilliard proceeded to address the House, and said the question rested with the House—shall we give peace to the country? The questions before them were several; all in some sense connected, and may be said to have grown out of the annexation of Texas; he was willing to act on them separately, and in good faith. The first in importance and dignity, was the boundary of Texas, which he proceeded to show was recognized by the Government, to the extent which she claimed—he contended that the boundary proposed in the Senate bill does not touch the limits of New Mexico laid down by Mexico—he should vote to give Texas ten millions—he believed that Governments should be provided for the Territories acquired—that American instead of Mexican laws should prevail—that the Wilmot Proviso, if adopted, would strike the Republic to its centre; he eulogized our Government over all others of ancient or modern times, and appealed to the patriotism of gentlemen for its preservation.

After some considerable and confused debate, the question—Shall this bill be rejected? was put, and decided in the negative—yeas 34, nays 168. After an unsuccessful attempt to amend, the House adjourned.

From Peru and Ecuador.—By our South American files, says the Washington Republic, we learn that a revolution has taken place in the Republic of Ecuador, and that the Republic has been divided into three States. Gen. Elzalde, who figured in the revolution of 1845, and whose success caused the flight of Gen. Flores, had been in turn compelled to escape the fury of the revolutionists, and seek protection in a British man-of-war, then in the harbor of Guayaquil.

He left the vessel in a schooner, and landed in the province of Manabes, where he put himself at the head of a small force there, and marched on Guayaquil, where he will be supported, it is said, by all the men of rank and standing against the anarchists, who seek for their own profit the dismemberment of their country.

The railroad between Callao and Lima has been commenced, and is progressing very fast. The people, from nearly all parts of Peru, had been to visit the work and cheer on the laborers. It is said by El Correo, the Spanish paper printed at Lima, that the work done, for solidity of construction, would rival that of any other railroad in England or the world.

News by the America.

We have the following important foreign intelligence in advance of the mail by the St. Louis papers, to which it was communicated by telegraph:

HALIFAX, August 27, 5 o'clock, P. M.

The Asia arrived at Liverpool on midnight of Monday, 12th inst.

The French General Assembly has adjourned, and the attention of the French nation is now principally occupied with the progress of the President through the provinces; with some few exceptions, he appears to have been favorably received by the people.

Jenny Lind is giving concerts to crowded audiences at Liverpool, and was to sail for New York in the Atlantic on the 21st.

The potato disease is spreading in numerous districts of England and Ireland; other crops generally promise well; the cutting is now general, and the weather very fine for harvest operations.

Brown & Shipley's Circular.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16.—We have experienced a very quiet week in Cotton, with a further decline of full ¼d ⅛ in lower and middling qualities; other descriptions, scarce and in more demand for export, have maintained their position. The decline is ascribed solely to the great sensitiveness of holders at the least possible change of prospects of the growing crop. The sales of the week are estimated at 20,250 bales, of which the trade have taken only 750 bales. The American descriptions sold consist of 1000 Uplands at 7½@8⅛d, 11,900 Orleans at 7⅞@9¼d, 600 Mobile and Alabama at 7⅞@8¼d, and 350 Sea Island at 15 @ 22d. The sales of Surats this week are: Fair Oriaoe 8¾d, Fair Cuijad and Mobile 8¼, Middling 7½@7¾, Ordinary 7 @7¼. The total stock in this port is said to be 476,000 bales, of which 200,000 are American, against a stock at this time last year of 750,000 bales.

England.

The chief feature of English news is the Queen's speech upon the prorogation of Parliament. The following paragraph is all that possesses any general interest:

"I look for the most beneficial consequences from the measure which has been framed with a view to give my people in Ireland a fair participation in our representative system. I am encouraged to hope that the ties between Germany and Denmark, which has been concluded at Berlin, under my mediation, may lead, at no distant period, to the restoration of peace to the North of Europe. I continue to maintain the most friendly relations with foreign powers."

Among the important bills introduced by Ministers which have fallen through, are the Jewish Emancipation bill, the Savings' Bank bill, and the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland abolition bill.

At a concert given at Liverpool on Friday by Jenny Lind, the house was crowded to suffocation; the tickets were sold at a high rate of premium. She is said to be more beautiful and accomplished than ever. The Atlantic being too full of passengers to accommodate her entire suite, a portion of them are passengers by the America.

France.

The general assembly was prorogued on the 10th inst. Ministers now have all things their own way.

Accounts from the provinces state that the weather was exceedingly wet and unfavorable for harvesting, in consequence of which there had been an advance on wheat.

Denmark and the Duchies.

Accounts from head-quarters represent that an engagement had taken place on the 8th; the attack on the part of the Danes was precipitated on account of the explosion of the laboratory of Artillery of General Wilteson, which caused a great loss of life and property; nine persons were killed by the explosion and had been buried; thirty-five were wounded, and seven severely; eleven are put down as missing; many bodies were so mangled that they could not be identified; twenty-two cadets of the Artillery school are among the killed, scarcely a house in the town escaped from the concussion. The effect of this catastrophe on the public mind is very depressing.

About noon yesterday, the day on which the explosion took place, the Danish General advanced with large bodies of men to the very verge of the right wing of the Schleswig Holstein's position, the latter retreated to the main body beyond the bridge and a sharp struggle ensued which gradually extended to the Eastward as far as Duberstadly it lasted some hours. The Danes outnumbered the Holsteiners; the latter advanced on the Danes with fixed bayonets and loud huzzas, and drove them from their shelter. The Danes fled in such a hurry that they left behind their killed and wounded, which is with them a most uncommon circumstance.

Dates from Hamburgh state that it had been determined to remove the department of War from Kiel to Rensesburgh. Intelligence from the seat of war is to the effect that a cessation of hostilities has taken place and that negotiations were on foot at Schleswig, between the French and Russian envoys, id order to put an end to the effusion of blood.

From Copenhagen, it is said that the King of Denmark, during all this broil and trouble, has been pursuing his amours and dissipations, and that a denouncement has been made of his clandestine marriage, by a lovely young dressmaker of that city.

Austria.

The Butcher, Haynau, has retired from the Austrian dominions, to join the traitor Georgey in his exile.

Spain.

The Cortes has been dissolved, and a new election will take place.

Lord Howden, the English minister, has been well received by the Queen. Her majesty has completely recovered.

Roman States.

It is said that some of the great powers recommend the Pope to grant an accommodation to the States of the Church, on the model of one which Austria has given to Lombardy.

The Calhoun Statue.—The N. Y. Herald of the 26th has the following in regard to Powers's statue of the great Southern statesman, which, we regret to learn, has been injured:

In cruising about the scene of the wreck of the Elizabeth, at Fire Island, on Monday last, Captain Waldron, in the cutter Morris, discovered a box under water. Immediately after, Lieut. Robert J. H. Handy, of the same cutter, took off his clothes, and diving down, found the box to correspond, in every respect, with the description of the box which contained the statue of John C. Calhoun, lost in the wreck. By some awkwardness or other of a person on board, in attempting to hook it up, the cord was broken off, and it was found the statue was injured. The boatswain then stripped, and dived down to ascertain all he could about it, when he felt the legs and other parts so distinctly as to leave no doubt of the certainty of the object of search being found. Captain Waldron then requested Mr. John D. Johnston, of Islip, L. I., owner of the yacht Twilight, which was lying near, to have her anchored immediately over the spot, with a view to the raising of the box. Mr. Johnston readily complied; but as there was no diver of sufficient experience there to fasten around the statue the necessary apparatus for raising it, Mr. Jones, of Wall street, who is interested in the Elizabeth, proceeded to Boston, and engaged the services of Mr. Jas. A. Whipple, the celebrated diver, who was empled to dive for the recovery of articles from the wreck of the war steamship Missouri, sunk at Gibraltar some years ago. Mr. Whipple has arrived at Fire Island, and arrangements are now being made for immediate action, and it is expected that, in a day or two, the statue will be raised.

From Hoyts.—A letter from Portsmouth to the New York Evening Post says:

"The most important event in the history of affairs here for the last few months, is the renewed effort of the English, French and American Consuls, to convert the mouth of the Empeor against the Dominicans, and bring about a treaty between them. Nothing is definitely known in reference to this matter; but the Consuls for some time past have been often together, and rumor has it that they have such, in the name of their Governments, remonstrated with the Emperor, against his contemplated march against St. Domingo."

Late from Cardenas—Another Invasion Feared.—The brig Washington, Captain Newton, arrived at Philadelphia on the morning of the 26th ultimo, from Cardenas, whence she sailed August 14th. Capt. N. reports that Lopez, with another invading force, was expected there nightly. There was great excitement among the people, and extensive preparations were going on to repel the new expedition.

From St. Domingo.—Capt. Parker, of the schooner Navarro, which arrived at New York on the 24th ult., states that the Emperor, Faustin I, was sitting up an expedition against the Windward Islands, both by sea and by land. It was said the naval force would consist of two large square-rigged vessels and a propeller; the latter was in preparation in some part of Europe, supposed to be in England.

Some two or three weeks previous to Capt. P.'s sailing, three white inhabitants, of influence, had been beheaded, for what the authorities considered a too free expression of political opinions.

Murder on the Plains.—Wm. Dougherty was brought down on the steamer Kansas, in custody of the U. S. Marshal, charged with the murder of Lavy at Fort Leavenworth. The prisoner and deceased were soldiers of the same regiment, and during a stroll from the Fort, and while intoxicated, they quarrelled, Dougherty ending the argument by thrusting a large butcher's knife, up to the handle, into his breast. Lavy died soon after his return to the Fort.—*St. Louis Organ, 26th.*

Mr. Clay has returned from Newport to Washington, with health much improved.

The St. Louis Intelligencer of the 28th ult. gives up the election of Bowman:

"We think we may as well give up Bowman. But, Charley, it tries us so, to put with you."

Minnesota.—Hon. Henry B. Libby is nominated for reelection as Delegate to Congress; David Olmsted is his opponent.

At Louisville, on the 28th, there were 4 feet 4 inches of water in the canal, and falling.

The Storm and the Crops.

The Caterpillar.—A new report, says the Red River Republican of the 31st, of the appearance of the caterpillar, has been raised during the last few days. We fear there is more ground for it than for the previous reports. The present showery weather is favorable for them, and if it continues, must, we think, inevitably produce them.

The Milledgeville Recorder says: "An easterly storm commenced with us on Friday night last. Throughout most of the day on Saturday the wind blew a complete hurricane, accompanied by torrents of rain. It appeared to have been general in its effect. All the Cotton open was totally destroyed, and the stalk of the Cotton divested of a considerable portion of its fruit. It being Court week, we had an opportunity of conversing with a number of planters from the country, as well as others from adjacent counties. Their accounts are gloomy. They generally think that Cotton has, by this catastrophe, been cut short at least one-tenth of what otherwise it would have been."

"On Saturday last," says the Sandersville Georgian, "we had one of the heaviest gales that we have ever experienced, accompanied by copious showers of rain, nearly throughout the entire day. The damage of this wind has no doubt been great, and wherever it prevailed, will most probably be reckoned among the most serious disasters that has happened to the Cotton crop this season; besides destroying and wasting the large amount of Cotton that was opened, the weed and bolls have been much mutilated and damaged."

CAMDEN, Aug. 27.

The Gale.—On Saturday at half past 1 o'clock afternoon, a severe squall came up with rain, thunder and lightning, from the South, and South-east; and the wind for a few minutes was unusually high, but soon subsided. About two hours after, the wind commenced blowing "great gales" from the South-east, South, and South-west, and continued with increased violence, accompanied with heavy rains, until about nine o'clock P. M., when it reached its height. We have never witnessed any thing similar in this latitude, and fear much damage has been done to the crops throughout this part of the country. Trees were prostrated in every part of the town, and in some instances, chimneys and roofs shared the same fate.

Since writing the above we understand the river at this place is higher than has been known in many years. All the low grounds are covered; as the corn was in many places prostrated by the storm on Saturday, we fear its effects will be doubly disastrous.—*Journal.*

CHERAW, Aug. 27.

The Weather.—On Saturday evening last, we were visited with a severe gale of wind. It commenced blowing between six and seven o'clock, from the South, but soon veered round to the North-west, whence it continued till late at night. Much damage has been done to the Corn and Cotton crops. The injury to the Cotton crop must be considerable. Many of the shade trees about town lie prostrate, being either broken off or blown up. We understand much of the telegraph wire is down between this and Camden.—*Gazette.*

From the Ouachita (Ark.) Herald, August 23.

The Drought.—The thermometer throughout the State, as we have obtained intelligence, has been fully as high as in Camden, during the last two or three weeks. In Batesville, on the 10th, it stood at 102! The "oldest inhabitant" in Montgomery county, had never seen it so hot as it was on the 5th—election day! In many places they have had a severe drought for six or eight weeks—and, in some sections, the crops are almost wholly destroyed!

From the Yazoo Democrat, August 23.

Gloomy Prospect of the Cotton Crop.—We have conversed with a gentleman who has just returned from a trip through the most important cotton growing counties in this region, and we have been more strongly than ever impressed with the conclusion that, in those counties (which fairly indicate the prospect in the State generally) the crop will be as short, if not shorter, than it was last year.

From the Savannah Republican, August 29.

We fear that the crops of the State have suffered more than was at first conjectured, by the late gale. The storm was the most severe in Columbus that we have received the full effects at Plattsburgh, and that they elect Mr. Hall by a